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THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

Oct. 1948

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Technocracy Has the Answers
- Embarrassing Abundance
- Lunatic Fringe
- Wanted—An Education
- Our \$20,000 Question

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TECHNOCRACY INC.
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Editorial

Statutes vs. Functional Control

SPEAKING before a meeting of the American Bar Association recently, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming made some statements which can only be described as naive to the *nth* degree, in that he confused the function of the 'lawyer' with that of the 'lawgiver.' He said in part:

The rules by which mankind has been able to function in social units have always been laid down by members of this profession, and mankind has always reserved its highest awards for the lawgivers. From the time of Moses the greatest honors that men can pay have gone to the leaders who have had the vision and the courage to frame the law by which all the elements of society could cooperate to the best advantage of the greatest number in the business of daily living.—('The Carpenter,' July 1948.)

It is true that fully half of the seats in our House and Senate are filled by members of the legal profession, but when it comes to 'laying down the law,' the stray dentist, accountant, or veterinarian who has been elected to a like office holds just as much power and responsibility as the lawyer beside whom he sits.

It is the legislators, the elected 'representatives' of the people, who are the 'lawgivers.' The lawyer's function is to interpret the law, and in the Price System he naturally does this in the interest and to the advantage of his own clients or he soon ceases to be in practice. Obviously it is the most 'loquacious' lawyer who achieves the greatest publicity and is therefore most likely to be elected to Congress. The biggest clients are, of course, the biggest corporations. One need only browse through the findings of the T.N.E.C. (Temporary National Economic Committee), of which Senator O'Mahoney himself was the Chairman, to learn how, through their lawyers, the big corporations influence legislation to their own advantage—though this is done more often by law-

yers outside of Congress than by those inside it.

O'Mahoney said further:

... the modern lawyer has failed as yet to provide the rule of order the modern world requires. Within the past 40 years, the scientist and the engineer have given us a wholly new world, but the lawyer has lagged behind. He fills our legislative assemblies, both state and national, just as he filled the Constitution Convention in 1787, but he has not yet devised the rule of order whereby the complex parts of the modern economic machine may be geared together to serve the welfare of men. Not since the Federal Constitution itself was drafted have the lawyers of any generation had a greater opportunity than we have now to provide the legal system within which the whole modern world may operate to advance the freedom and the standard of living of all.

Yes, the modern lawyer has failed to provide the rule of order the modern world requires, and he will continue to fail; for the modern world is one of function

and not one of statutes. One must look forward to new things, not backward for precedents. Our complex, high-energy civilization dictates the rules under which we must operate. We drive the automobile a certain way, not because some lawyer, or even a 'lawgiver,' says we must, but because the machine must be operated in accordance with its design. It is not the driver at the wheel who dictates, but the engine under the hood.

No man-made law can serve to lift our standard of living in the absence of abundance. And no law on earth can by itself produce abundance. Only technology applied to abundant available natural resources by trained personnel can provide a high standard of living to a large population. Attempts to control production and distribution by price create unnatural situations and conditions which lead to litigation and to crime. This is the realm of the lawyer. In a high-energy civilization such as ours it can never be anything but interference and conflict.

'The scientist and engineer have given us a wholly new world.' It behooves us, if we would have security and peace, to abandon all interferences,—price, legal, and legislative,—and make way for the functional control of that wonderful new world by the science of social engineering.

Technocracy has the only blueprint by means of which this can be accomplished. If the lawyers really want to help provide abundance and security for all Americans, they can do so by joining Technocracy and helping to clear the decks for the job ahead.

—L. L. B.

Technocracy Has the Answers

This Continental Area has the men, the machines, and the materials, the resources and the climate to provide economic certainty for every citizen. We can distribute abundance to all through the technological application of physical science to the means whereby we live.

WE ARE living in an age of swift and accelerating change. We cannot return to the ways of our forefathers, no matter what our wishes or inclinations may be. We may not like the change through which we are passing, but we cannot retard the march of technology, even though some of us may be like the man in Vermont who was celebrating his 100th birthday. A reporter said to him, 'I suppose you have seen a great many changes in your long life, Mr. Henderson.' 'Yes, I have,' replied the old gentleman, 'and I was agin' every one of them.'

The unsettled state of the world, and especially of our own country, is due to the impact of technology upon our social institutions. There is a silent war going on between those two giant forces, tradition—the social institutions, behavior patterns, folkways and mores of the past—and the lusty youthfulness of science and technology. It is a relentless and deadly warfare, but the issue is clear and the outcome is predictable. We cannot go back; we cannot remain *in statu quo*; we must go forward. Willy-nilly, we must conform to the second law of thermodynamics, which says in effect that all physical processes are unidirectional and irreversible. A technological process once established must continue until displaced by a more modern one.

This is a physical law. There is no man-made law which says we cannot use oxcarts and horse-drawn vehicles, but technology in the shape of automobiles, trucks and tractors has made the ox-cart and the horse anachronisms. There is no law which says we must use electric lights in

our homes, but oil lamps and candles have been outmoded. These may seem to be crude examples, but they illustrate the point.

The proponents of the Price System wish to retain the *status quo* and to distribute goods and services by means of private enterprise on a price basis. A Price System is any social system whatsoever that effects its distribution of goods and services by means of trade or commerce based on commodity valuation, employing debt tokens or money. The proponents of the Price System cannot be blamed for wanting to hang onto the old system. After all, they have their money invested in the industries, banks, and other institutions within the frame of the present system and they still achieve a differential advantage through such operation. But unfortunately for the majority of the people of this country and this Continent, the Price System is no longer adequate to distribute the goods and services that our technology has made possible.

ABUNDANCE DESTROYS PRICE

Abundance destroys price by eliminating values. The logical reaction is to withhold the abundance, so foodstuffs and other commodities are being destroyed, wasted, given away, or withheld in the form of 'inventories,' even though millions of our people are in need and cannot purchase necessities because of prohibitive prices.

Recently an item appeared in the *Seattle Times* appealing for cast-off clothing for needy war veterans—the second time this item has been

published. Think of it! The men who fought the fascist foe in the stinking foxholes of the South Pacific, on the burning sands of North Africa, or in the mud of Europe, are compelled to appeal to 'sweet charity' for cast-off clothing!

Many other illustrations of the inadequacy of the Price System could be related; the lack of housing, the lack of school buildings and the dearth of teachers due to salary lag; the exorbitant prices, the threat of war; the fight between two alien ideologies, Roman fascism and Marxian communism, for control of our country; the terrific incidence of crime—all of these are storm signals. They are symptoms of the inability of the Price System to solve the enigma of scarcity in the midst of potential and real abundance.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

Technocracy is not opposed to individual politicians, industrialists, financiers, labor leaders, or any other proponents of price. It is opposed to the Price System itself. We simply state that the mode of social operation that was geared and fitted to an economy of real scarcity is incapable of distributing abundance. And it is not only private enterprise and the so-called capitalist economy that are inadequate; it is the whole system of values and exchange.

Many observant persons see the handwriting on the wall. Robert M. Yoder says, in the *Saturday Evening Post* of May 18:

Anybody know any good news? The current run of news is getting me down. Reading the international news is like waiting for the doctor to say whether you have six years or six minutes. And the national news is getting to be one sustained croak of alarms, calamity, tragedy, disaster, and six-way automobile accidents.

But why belabor a point that is so obvious to every thinking person? What you are interested in is whether or not Technocracy has the answers. We do not ask you to accept Technocracy without investigation. 'Let us indicate here and emphasize, the fine, the incomparable quality of that mind that is able to entertain something in which it neither believes nor disbelieves, something on which it can withhold judgment until the source observations have been verified, or their verifiability has been affirmed.')

Technocracy Inc. is the organizing vehicle for the

dissemination of the specifications and design for a new type of social operation. It is the outgrowth of an organization known in 1919, when it was established, as the Technical Alliance, founded by a group of scientists, technologists, engineers, and economists, with Howard Scott as Chief Engineer.

The purpose of the organization was to make an energy and resource survey of the North American Continent, and to inquire into the various parts of a price economy. Some of their findings would surprise you. For instance, they found that if we applied the same physical science to the distribution of goods and services as we have applied to production we could eliminate poverty here in America. We have the capacity to produce such an abundance that everyone could have a standard of living at least twenty times as high as that of 1929.

In 1933 the Organization was incorporated under the state laws of New York and took the name of Technocracy Inc. It is non-profit, non-political, and non-sectarian. Membership is open to all North Americans interested in furthering the program of Technocracy except aliens and politicians.

Technocracy states that the basic problem is not one of higher wages or lower prices, or child welfare, or the elimination of crime, or the eradication of any of the other ills of a price economy. In reality there is only one problem, and that is to design, install, and maintain a *social mechanism that will operate.*

SIGNS AND PORTENTS

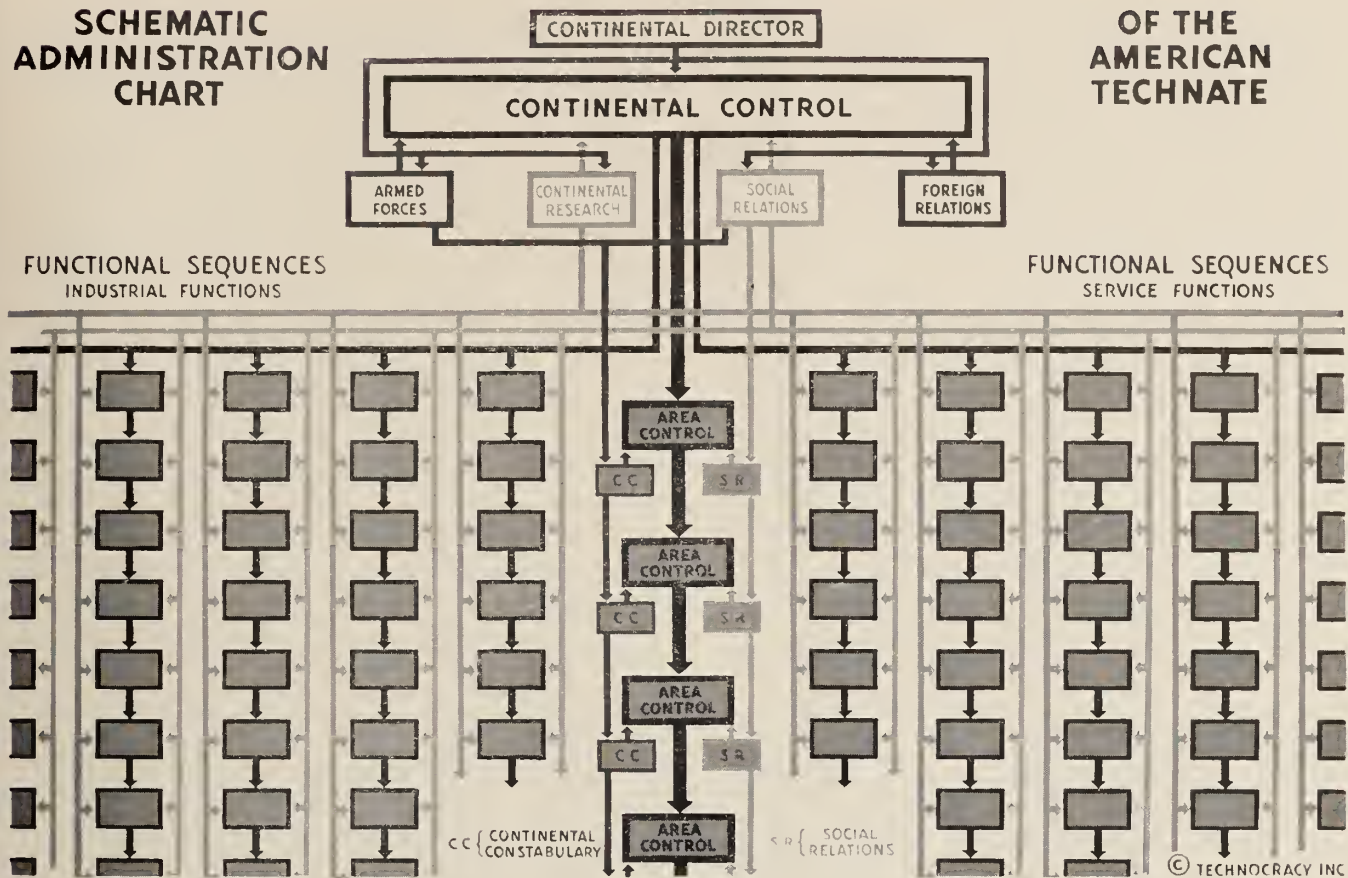
All signs and portents point to the probable dissolution of the Price System within the very near future. No reforms, nostrums, or patchwork can redeem it. Obviously then, we must of necessity design and install a system that will do the following things: distribute the abundance that our technology has made possible; redesign our health facilities to provide for everyone instead of only those who can *afford* to be sick; install a program of education that will give every boy and girl an opportunity for a complete education; eliminate the appalling waste of our present inefficient system; install more technology and apply more physical science to the means whereby we live; and last but not least, insure social security from birth to death for every citizen.

It was the recognition of the fact that we are confronted with a technological problem which requires

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

**SCHEMATIC
ADMINISTRATION
CHART**

**OF THE
AMERICAN
TECHNATE**



a technological solution that prompted the scientists and technologists who later organized Technocracy to begin the study of the problem and its solution as early as the year 1919. Here are the requirements for a social control that will distribute abundance and provide security for every citizen:

First, the natural resources must be here; second, the industrial equipment must exist, with energy to operate it; third, the population must be so trained and so organized as to maintain the operation of the whole Continental mechanism.

We have approximately 50 percent of the world's natural resources upon our Continent. We have more than 60 percent of the technology of the world, and no one will dispute that we have scientists, technologists, technicians, mechanics, and other functional workers in sufficient numbers to keep our industrial mechanism in continuous operation. Having all these advantages and with less than 10 percent of the world's population, there is no reason, apart from our own apathy and indifference, why we cannot have abundance. There are no

physical barriers to the distribution of abundance here in America. All the impediments that stand in our way, that prohibit us from enjoying security and abundance, are of our own making. In reality it amounts simply to this: we are trying to operate an airplane age with an ox-cart control.

At first glance it would seem to be a gigantic task to re-design our social and economic system. But given the physical requirements—the natural resources, the technology, and the trained personnel—and bearing in mind that we cannot return to a hand-tool, pre-technological era, the job becomes much more simple.

The first requirement then, is to have an over-all design. We would not dream of building a steamship, an automobile, a factory, or any other piece of physical equipment without a design and a blueprint. As an illustration, suppose we wished to build a racing car. Would we be so foolish as to have one set of engineers design the engine, another set of engineers design the running gear, and still another design the body, without consulting

each other? What kind of a car would we have? Certainly, if it would operate at all, it would break no records.

Well, believe it or not, we are operating our social and economic system just like that. We have designed and built a large number of railroads, but we do not have a Continental system of transportation; we have designed houses by the millions, but we have no Continental housing program; we are operating millions of farms, dairies, and cattle ranches, but we have not yet designed an agricultural system for the whole Continent. The same applies to every component of our entire complex.

Technocracy Inc. has designed a blueprint for the over-all operation of our Continental mechanism. Written into the specifications of the New America are all the details to provide for the operation of every single piece of equipment and every service sequence—agriculture, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, transportation, public health, education, recreation, worship, communication, etc. Of

course there will be changes in the details of the program from time to time as circumstances may dictate. Technocracy's program is sufficiently mobile and flexible to allow for this, for, given an over-all design, the details will automatically fall into place in any genuinely functional operation. Just as, in the racing car, the specification that it BE a racing car predetermines the size and speed of the engine, the shape of the chassis, the wheel base, etc., so in the operation of the Continent's mechanism the specifications calling for the distribution of abundance, a high standard of education, a high standard of health, the elimination of waste, and social security to every citizen and his family, predetermine the mode of operation and the minute details.

In the administration of Technocracy's scientific design of operation, all positions would be filled by appointment. At first glance this might appear arbitrary and contrary to the American Way, but a moment's thought will clarify this point. Remem-

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SUBJECT TO THEFT OR LOSS
SUBJECT TO HOARDING OR GAMBLE
A MEANS TO WEALTH OR PRESTIGE
A MEANS OF CREATING DEBT

ber, we are speaking of a functional and scientific operation conforming to the requirements of this technological age. In a political election, have you ever voted for any measure of vital importance to the people of the whole nation? Have you ever cast your vote for a chief of a fire department, a mailman, a locomotive engineer, the manager of a power plant, or a principal of a high school who teaches and trains and guides your children? No; all these people have received their jobs by appointment. Perhaps you were in the Armed Forces. Did any of you ever vote for a general or an admiral? Even in the political operation of our country the men who are in the key positions—apart from the president—have been appointed. The president's cabinet, the Supreme Court Judges—all of these have been appointed.

Chart No. 1 illustrates how the appointments would be made. Nominations to fill vacancies would be made by and from a lower level of any sequence for appointment by the one next above, thus always bringing the best qualified personnel up from the ranks where they have acquired the necessary training and knowledge.

The orderly, scientific distribution of abundance requires a scientific device for measuring goods and services and recording transactions. Chart No. 2 shows this device. Many persons ask the Technocrats, 'What would you use in place of money?' Well, we might take a moment to explain the chart.

The chief requirement for scientific measurement is a stable common denominator, the only such common denominator for the measurement of goods and services being the amount of energy that goes into their production. The measurement and scientific allocation of energy is a simple mathematical calculation, and the distribution can easily be accomplished by means of Energy Certificates.*)

Every citizen upon this Continent wants a higher standard of living for himself and his family; wants guaranteed social security from birth to death; to toil less and to consume more. Every citizen must realize that this Continental Area has the men, the machines, and the materials, the resources and the climate to provide economic certainty for every citizen and to distribute abundance to all. There is and can be only one solution to our problems; that is the technological application of physical science to the means whereby we live.

All political parties in the United States and Canada, all industrial, financial and labor union

leaders who promise their people abundance, security, and a higher standard of living under the present system are practicing national fraud and deception. The citizens of this Continent must realize that scarcity and poverty, crime and malnutrition, politics and disease, are but natural component parts of our antiquated, pre-technological social structure.

We have counted the stars in the firmament, measured the speed of light, bounced radar off the moon, and split the atom. With this same physical science applied to the distribution of goods and services we can banish scarcity and poverty, eliminate crime, and give to every citizen abundance and security. Now is the time to build the New America. Let's get at the job!

—Archie Sinclair, 12247-3.

*) *Technocracy Study Course*, Introduction to Science.

**) Send for our booklet, *The Energy Certificate*, 10 cents.

COVER PICTURE

THE NEW TUNNEL THAT WILL LINK BROOKLYN WITH MANHATTAN NEW YORK

A VIEW of the vehicular tube at the Battery Park end of the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel which is now more than 70 percent complete and expected to be opened early in 1950. Fresh air will be blown into the tunnel from under the floor in the foreground.

A ventilating tower more than a hundred feet high is being erected on a man-made island between Manhattan and Brooklyn. A cross passage between the two tubes will be used by police and in case of emergency.

This will be the greatest underwater tube in the United States and the second largest in the world. About 2,000 workers are employed on the project at one time. The tunnel cost, exclusive of real estate, will be \$77,000,000. The passenger car toll will be 25 cents.—*Wide World Photo.*

Embarrassing Abundance

NATURE'S COOPERATION WITH THE FARMER HAS PLACED THE NATION'S POLITICAL BRAINS ON A HOT SPOT.

THE rains came and the plants flourished, the hay mows are filled, the bins overflowing and happiness is bursting forth over a smiling land.

Very poetical. Grandpa would have understood the lyrical quality of the paragraph. However, the politicians who are directing national destiny and the politicians who are battling vigorously to usurp the positions occupied by the incumbents, find the metrical feet discordant.

Frank Kent, columnist in the *Seattle Times* of August 9, is not pleased with the political parties and their views on inflation. He says:

The talk about checking inflation and lowering prices, emanating from the White House on the one side and from Republican leaders in Congress on the other, is disingenuous, demagogic and, in many respects, downright dishonest. The only honest thing either side is saying on this subject is that the high cost of living is an exceedingly serious problem, and something should be done about it, which is as inane as it is serious.

Such language from the pen of Mr. Kent is refreshing, for his writings have been directed toward upholding the sanctity of the Price System. He says further:

The present proposals to 'roll back' prices differ in detail but not in essentials from Roosevelt proposals upon which the first O. P. A. was founded. For example, they are identical in ignoring the tremendous degree to which the government itself is responsible for the inflation now upon us. Not one word is said about the vast and unnecessary government spending.

This bears out what Technocracy Inc. has been telling people for these many years. It makes no difference who is directing our government; there are only certain things that can be done to prevent

for the time being, an impasse in the operations of the Price System.

To maintain price, the rule of scarcity must be rigidly enforced. When production reaches a volume that overbalances the buying power of the people, three things may result: Prices fall; production stops; or the product must be withheld from the market.

It is difficult to stop crops from growing when conditions are favorable. No one knows when the seed is tilled into the soil just what the harvest will be. Unlike a factory, the farmer cannot lay off his men and close up shop until scarcity makes further operation profitable.

The ingenious operators in Washington, D. C., must resort to the third method of maintaining prices. Obviously it would be bad politics to come out frankly and tell the people that wheat or corn or cotton had become too plentiful, hence must be destroyed.

Frankness is not an asset to politicians. Instead, a formula is sought that will accomplish the result desired without disclosing too plainly the means whereby the result is attained.

'It sounds reasonable that the farmer should not be expected to grow crops at a loss. No one could object to a device that would prevent such an untoward event from happening. So . . . etc.'

A floor is placed under the prices of farm products. The formula provides that the farmer shall not sell his crops for less than a figure to be arrived at by Washington statisticians whereby a parity may be established between the price the farmer receives and the price he is forced to pay for things he purchases.

Thus the government faces a two-horned dilemma. To end inflation it must allow the prices of farm products to drop. Should this be done, the farmer would have little money to buy manufactured products. Thus would be started that downward spiral that avalanches into a depression.

The inconsistency of the government's position as well as that of the aspirants for government control is pointed out graphically by Mr. Kent:

But an even more appalling inconsistency (than the increase in the federal payroll) of which both parties are guilty because both are eager for the votes of the farmer in the coming election, lies in the gestures toward reducing the cost of food while a basic government policy to keep the cost of food up is not only still adhered to but proposed to increase.

Sam Dawson, *Seattle Times*, Aug. 10, comments on the peculiar situation in which the American people find themselves in relation to food.

The high cost of eating is sharpening the dispute as to how far the taxpayer should be asked to go in supporting the high price of farm products.

The grocery store customer who pays \$22 for a basket of food that would have cost \$10 in 1939, may read without much pleasure that his government is losing about \$4,000,000 a week in supporting the price of potatoes now moving to market.

He can read today the government harvest forecasts—record corn crop, near-record cotton crop with a large carry-over expected, plus above export demand.

But if he thinks that means strikingly cheaper bread, meat, dairy products or clothing some day, he may be less than enthusiastic to learn that wheat prices already have dipped to support levels, cotton is close to support levels, and corn is expected to feel the supporting hand of government price bolstering before fall. Some predict that 300,000,000 bushels of wheat will be shifted over to Uncle Sam for a total of around \$600,000,000.

Mr. Dawson points out that support price of wheat is \$2.00 (\$2.29 in Chicago); corn, \$1.45; potatoes, \$1.67; and cotton \$30.74 cents. Other foodstuffs and commodities are also supported. These include: sugar, eggs, peanuts, turkeys, grapefruit juice and honey, as well as tobacco, wool, flaxseed, rosin, turpentine, linseed and tung oil.

Labor is not pleased by these facts. While the farmer has been guaranteed what has amounted to the greatest prosperity in all history, the government passed the Taft-Hartley law which has made

most difficult the balancing of the laborer's wages with the price of things he must buy, particularly foodstuffs. At labor gatherings a story is being passed about which is alleged to be an incident in a help-yourself-store. An attendant approached a man who had entered the store and was looking around as though he intended to be a customer. Helpfully the attendant asked: 'Would you like a basket truck?' 'No thanks,' replied the customer, 'I only have five dollars to spend.'

The present Congress which was called into session for the purpose of doing something about inflation by the president, whose appointed officials have been going into the market and buying whenever any food commodity showed signs of weakening in price, has brought forth at least one mouse.

Installment credit controls are to be revived. Somewhere an economist arrived at the theory that inflation was caused by the customers having too much money. If the 'silk-shirt' laborers could only be prevented from spending their money, inflation would be whipped. This has been accepted as axiomatic by economists. Yet the government economists are afraid that the man who has so much money is expanding his credit to the danger point. To those who 'believe' in conventional economy this action must seem strange. They have too much money, so the government stops credit. Confusing, isn't it?

SPOKANE, Sept. 4.—(AP)—A bumper crop of early potatoes flooded the Pacific Northwest today and the government's price support program creaked under the strain. Like last May's flood waters, the potato crop couldn't wait. To plug holes in the price support dikes protecting the market, the government was buying spuds at \$2.60 a hundred pounds and selling them for 30 cents.

Farmers who produce both potatoes and livestock, Peters (Claus Peters, Chairman Wash. State PMA) said, can sell spuds to the government at support prices and buy them back as livestock feed at 30 cents a hundred, sacked and delivered. They get a 25-cent sack thrown in and the government barely makes freight. If farmers want to haul them away in bulk they can get them for 10 cents a hundred pounds.

Every sack is stamped 'Not for human consumption,' and the government keeps investigators in potato areas.

Richard Fiske, Associated Press Staff Writer, on Aug. 7, devoted a lengthy article to conditions in the United States that mark the beginning of the trend downward in our economy which Technocracy has predicted must come. Business and indus-

try are endeavoring to curb expenses. Buyer resistance is rearing its head. Income of some of the big operations was less lush than in the past. Meanwhile prices are being upped on many commodities in the mass production field. Material shortages cause layoffs.

On the same date *The Seattle Times* carried an article commenting on the decline in new plant outlay:

The survey of current business practices by the board (National Industrial Conference Board) an independent research organization, disclosed a majority of companies anticipate a decline, although some expected capital outlay in 1949 to be about the same as in 1948.

While high costs are blamed for the failure of the capital expenditures to expand—structures which cost \$3.20 a square foot to build before the war now cost \$15.20 a square foot—it is possible that plant has been sufficiently modernized to provide enough capacity for the prospective market. Industrialists may be aware that the government cannot go on indefinitely financing the market.

No one can predict the date when prices will cease to rise, nor when the next depression will start. Some time, at a not too distant date, taxes, or even government credit will not be sufficient to guarantee a market for the commodities of American production. When that date arrives a collapse of values will result.

All the expedencies that were resorted to, to lift us out of that 'great depression,' have been used to

maintain inflation. The crash will come, when at last all of these methods have been exhausted. Technocracy Inc., in predicting the collapse of Price System values, has qualified the time element by the statement that only war could postpone such collapse.

If the public, even now, is permitted to become confident that war is not in the offing, the inflation will end. While expenditure for war preparation is not the sole prop for inflation, it is of sufficient magnitude that its withdrawal would precipitate a depression. Depression means economic collapse.

The key to the course of economic trends during the coming year may well be found on the farm. There is no guarantee that the government's program will maintain the present false prosperity. The existence of great stores of wheat under government loan may deflate prices. The amount demanded of the government on loans may be so great as to exhaust available funds. Once the farmer loses his confidence in the ability of the government to buy his commodity, he will dump it on the market at the best price available. Then inflation will be over and the Price System on the way out.

Only Technocracy Inc. has a design of operation of a technological society. Join at once before the depression arrives. Ignorance of the law excuses no man—and this is particularly true of physical law. 'Self preservation is the first law of nature.' Preserve yourself!

—Charles Hickey, 12247-3.

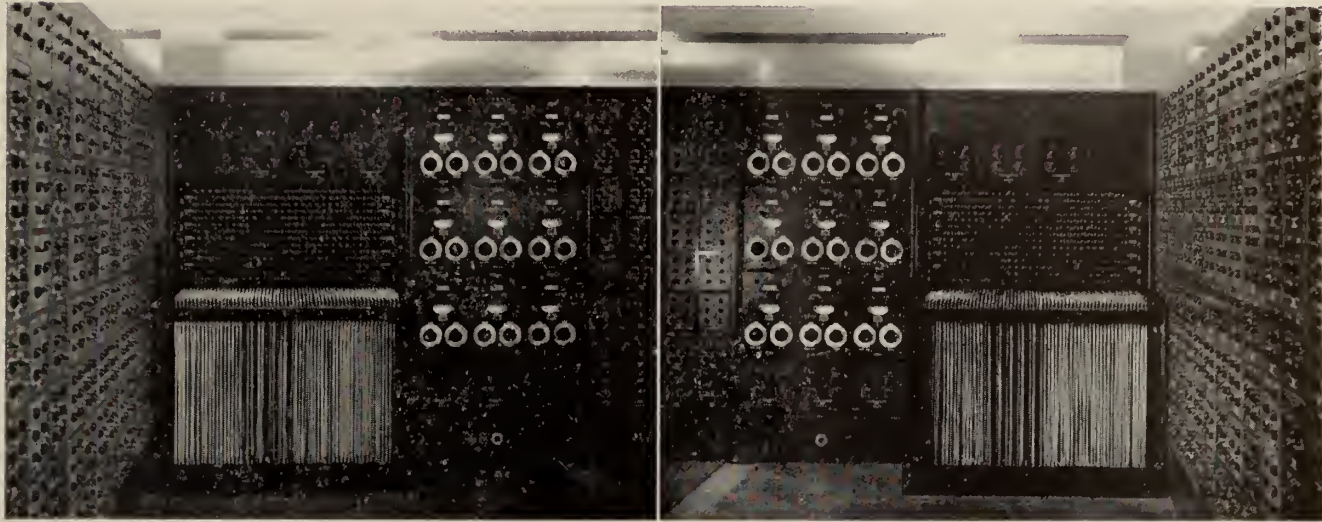
The A.C. Network Analyzer

BY A. R. HAND, ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF INSTALLATION.

THE A. C. (Alternating Current) Network Analyzer is a calculating device designed primarily for the study and calculation of problems encountered in the operation of large power systems. It is actually the equivalent of a complete miniature power system duplicating on a reduced scale the characteristics of large power systems hundreds of miles in extent. It is useful and valuable because it provides a simplified and rapid method of solving intricate problems in a mere fraction of the time

normally required by conventional mathematical computations.

The Analyzer consists of hundreds of small compact correlated units which duplicate accurately the actual characteristics of the generators, transmission lines, transformers, customer's loads, etc., of the large power system. These small units are made adjustable and are arranged in convenient cabinets with suitable flexible telephone-type plug and jack interconnecting circuits so that they may be connected together to duplicate in arrangement



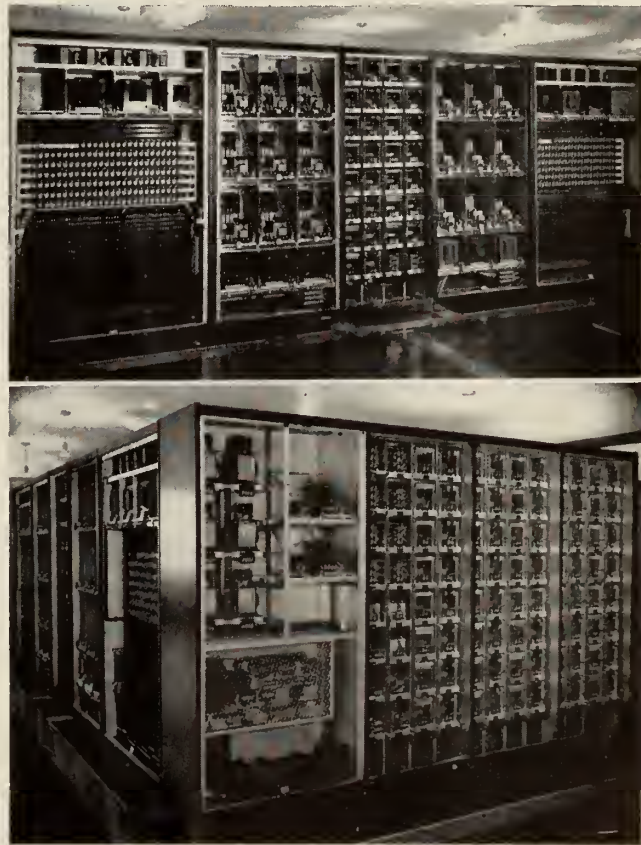
A. C. NETWORK ANALYZER—Front view of Plug and Jack Cabinets, Generator, Line and Capacitor units.

the equipment actually employed on the large system. Accurate instruments, (operated through electronic amplifiers) are provided for measuring the amperes, volts, watts, vars, phase-angles, etc., in the miniature analyzer network, and from these measurements the corresponding large full-scale currents, voltages and power in the actual power system are readily obtained by a simple direct ratio multiplication.

The Analyzer is used for solving many different types of problems, furnishing data on current, voltage, and power distribution in power systems under both normal operating and abnormal fault conditions. It can be used, for example, to determine the current and voltage distribution in the many branches of a large power system, and from such data the ratings and tripping-current settings of protective circuit-breakers, fuses, and relays may be established. As another example, the Analyzer can furnish data on the voltage levels, power limits, and stability characteristic of all parts of an intricate system, and from such information the effects of proposed inter-connections with adjoining power-systems, or the addition of new hydro or steam generating stations to the system, can be studied.

The A. C. Network Analyzer has proved over a period of years to be an extremely valuable and a practically indispensable tool in the design and

successful operation of power systems. It has time and again permitted the fast solution of long and intricate problems which might otherwise have required months of laborious calculations and study, or which might have otherwise been unsolvable.



UPPER: Back view of Generator and Jack Cabinets, showing relays and wiring.
 LOWER: Corner view of back of Generator, Plug, Line and Capacitor units and transformers.
 —Bonneville Power Adm. Photos.

Lunatic Fringe

After viewing some of the many idiotic ways in which we fail to use our resources a visitor from Mars would certainly be justified in concluding that the people of this Continent were lacking in ordinary good sense, to say the least.

INSANITY—A condition wherein the mental processes of the individual are in a state of maladjustment or conflict with his physical environment. This variance may be only mild and sometimes rather comical to the casual observer. Then again it may be violent to the point where constant restraint is required.

Investigation into the causes which seem to bring about mental disorders assigns a certain percentage to venereal disease, some to alcoholism, and some to personality conflicts. It is beginning to appear, however, that a much larger number 'crack up' due to the pressures generated in attempting to battle their way in the Price System.

We might assign much of the cause for this to faulty primary education. For at least a century our schools and textbooks have idealized a 'namby-pamby-panty-waist' social concept at total variance with the vicious economic maelstrom that we call society today. When our bright young scholars leave the seats of learning they find their own seats exposed to the rugged buffeting of a rough and tumble battle for existence for which they are quite unprepared. We are usually able somehow to make an adjustment between the world in which we find ourselves and the dream castle world with which our teachers and preachers have stuffed our innocent little noggins.

WANTED—AN ESCAPE

When, however, an individual finds himself hopelessly lost in the morass of contradictions which beset him he begins to look for an escape. Deluded and defrauded in every direction, he begins subconsciously to create a world of his own in which, at least to himself, his ego finds satisfactory expression. This does not mean that the rest of us who retain some degree of what passes for sanity are not also deluded and defrauded. We have simply conditioned ourselves to this type of environment so that with the help of such 'escape' devices as

movies, radio, sport spectacles, beer parlors, etc., we manage to keep from 'blowing our tops.'

During the late war, when these escapes were not readily available, military authorities were alarmed at the terrific number of psychopathic (insanity) cases that developed. They outnumbered all other casualties and hospitals are still filled with otherwise fine, stalwart young men who were not able to take it.

Returning for a moment to our definition of insanity—we said it was 'a maladjustment between the mental processes of an individual and his physical environment'—in order not to miss our objective, let's make sure we understand this definition. By 'physical environment' we mean everything outside of the personal senses. This includes movement or events as well as people and things. Assigning to persons, things, movement, or events characteristics which they do not actually possess, or embellishing them mentally with notions of either grandeur or ignominy which are totally lacking upon physical observation would fall in this category.

A WIDE GAP

Now let us look at the wide gap between the physical realities of this North American Continent and the notions most Americans hold concerning them. It is amazing to note how close this situation comes to fitting the definitions just given. What amounts to the same thing is that only a few North Americans have any accurate concept whatsoever regarding the physical phenomena that surround them and on which their living depends. Most of us seem to live in a little sixty-foot personal world of our own. If anything exists outside this little world it only remotely concerns us. This attitude is directly traceable to the ponderous indoctrination with which we have been flooded since childhood. Our every source of information continually shouts at us that all of our well-being depends upon poli-

tical ideologies, laws and agreements—the thing we call government. It is even considered definitely un-American and bordering on the dangerously radical to question these assumptions.

Under the 'rules of the game' of the Price System it is necessary that attention be directed away from the physical realities in order to keep the public from being unmanageable. Because it has worked for centuries, we assume that only by means of such deception, or by telling the people what it is good for them to believe, is it possible to establish satisfactory behavior patterns and maintain order. Looking factually at the situation, it should be possible to conceive of various ways in which personal behavior could be brought into conformity with the social requirements.

A FLEXIBLE SCHEDULE

As an example, if the people in a scarcity area were fully aware of the necessary inequalities and scarcities of their environment there could be no rational revolt against a system of awarding scarce or luxury items based on some flexible schedule of social achievement—or perhaps on a system of rationing or rotation. These are not Technocracy's recommendations for America but merely two of a variety of possible means which show the narrowness of our supposition that only our accepted method of making all rewards dependent on predatory ability, dampened only slightly by concepts of legality, can be worthy of any consideration. (This is a standard concept of free enterprise.)

Our attitude towards our concepts of government and towards the personalities we elect to realize them, is paradoxical. We look to government—'democracy'—as something untouchable, sacred and good, and fail to recognize that *government is the sum total of all politics and politicians in action*. Yet we are so accustomed to the nausea of political corruption that we very righteously tell each other inside stories of graft and thievery just to prove that the politicians are not fooling us.—We know what is going on! And then we vote for more of the same.

We should recognize that the function of political government is regulatory. To government we have delegated the authority to say 'Thou shalt,' or 'Thou shalt not.' It therefore has the power to 'go easy' here or 'be tough' there, depending entirely on which direction the pay-off is greatest, either in continued power or in coin of the realm.

Politicians thus become *MERCHANTS OF PRIVILEGE*, not at all through choice but because no American with an axe to grind would for one moment permit them to be anything else.

It would not be appropriate to point out this wide gap between fact and fancy in our concepts of government without at least suggesting a means for readjustment. In other articles in *Technocracy's* magazines will be found hints on how we can rationally approach the subject of government or social controls in a manner that is compatible with the high-energy industrial civilization in which we now live.

There are many other ways wherein our mental images are grossly at variance with the physical realities which surround us, and of course we do want to correct these maladjustments. Perhaps the best way to perceive them clearly is to become detached from our personal viewpoint for a few moments. As the Scotch poet said, 'Ah, wad some power the giftie gie us, to see oursel's as ithers see us.' Maybe we can accomplish this by deliberately practicing a little of the make-believe of which we are so fond. Let's make-believe that Mars is inhabited by rational human beings and let's suppose one of these persons manages to migrate to this North American Continent. Now, suppose this man from Mars should wallow around a few weeks in the gooey mess we call our American system of private enterprise. Suppose he should read our papers, listen to our radio, observe our actions, and ask a lot of questions.

A VISITOR FROM MARS

Remember now, this visitor from another planet would know nothing about our notions or traditions and all his judgments or conclusions would be based entirely on what he was able to observe.

He would see four people working forty or more hours a week in our Price System. One of them would be busy making or transporting the goods and services we require. The other three would be busy doing everything possible to see that these goods and services were not distributed—unless toll was paid to them.

He would see us living in baroque barracks, odd contrivances called houses, tents, trailers, chicken coops, and even piggens. Upon inquiry he would learn that we had an abundance of the finest materials to build plenty of dirt-proof, vermin-proof, fire-proof, heat, cold and sound-proof, practically work-proof, habitations.

He would see us wearing sleazy, shoddy, and unbelievably non-functional wrappings called clothing. He would learn that our scientists could supply us with plenty of warm (or cool as desired) wearables that would be moth-proof, comfortable, practically wear-proof, and of the highest quality.

In every direction that he looked, from automobiles to zithers, he would find this weird reverse relationship between the fine things we were capable of producing and the shoddy junk everywhere in evidence.

He would see us with armies, navies, ships, and equipment of all kinds parked all over the world, trying to force everyone else on earth to run their affairs according to our notions, and even trying to do the job for them. At home he would see us reeling around dizzily, totally incapable of stabilizing our own economy or of knowing which direction to go or what to do about anything. He would see us trying to operate this whole show by means of the flimsy web of compromises, expediencies, and showmanship into which our so-called political democracy has degenerated. Stout lad though he might be, the man from Mars wouldn't be able to stand much more.

Surely he would ask us pointedly why we did not stop throwing away our natural resources; why we did not stop stripping our forests; why we did not save our precious and fast-eroding top-soil; why we did not use only the best and most functional materials in the things we made; why we did not stop burning tons of coal and oil to haul millions of other tons of coal and oil around to burn up, when our water power potential would give us cheap transportation and vast quantities of power, and, —But here we would break in to knock his whole bunch of questions into a cocked hat: *'That would be bad for business!'*

Just one neat, simple sentence—and there you have it. He might blankly ask 'What and why is business?' As we fumblingly started to explain Capital, Interest, and Profit, and so on, he would surely begin to smile patronizingly, all the while backing out of the door, shaking his head and tapping it meaningly with his finger.

At this point we might happen to look into the mirror—

'Brother, sweep out the padded cell! Gang way —Here I come!'

—Harry V. Wilkie, 8342-1.

Our \$20,000 Question

TECHNOCRACY DOES NOT OFFER YOU A DIAMOND RING OR A FUR COAT FOR NOTHING, BUT IT DOES SHOW YOU HOW YOU CAN GET THE MOST OF EVERYTHING YOU WANT WITH THE LEAST EFFORT.

THE North American people are so occupied in seeking escapism from reality that they fail to recognize the graveness of our developing economic situation. High among these escapisms today is listening to audience participation programs on the radio, answering quizzes, and entering contests. Many people assume that if they can just win a few big prizes their personal problems will be solved and the devil can take the rest.

But the real economic problem is bigger than the 'success' of the individual. It is even more fundamental than the sum of the private economic problems of all the individuals on the Continent. It is more basic than money itself. People are conditioned to think in terms of money so much that they

believe that success can only be measured in the amount of money they get. Yet, it isn't the money itself that people want, but rather, the food, clothing, and other essentials to living that they can purchase with money. To many people in this land of plenty, so long as the economy is operated under the rules of scarcity there can be no success. To them, there is abundance all around, but 'not a bite to eat' nor 'a thing to wear.'

There are a few who understand this paradox and recognize what the solution is—that money as a medium of exchange is an out-dated impediment to the distribution of abundance and must be abandoned. Money is not an asset in a land of plenty, but is the cause of numerous contradictions.

Machines are made which produce more goods, yet employ less human labor. As a consequence, there are many thousands of people without jobs; hence, they are without money or purchasing power. They cannot buy the goods which the machines make in abundance. The unsold goods pile up in the stores. Then, it is not only the moneyless consumer who is worried, but also the businessmen. Unless he can move his goods, the factories will have to shut down and more people be unemployed. But there is no profit in that to the businessman, so he must look to some other outlet. He is tempted even to consider war as a way of disposing of his goods at a profit.

HE'S NOT SO DUMB

In some ways, the businessman is not so dumb. He realizes that the average citizen has some intelligence and, if permitted to think about social problems, might not fall for the chiseling schemes of the businessman nor for the propaganda for war. People might even get the idea that they don't need businessmen at all. So, the businessman gets busy and thinks up diversions to occupy the time and attention of the public. He must also maintain the confidence of the public in himself as a necessary and worthwhile citizen.

While the big businessman's primary interest is in chiseling the consumers, he must spread the propaganda that he is really a soft-hearted humanitarian. Among his beneficent contributions, he sponsors contests and quiz programs on the radio and appears to be lavish with his wealth—all in the public interest, of course. Everything is given away, from cigaret lighters to thousands of dollars in cash.

We must admit that the businessmen are pretty smart if they can keep the people so busy thinking up slogans, studying the clues to quiz questions, and completing sentences in 'twenty-five additional words or less' that they have no time to realize that they are being taken for a trimming in the interest of business profits.

Contests and quizzes might serve a socially useful purpose if, somehow, everyone could win and receive the goods and services which he or she wants. After all, what the country needs is a simple, efficient means of distribution; and, if contests could accomplish this, one of our biggest problems would be solved. But the few haphazard handouts which the contests and quiz programs offer are

just an aggravation. They get people to thinking: 'Here is an easy way to get ahead. All I have to do is win, and the questions are so simple that anyone with an ounce of brains can answer them. Now, if there is just some way of getting in the contest, it will be a cinch.' But, alas, so few ever win. The contests serve only the purpose for which they were intended—to pay off just enough persons to make winning an incentive for others to try and, incidentally, give everybody a chance to think about the products which the sponsoring corporation has to sell.

Contest prizes are not charity, but good business practice. Even as the big businessmen dope the people with the desire to get something for nothing, they do it in a way to benefit themselves. First, contests and quizzes are a means of getting in well with the people and gaining their confidence; that is, those who are taken in by them. Second, it is a way to sell merchandise directly, as in the contests where the entries must be accompanied by a box top or 'reasonable facsimile thereof.' Third, ideas entered in contests are used for advertising material; they provide a wide selection of ideas and slogans, which is cheaper to the company than hiring high-priced advertising personnel to write the copy. Fourth, the prizes are often contributed by a number of business firms, especially in major nationwide contests; thus, the cost of the program is divided up while the public attention is called to a number of lines of merchandise that the contributing companies would like to sell. And, fifth, the value of the prizes can be charged off as advertising costs and thus save on taxes paid to the government.

LITTLE THINKING CALLED FOR

Quiz programs do make people information conscious; but, like the information gained from the solving of cross-word puzzles, it is not organized and is not directed toward any useful end. Also, the questions are carefully screened so that none will stimulate the people to do any thinking which will shake their faith in the existing social system. For example, the question is never asked, 'How many mal-nourished children are there in the United States?' or 'What is the tie-up between politics and highway accidents?'

We are not conducting a commercially-sponsored quiz program ourselves, but we do have a quiz question for you. The question is: 'What stand-

ard of living could every citizen on the North American Continent have if our resources, our machines, and our technically trained personnel were to be used at their highest efficiency under a technological control?'

The answer to this question will not bring you a surprise package of prizes through the mail, but it will show how gullible you have been to play the Price System game all these years. It will provide you with an incentive to get busy and find the

answers to a lot of other questions which will readily come to your mind in quick order.

If you want to live in a society which will guarantee you and everyone else on this Continent a very high standard of living and life-long security, investigate Technocracy and learn the answer to our quizz question. Technocracy does not offer you a diamond ring or a fur coat for nothing, but Technocracy does show you how you can get the most of everything you want for the least effort. If you are interested, the next move is up to you.

—May Jackson, R.D. 11644.

ON TECHNOCRACY

TECHNOCRACY is science applied to the social order. In effect, Technocracy will provide an orchestration of all the infinite variables that combine to create a high-energy civilization. The application of science to social operation, as advocated by Technocracy, will result in the production and distribution of an abundance. Technocracy denotes the arrival of maturity in social knowledge pertaining to North America.

A short definition does not adequately convey the profound implications bound into a basic investigation of social phenomena as represented by Technocracy. Neither science nor society is given comprehensive treatment in America's educational institutions. The understanding of Technocracy, therefore, involves the establishment of preliminary knowledge which should already be well grounded in every individual who has completed elementary schooling. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks. It is even harder to teach a human being to think along lines to which he is unaccustomed. These are the dimensions of the task confronting the volunteer in the field of social pioneering.

At present, Technocracy provides the only reliable instrument by which Americans can grasp the pattern of contemporary society and the direction of social progress. Traditional institutions apparently in control of our social destiny are being rendered sterile by advancing technology and industrial science. It is not strange that these institutions are reluctant to have the situation carefully examined because, if Technocracy is correct, their obsolescence would be revealed. This cannot pre-

vent, nor long delay, social evolution and social change.

Institutional opposition to the factual study of social conditions merely prolongs confusion and increases the danger of social chaos. When a time of crisis does arrive, society must still rely upon new control techniques compatible with the existing physical mechanism or go down to destruction. Technocracy is not contributing to the social dilemma; it can only be accused of unmasking it and of proposing the method by which it can be resolved.

Technocracy resembles an information bureau on social affairs. Technocracy manifests certain essential recommendations for this particular job, a few of which follow: It is entirely original to America. It is non-profit, non-sectarian and non-political. It is not concerned with unverified or unverifiable data. The work of Technocracy is done voluntarily. Technocracy can not and will not resort to coercion and condemns all those who employ coercion as a device of social endeavor. Technocracy is strictly opposed to revolutionary or anarchic measures to effect social transition; it could not be scientific and prescribe anything but the orderly and intelligent implementation of social progress.

The future of Technocracy cannot be foretold but this much is certain: if Technocracy is successful in reaching enough Americans, in time, society will evolve into the most satisfactory state that it is humanly possible to achieve.

—George B. Conner, M.A.L.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

Wanted—An Education

An adequate education is one of our most cherished birthrights. It is your own fault if your children are denied it, because you tolerate the maintenance of an outmoded social system in which it is not a question of whether we can build and equip schools, but 'Can we pay for them?'

EVERY AMERICAN has a right to expect an adequate education for himself and his children, not only in the fundamentals, but also in specialized subjects that will fit them to fill some functional capacity in modern society. With the many advances that have been made in the past few years in educational techniques, and in view of our resources of building materials and engineering skill, there is no reason, beyond the usual interference controls of the Price System, why every American should not have the kind of education his mental capacity will enable him to absorb, and which is required by the nature of the work he wishes to do.

CHILDREN ARE STYMIED

Unfortunately, the fact remains that millions of children find themselves stymied right from the start in their efforts to acquire an education. A few of the facts about this situation should start you thinking and perhaps awaken you to the necessity of installing a different type of society on this Continent before we can expect to make the most of our educational possibilities.

Only a few months ago, the American people were forcibly awakened to a realization of one of the handicaps under which our system of education has operated for many years. We refer to the wholly inadequate salaries paid to our teachers. Only those who have consecrated themselves to the task of teaching young America, regardless of personal sacrifice, were tempted to enter this profession—one of the worst-paid of all. Strikes of teachers in many American communities brought the fact to the attention of the public and forced authorities to take some action to relieve the situation. As a result, the average teacher's salary has increased about \$300 a year.

Now, as millions of American children arrive at school age, another phase of the crisis in education is being brought to the attention of their par-

ents, and to the public in general—the woeful lack of adequate facilities to accommodate the greatly increased school population. In one of a series of editorials on this subject, James H. McGraw, Jr., President of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, writes:

The bumper wartime crop of babies, about 5,000,000 larger than the population experts expected, is reaching school age... At school these youngsters should find a good education awaiting them. That is their most cherished American birthright. But, unless something is done quickly, millions of these children will be cheated. They will be crowded into classrooms already run on double shifts. They will move in with children who are now sitting two in a single seat. They will read germ-loaded books mangled by a generation of use by grimy hands.

We will present more of Mr. McGraw's remarks later but let us pause a moment to point out that we have had six years to get ready for the present crisis. Those children were born during the war years. We maintain vital statistics records so that we may know what is going on. It was obvious that the birthrate was rising during those years. Why, then, did we not take the necessary steps so that when they arrived at school age we would be ready for them? To say the least, it reveals a serious lack of planning.

OTHER REASONS

There are, however, other reasons for our present dilemma. Our school buildings suffered from the inevitable neglect of wartime, and recovery from the results of that neglect has been made difficult by the effects of inflation on the cost of building materials and labor shortages. Even without the booming birthrate complicating the problem, we would, as Mr. McGraw points out, have a hard time getting our schools back in shape after the years

of wartime neglect. Right now, 85 percent of all public school buildings need major remodeling to remove health and safety hazards. This remodeling, to say nothing of the building of new schools, will cost huge sums of money—Mr. McGraw claims that we must spend at least \$11-billion on new schools alone—and the money must come from the pockets of the American taxpayers. It is the same old Price System story—nothing can be done without first being financed. Every one of the problems that face us in this crisis in education arises from our economic system itself. We have plenty of building materials at hand and we have the technical skill necessary to erect the most modern buildings possible and properly equip them with every device necessary to assure a complete education for our children. But—the money must first be provided.

The obvious result is that those communities—many of the southern states, for example—which are not wealthy from the monetary standpoint, must forego new schools and equipment and get along as best they can with what they have; and so, despite the supposedly advanced state of our society, we have still with us that hallowed monstrosity, the little red school house complete with out-door privy. Other communities, while able to pay, seem more apathetic toward the situation than some. Florida, for example, with almost average wealth and tax-paying ability, stands practically at the bottom of all states in its efforts to support its schools. As a result, Florida is considerably below the national average on most measures commonly used in evaluating a school program. The state has regularly stood in the lowest one-third of all states on such items as percentage of literacy, percentage of students in high school and college, and current expense per pupil.

However, it is not our purpose to put the finger on any one state. These conditions are far too common throughout the country. Let's read some more of what Mr. McGraw says in his editorial:

There are schools with leaking roofs and outdoor toilets in our greatest cities. There are schools where students still use histories and geographies copyrighted before 1920—books with no mention of World War I, the depression of the 1930's, the Russian Revolution or the rise of dictators. There are countless schools where modern methods of visual education are completely unknown.

Mr. McGraw writes in general terms. Perhaps a few specific instances will help to underline the urgent need for a method of social operation that does not rely on a financial system for its motive power. As far back as April 1947, the pressure of our increasing school population on existing facilities was beginning to make itself felt. About that time, the magazine *Newsweek* reporting on the situation in California said:

In the elementary schools of Fresno, 2,560 children were jammed into double classes, sitting in aisles and corridors, huddled in re-converted restrooms and, in one case, an old school kitchen. In Los Angeles, 20,000 boys and girls were limited to half sessions. Another 80,000 throughout the state faced the same handicap to learning. To provide adequate school facilities, an additional \$400,000,000 was needed for building throughout the state, one-fourth of it in 373 'distressed districts which already had taxed to the legal limit and had issued bonds up to 5 percent of their assessed valuations.'

WORSE AND MORE OF IT

Yet even such conditions as this report reveals seem almost adequate when compared with those existing in our largest city—New York. Again it was *Newsweek*—this time somewhat later in the year, December 22—that reported the failure of our Price System to provide for the educational needs of our children. Said *Newsweek*:

In one public school, some 600 boys used one washbowl. Many used the drinking fountain for cleanup after workouts in the gym. Public School 125 was a former precinct house and jail abandoned by the police department 25 years ago as too dilapidated for further use... At Public School 54, only partitions separated classes, while unsanitary basement toilets serviced the building. Some schools still have privies in the yards. Elsewhere, 60 boys and girls shared twenty geography books. Many books were so 'foul-smelling' that children would not use them. The report of the Public Education Assn., released December 9, revealed that one-fourth of the 862,000 city-school children 'spend their school lives in educational slums.' One-third of the city's 891 educational buildings were erected before 1900,

while 21 were in use before the Civil War. Some 250 did not have proper plumbing, few had either soap or towels, and 287 were not fireproof.

All right, Mr. and Mrs. America, you take it from there. What are you going to do about it? After all, it's your responsibility. These are your schools and your children are going to attend them. We have the material resources and the engineering capacity to provide modern school buildings, fireproof and sanitary, fully equipped with every aid to education that has been devised. It is your own fault if your children are denied the education that is the birthright of every American citizen, because you tolerate the maintenance of an outmoded social system—a system in which you must first supply the money with which the building and equipment may be *bought*. It is not a question of whether or not we can build and equip schools but 'Can we pay for them?' And far too often the answer is 'No!'

Yet the problem must be solved, and quickly. \$400,000,000 must be spent in California alone to bring our schools up to minimum requirements. Another \$100,000,000 is needed in Florida. We leave it to you to imagine the cost, under our present methods of operation, of modernizing our schools throughout the nation. It would be prohibitive and you know it. Are our children, then, to be denied the privilege of an education? It's up to you.

AN EVER-WIDENING GAP

For over twenty years, the Price System on this Continent has been kept alive by artificial means. We have tried every political and financial expedient known to man in our frantic efforts to keep it staggering on a few more years. No doubt other expedients will be devised and tried but none will solve our basic problem. That problem lies in our inability to distribute, by Price System methods, the abundance we are able to produce. All our other problems stem from that one basic fact. For over twenty years there has been an ever-widening gap between our productive capacity and our purchasing power. Eventually it will be necessary to abandon our traditional method of buying and selling in the distribution of goods and services and adopt, instead, a scientific, technologically directed society in which the sole purpose of our huge industrial plant will be to produce the innumerable things we need for the full enjoyment of life. These

must then be distributed freely to all who wish to use them since this is the only way abundance can be distributed. A method of measurement must replace our present system of values based upon relative scarcity, and distribution will then be effected on the basis of the energy cost of production.

All public services must be provided free of cost to all citizens. The physical cost of supplying these community services will be provided for before the total energy available for public consumption is determined. Since our public schools are a very vital community service, the needs of our entire educational system will be met in this way and the basic question as to our educational needs will become 'What do we need?'—Not 'What can we afford?'

Furthermore, under such a scientific system of operation our methods of education would be far more advanced than is possible today. Visual education and practical training would be as much a part of the curriculum of every school as the three R's and this would apply to the rural schools just as much as to those located in the cities.

Since there would no longer be the financial barrier that we have today, it would be possible to provide the most modern buildings and equipment our ingenuity can devise. Training of our students for their life work would include actual contact with the various trades, professions and services so that they will be able to determine for themselves exactly what kind of work appeals to them. Competent vocational guidance and aptitude tests would help them to decide the kind of work they are best fitted to perform and which would give them the most satisfaction. Due to the limitations of our present financial system, this assistance is denied the great majority of our young people and, as a result, they frequently spend half their lives trying to find where they fit in to the best advantage. Millions never do, and live unhappy, frustrated lives.

Adequate education is one of our most cherished birthrights. Today, the degree of education we may attain is largely determined by the amount we can afford to pay for it. In the New America of tomorrow, it will be ours as an integral part of citizenship in the most highly-developed civilization on earth—the North American Technate. We suggest that you investigate Technocracy without delay. Do it NOW!

—Leslie Bounds, 11834-1.

Developing Trends

ARMY, NAVY SEEK DOCTORS' DRAFT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The armed services will ask Congress to change the Draft Law to permit induction of doctors and other professional men as such, it has been learned on high authority.

More than 3,900 additional doctors, 2,000 dentists, and several more hundred in related professional groups will be needed by this time next year. Professional men in the Reserve Corps aren't filling the vacancies.

The Draft Law says new inductees cannot be brought in until adequate medical and hospital personnel is available. Unless some action is taken, the services will be hard put to comply with the law in 1949, members of Congress are informed.

An inductee may turn out to be a doctor or dentist when he is sworn in. He then may be assigned to the Medical Corps and given junior-officer rank, but will not be eligible for the \$100 a month extra that may be given a professional man entering as such.

The military department will ask Congress to amend the Draft Law to permit direct drafting of professional skill. Special incentives can be offered to get the needed personnel. Otherwise a shortage is likely to occur. Already medical men in the Army and Navy are having their leaves cancelled.—Seattle Times.

—In time of war medical men would doubtless enlist as a matter of course, as their services would be needed to care for the wounded. In time of peace, the Army and Navy personnel are the healthiest citizens available. To draft professional men to serve the healthiest portion of the population, when there are not enough to go around, would leave the rest of the people in a sorry fix indeed. The Technate would supply ample medical services for all on an equal basis, without cost, and the finest possible training and education would be made available without cost to as many young people as wanted to take it. In time of war everyone would be drafted, along with machines and materials, to do the job.

FACTORY PROFITS UP DESPITE SALES DROP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Manufacturing corporations in the United States had a net income after taxes of \$2,900,000,000 during the first three months of 1948. This was shown in a government report despite a \$1,100,000,000 drop in sales from the preceding quarter.

The increase in profits, said the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission in a combined report, 'reflects a drop in costs and expenses which more than offset lower sales.'

The net income for the first quarter of this year was \$200,000,000 more than in the first quarter of 1947. The report set at \$40,000,000,000 the total sales of all manufacturing corporations.

—By way of comparison, note that only 14 percent of the spending units in this country are receiving an income of over \$5,000 a year; 59 percent of American families are just getting by with incomes of \$3,000 or less. Per capita income for 1947 was \$1,323. Is it any wonder that big business is spending millions for advertising propaganda to maintain these juicy differentials?

INDUSTRIAL TREND MOVES DOWNWARD

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Indication of a downward trend in industrial business was reported today in a survey by the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

'The over-all business picture is still good, but future developments seem less certain,' said the survey.

'General business this summer has maintained the gains made from March to June, but has leveled off on that high plateau and now shows some indications of a downward trend.

'Production is slightly off from June, largely reflecting the vacation shutdowns which are more prevalent than in the past years.

'Backlogs of orders, which started to grow in April, have shown no increase since June, although supported by more intensive and aggressive sales efforts.

'Commenting on reasons for this situation, purchasing executives mention prices as being too high, greater availability of many non-critical items, agricultural market weakness, and the lack of any incentive for forward buying beyond known requirements.'

—In other words, Technocracy's predictions are being borne out, that the Price System cannot continue to operate much longer in the face of our accumulating abundance.

'YET WE TALK'

AS A NEW YORKER, I am ashamed of Harlem, and I am ashamed of all those so-called liberals who make such a noise about sharecroppers but do nothing about their own backyard. I am even more ashamed of the area where the Porto Ricans live, which is the most desolate of this great city. Speeches by politicians cannot be an answer to decent living conditions. I have never, anywhere, in the United States, witnessed such horrible living conditions. Yet we talk.—George E. Sokolsky, Aug. 30.

—'Yet we talk.' And we hang on for dear life to the politics and the 'free enterprise' system that have spawned these conditions, at a profit, and that are not only unwilling, but unable, to do anything.

GERMAN SCRAP HEADS FOR AMERICAN MILLS

GERMAN scrap iron is on the way to help feed steel mills in the U. S. The Commerce Department has closed a deal for 440,000 long tons of German scrap to be sent to the U. S. during 1948. About 200,000 tons have been loaded to sail from Bremerhaven. The German scrap rates as No. 1 heavy melting grade. The Price is \$26 a ton at the Bremerhaven dock. Shipping costs run from \$9 to \$12 a ton, bring total price to \$35-\$38 at eastern U. S. ports. The average U. S. price for this grade scrap last week was \$43.16. U. S. buyers purchase German scrap from JEIA (Joint Export-Import Agency for the U. S. and British zones.—Business Week, Aug. 28.

—Could it be that the scrap created by World War II destruction is to be used to make new 'chips' so the Price System 'game' of war can go merrily on for the benefit of big business?

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

Scientists, Attention!

YOU who have taught us how to produce an abundance, are you going to allow the things you have developed to be used for the destruction of the human race?

You have split the atom, and the politicians and financiers use it to kill.

We know you did not intend it should be used for destruction, but what are you doing to stop it? We know you have very little use for politics and politicians, but you let them get away with this without protest. We cannot blame them. They 'believe,' you 'know.' They deal with opinions; you deal with facts. You want to go ahead, while they want either to stand still or to go back. YOU should know that continued political and financial bungling can only result in chaos.

You have made it possible for us to produce abundance, but the politicians and financiers continually strive to restrict production in order to maintain the *status quo*. They are still trying to distribute goods by what they call the law of supply and demand, although that law has been dead for so long that the corpse no longer gives off an odor. But there IS a DEMAND for proper food, clothing, and housing, for proper medical care, etc.

POLITICAL BUFFOONERY RAMPANT

Abundance cannot be distributed at a price because price demands value and value is dependent on scarcity. You who have destroyed scarcity, are you going to stand by and see the abundance you have made possible destroyed, or used as a political football for international intrigue? Or are you going to raise your voices in protest against this waste of your efforts?

Considering the importance of your contribution in our scheme of social operations it would seem that science should have a lot to say about how our country is to be run. Yet scientists are conspicuously lacking in the three-ring circus that is now being conducted for the ostensible purpose of determining the course of our ship of state. At this writing two rings have shown their stuff and the third is yet to perform. The first elephant ever to ride in a plane has been put on exhibition, ladies' undies have been given away as a part of the political buffoonery, and the booze has flowed freely, but nothing

has been accomplished that can have any important effect on our economic situation. No important problem concerning the welfare of the people of the North American Continent ever again will be decided at a political convention.

Naturally you scientists have no place in such gatherings. You do not belong in that crowd. Actually, you would be in the way, because you would want to talk facts.

The people of this Continent are dependent upon science for their very existence. Whether they know it or like it is immaterial. Through your efforts our entire scheme of life has been altered, and there is no going back. The high-energy civilization for which you are responsible makes it imperative that you now carry on and assume the direction and operation of our social mechanism. We have scientific production (when it is profitable); now we must have science applied to our distribution, and that is where you must take a hand. The situation demands functional operation. Function is neither religious, financial, nor political. It is scientific.

Technocracy, approaching the problem in a scientific way, has prepared a blueprint for a government of function. But a government of function cannot be run by politicians and financiers. It demands the active participation of every available scientist and engineer. You men of science are conditioned to investigate things. Why not investigate Technocracy? Why not help promote the program of the one Organization that is devoting its entire time, energy, and substance toward the installation of the governance of function YOU have made possible?

The time is short. Think it over, and then ACT.

—E. V. Tyler, 12247-3.

COAL BEING DISPLACED

WASHINGTON.—The commerce department reports that oil and natural gas have displaced coal as the nation's primary fuel. In a survey of current business by Murray F. Foss, the department said fuel consumption has surpassed any wartime peak, with the biggest jump in use of natural gas. Foss cited the development of diesel locomotives as one of the factors in the growing use of petroleum instead of coal as an energy producer. As of now, he said, soft coal furnishes only about two-thirds of the power generated by railroads compared with about four-fifths in 1939. Other factors, he said, are the recent popularity of home oil burners, up two-thirds since 1939, and a 90 per cent increase in the number of tractors on farms.

—Journal of Commerce.

TECHNOCRACY PAMPHLETS

Introduction to Technocracy	25c
America Must Show The Way.....	15c
Our Country Right or Wrong.....	15c
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Science versus Chaos	10c
Total Conscription, Your Questions Answered.....	10c

CONTENTS

No. 147 (Vol. XIII)	October 1948
	Page
Technocracy Has the Answers	3
Embarrassing Abundance	8
The A.C. Network Analyzer	10
Lunatic Fringe	12
Our \$20,000 Question	14
On Technocracy	16
Wanted—An Education	17
Developing Trends	20
Scientists, Attention!	21

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TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 25 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party: it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debts. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receives subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocrat unit.

WHO?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party.)

Doctor, lawyer, storckeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

OPERATION V. I.

TECHNOCRATS all over North America are using Gray Fleet 'Operations' to bring Technocracy to the attention of the inhabitants. Not to be left out of this Continental activity, some Technocrats of Vancouver Island, B. C., got busy and staged their own 'Operation V. I.' Members from all Sections on the Island rolled their Gray Cars along the Island highway to converge on the mid-Island city of Nanaimo.

The Gray Fleet conducted a 45-minute tour of the city just to remind its 12,000 or more inhabitants that Technocracy is not 'dead' as the press of the Continent pretends, but that it is young and more vigorous than ever.

Police patrolmen were stationed at the three busiest intersections of the main street to stop all cross traffic while the Gray Fleet rolled through. This attracted the attention of many Saturday afternoon shoppers. A public meeting with Authorized Speaker Ted Fearman doing a fine job of delivering the goods was well attended by an interested audience.

Thus, Technocrats combine work with fun as they hammer away at their self-appointed task of educating the people of this Continent to a realization that, through their ignorance and inertia, they are holding back the dawn of a new and wonderful Era in the civilization of man. The only way for any citizen to advance the society of North America is by his joining Technocracy; for, Technocracy is the only social dynamic on this Continent.

UPPER—Gray Cars assembled in front of Harewood Community Hall.

SECOND—Port of the audience that heard Ted Fearman lecture on May 15.

THIRD—Technocrats from all parts of Victoria Island took part in 'Operation V. I.'

LOWER—The ladies of Technocracy are always on the job to supply the needs of the inner man—a very important function.

—Techphoto.





ENERGY

THE technological world knows that the status of mankind can only be elevated out of the social morass of yesterday by the technological conversion and consumption of extraneous energy from coal, oil, gas, hydro-electric power, wind, internal earth heat, tides, solar energy, molecular energy, and atomic energy. Only by rendering greater volumes of extraneous energy more available, and increasing the efficiency of energy-consuming devices, can any social system produce an abundance of goods and services sufficient to eliminate toil and poverty.

LEISURE has connotations only in the world of toil—leisure will have no connotation shortly in this oncoming technological world of ours for, as more and more energy-consuming devices are installed, consuming ever greater quantities of extraneous energy, more and more human beings will be eliminated as human effort contributors in the production of wealth.

AS MORE technology pervades the Continent of North America, more and more North Americans will cease to be toilers and will be elevated to the high social level of being consumers of abundance.

—Our Country, Right or Wrong.

THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

IN THIS ISSUE:

- The New Look for America
- So Women Have the 'Right' to Vote
- Ramie Yields to Technology
- Why Technocracy?
- Nothing But the Truth

NO. 148 (VOL. XIII)

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Sec. 3, R. D. 12247
TECHNOCRACY INC.
Seattle, Wash.





12247-3
TECHNOCRACY
INC.

A SALUTE!

THE Membership and the Board of Governors of Section 3, Regional Division 12247, salute Continental Headquarters, the Continental Board of Governors and the Director-in-Chief Howard Scott for more than 15 years of strategic direction of Technocracy Inc.

WE hereby state that the Membership and the Board of Governors of Section 3, R. D. 12247 stand solidly and unanimously behind CHQ with Howard Scott as Director-in-Chief.

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<u>J. H. Rannion</u>	Chief of Staff
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THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

NOVEMBER 1948

The New 'Look' for America

Technocracy's plan for America calls for unique and drastic changes of concept. This must be so because North America is now in a unique situation. Never before in the world's history has a country or a people faced a like condition.

LET'S talk about Ourselves and Our Country—for a change. You think that's not a change? Well, just check your daily newspaper, listen to a few radio newscasts, and compare the amount of talk on Palestine, Greece, Russia, England, foreign loans, foreign 'isms' and political arguments, with the amount of talk on the state of our own country.

On examination, we find that talk of any kind these days runs mostly to discussing the problems of *other* countries and *their* social systems, or to our own personal efforts to pay the fuel bill, the grocery bill, and the doctor bill. We, as individuals and as a nation, are looking either right down at our own personal feet and the little plot of ground on which they're planted, or else away over the horizon. Meantime, the road down which we collectively must travel gets hardly a glance. This road is getting some awfully big boulders on it and quackgrass is growing over it.

We may liken ourselves to the little child who, on seeing a group of playmates on the opposite sidewalk, dashes headlong into the street and is run down by an oncoming car. His thoughts were all intent on the children *across the way*. Or, we may liken ourselves to the absent-minded professor who walks along so deep in his single-mindedness that he is not conscious of the direction in which he is walking until he meets slam-bang up with disaster.

Looking too far afield or too close to our toes, either habit, seems to be leading to disaster. Oh, yes, we all have 'good' excuses for not raising our eyes to the road ahead. Every one of us can

say it takes all we have to give just to exist from day to day. We're tired of war and war talk; tired of trying to 'make ends meet'; tired mentally and physically, so we listen with only half an ear to the dozens of conflicting and confusing political ideas generously seasoned with such spice as 'D-U-Z does everything.' It all blends into an 'iron curtain' all right, in front of our mental machines!

We are allowing ourselves to be trained, by way of the radio and the press, to look *backward* into old customs, old countries, old ideologies, and old methods, and we are certainly learning to ignore the discords in the song of our new country! It's the same way we train our ears to ignore the din of traffic, or the ring of the alarm clock when we don't want to wake up to another day of work, worry, and bills. The way we're ignoring this land of ours as a whole has become another of our habits, and now is the time it can lead us to disaster unless we break it down.

HERE IT IS!

Well, how about breaking this habit? Psychologists tell us that one of the best ways to break baby's habit of sucking his thumb is to put something new, enjoyable, and *satisfying* into his hands. When juveniles start roaming the streets looking for excitement and getting into trouble we steer them towards Boy Scout work and boys' clubs. So it seems that to break our national bad habits of lethargy, of looking too far afield or too close to our individual noses, we need

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something new, cheerful and satisfying presented to us; something to train our sight and hearing into the correct road for us and our country; something to steer us and cheer us as pioneers into the future of America!

Here it is, friends!—the something to take the droop out of our shoulders; the something to make us look with both eyes, listen with both ears—the New Look for us and our country—Technocracy!

Technocracy—a new scientific design for the effective operation of our new, scientific America. Technocracy—not a Utopian dream; not something terribly difficult to understand, but a completely new workable plan that makes sense and matches our mode of living today. Technocracy—which will distribute the abundance our country can produce. Technocracy—which will make a reality of what we now have in theory: a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.' Technocracy—which will give the 'green light' to talent, initiative, progress, and security for you, and you, and every citizen. Technocracy—a plan for North America only, designed in America by Americans.

North America stands ready today to become the greatest civilization in the world's history because it now has the necessary design, as provided by Technocracy.

THE NEW SOCIAL LOOK

The New Social Look for America calls for numerous changes just as the New Look in our style of dress did. First, the new clothes were designed. Then—the ladies had to break a habit, had to change a concept. As usual with any change of ideas, the New Look in clothes was met with ridicule and scorn, and with many who said 'We don't like it,' and 'We won't do it.' And the gentlemen howled too; they had to change their viewpoint, and they are discovering some interesting faces for a change.

So it is with the New Look for our Continent. The design is complete, ready to be installed. Because it, too, calls for some changes of concept and breaking of old habits there will be, as always, many who won't 'like it,' and who 'won't do it.' BUT, whether we like everything about Technocracy's design or not is entirely irrelevant. What matters is that it is the only design proposed so far which will work; which is in accord with our conditions in America now. We will most probably be forced, by the crumbling and final breakdown of our present

social and economic system, to install a scientific administration which will work in our country, or become the lost civilization of a great Continent.

Technocracy's design includes a method for distributing an abundance—the abundance America can now produce. The 7000-year-old method of exchange which we are still using was designed to distribute a scarcity. That's why it is not applicable to our way of life in America today. We no longer need to have it explained to us that America can produce an abundance. The last war proved that. With over 12 million men and women in the armed forces, we were able to end up with a huge surplus of war materials. And, at the same time, the farms of United States and Canada produced more food and agricultural staples than any totals in history.

IT WON'T WORK WITH MONEY

Realize the abundance of goods and services we could produce with all our factories working at the same capacity for peacetime use. But NO, that won't work with money.

What happens to the value of any commodity when there appears to be an over-supply of it? Yes, we know all right! It sells for a nickel a pound instead of a dollar a pound. So the factories close down. (They aren't making a high enough profit.) Comes unemployment and the consumer can't even pay the five cents a pound. Boom! Depression!

This old concept, 'We can't do without a medium of exchange!' is proven a fallacy. The fact is that we can't do *with* a medium of exchange any longer in America! We must have a *medium of distribution!*

The New Look for America's economy is the Energy Certificate, designed specifically to distribute an abundance. Energy is chosen as the denomination because science finds that everything that moves on the face of the earth does so only with a corresponding conversion of energy. Also, energy is measurable.

Most of us are familiar with the smallest unit of mechanical energy from solving cross-word puzzles. Remember—E R G, the erg? It is always the same amount, just as an inch is always the same distance. Money, on the other hand, is not a measure of *anything at all*, because money is based on value and the value of anything fluctuates according to the scarcity or abundance of it. In North America today the use of extraneous energy accounts for 98

percent of all production. Extraneous energy means Freddy and Frieda Kilowatt—electric power, machine power; not human power or human energy. So then, the amount of extraneous energy required to produce all we need in goods and services for a given period of time can be measured. The cost (in energy) for operation and maintenance (such as transportation, education, and public health) can be deducted from this total amount of energy, and we have a net amount remaining. This net amount can then be divided equally and issued to every adult citizen of the Continent in the form of Energy Certificates. Every man and woman can have a standard of living approximately twenty times greater than the average standard today.

It is not feasible in an economy of abundance to say 'this man shall have more than that man or woman.' We have an abundance of air, so everyone breathes in all he can use and no one begrudges the other fellow a breath. Everyone then, will have an equal, assured income from birth to death in the Technate of North America. A New Look for us indeed! Guaranteed Security! Technocracy's design thus provides for an equality of opportunity for everyone.

SOMETHING NEW IS ADDED

We read a small story recently entitled, 'Something New Added.' A gruff father said to his son, 'Why don't you get out and find yourself a job? When I was your age I was working in a shop for \$5 a week, and at the end of five years I owned the shop.' And the son replied, 'But Dad! You can't do that nowadays. They have cash registers.' Therein is stated the key to America's present situation. Something new is added—the cash registers; a forerunner of many such mechanical devices which, under our present system, actually are depriving our youth of an equality of opportunity. The adding machine, key-punch machine, photo-electric recording machines, and literally hundreds of speedy, accurate bookkeeping machines, which were unheard of in Dad's youth, or at least in Granddad's, are in extensive use in America in 1948. And the 'electric brain' adds a new refinement to the category. The same thing has taken place in all lines of industry and agriculture.

The machines and electric power dictate what the New Look for America's social order must be. They are designed to shorten man's working hours, and yet we are trying to use them under an eco-

nomie system which says man must continue to labor long and hard. *We are trying to use them in disagreement with their design.* By installing a scientific control of these products of science and invention, the machines can be made to give Son a much greater equality of opportunity than Dad ever had.

Machines, then, dictate that *all* men shall have more hours of leisure. Technocracy's plan provides for just that exactly. By assuring to every citizen a secure high income based on the amount of extraneous energy used we can let the machine perform for us in accord with its design. When a shorter work day does not jeopardize our income we can put *all* the 20th Century inventions to work for us *all* of the time!

DON'T BLAME THE UNIONS

Why must a painter spend three days painting a picket fence by hand when the same fence can be spray-painted in 3 hours? Not because he loves to broil in the heat of a summer day and inhale the fumes of the paint, but because three hours' wages, in money, will not buy the necessities for his living through the two days and 21 hours of saved time. For the same reason, carpenters must use a hand saw instead of an electric saw, cement must be mixed by hand on the spot of construction, and bricklayers are allowed to lay only so many bricks in a day regardless of what the housing needs of the country may be. No, don't blame the painters' union or the individual employers. That's the way it must be done under a Price System of money, profit, and scarcity. Doesn't make much sense though, does it?

It is estimated that in our country today, using Technocracy's design, we could produce everything we need in goods and services with a four-hour work day and working only four days per week—and this accomplished with only those working who are between the ages of 25 and 45.

Of course we must realize that many of the non-productive 'workers' of today such as advertisers, salesmen, lawyers, charity workers, bankers, insurance men, and stockbrokers would probably be in productive jobs in the Technate. Also, our plant would operate at 100 percent load capacity instead of 33 percent and less as it does today. Think of the vast amount of natural resources and materials which could be saved by having one factory operate 24 hours a day instead of six factories running

DAY OF YEAR	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
GROUP I																
GROUP II																
GROUP III																
GROUP IV																
GROUP V																
GROUP VI																
GROUP VII																

TECHNOCRACY CALENDAR

IMPLICATIONS ..

Provides for a balanced load on

PRODUCING EQUIPMENT

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

RECREATIONAL CENTERS

DATA ..

DAYS DATED 1 TO 364 Starting on the Vernal Equinox March 21st
 DAY AND YEAR are periods of astronomical significance

SCHEDULE ..

41 WORK PERIODS 4 DAYS ON 3 DAYS OFF (Rotating shifts)

78 Successive days vacation 165 Working days per year

OUR present calendar, designed by the Caesars and revised by Pope Gregory the Eighth in the 16th Century, could hardly be expected to meet the requirements of the high-energy industrial civilization of today. Such a civilization necessitates a balanced-load method of operation, without peak-load interference with the available flow of energy.

Today the week and the month have no astronomical significance, most people being unaware of the changing phases of the moon, Technocracy's calendar is, therefore, based on the day and the year. The year consists of 365.2422 mean solar days. The Technocracy calendar would number these days consecutively, starting on the vernal equinox, from 1 to 364 days, plus one zero day (2 zero days for leap-years). The work period would run for 4 consecutive days for each individual, followed by 3 days off. Not taking into consideration the vacation period, every day would be a day off for 3/7 of the population—all adults between the ages of 25 and 45.

Once the transitional adjustment period is over there is little doubt that the working day for all can be cut to 4 hours. This is possible not only because a maximum amount of machinery will be used in production, but also because so much of the work now done is essentially unnecessary and will be eliminated along with the Price System method of operation.

The effect of this calendar on the load factors of the industrial mechanism would be tremendous. It means that almost the same amount of activity would be going on every hour of the 24. The traffic would be about the same every hour of every day. Each day would be a working day for four-sevenths of the population and a day off for the remaining three-sevenths. Consequently, centers of recreation would not be deserted as they now are during week days and then jammed beyond capacity the remainder of the time. Instead, ample recreation facilities could be provided so that at no time would the playgrounds, swimming beaches, parks, theatres, or other such places be overcrowded.

Consider the effect of this on the central power system. The daily cycle of lightness and darkness cannot be avoided, but the load can be adjusted by this method so that certain industrial equipment, such as slow freight haulage, can be operated intermittently so as to utilize the power during otherwise dull periods. This will enable the maintenance of the load of the power plant at almost 100 percent.

It must be remembered that in all cases people will be doing the work which they themselves have chosen to do and for which they have prepared themselves to the limit of their capacity to take education and training. Under such a regime there will be maximum efficiency, and there can be no such thing as dictatorship.

only eight hours per day. You know the duplication in goods and services we have—five milk trucks in your neighborhood every morning when one would be sufficient, etc. The New Look for our production, then, would mean more and better goods and services with less waste and more leisure time for everyone to enjoy the results.

Technocracy's Calendar would be instrumental in achieving a balance between production and distribution. As the Energy Certificate would guarantee each and every citizen security, so the Calendar would guarantee us the *time* to enjoy that security.

PEAK LOADS ARE AVOIDED

Our entire working population would be divided into seven groups. Each group would have four days on the job and three days off in rotating shifts throughout the year. Thus 3/7 of the working population would be at leisure while 4/7 would be working, starting at different hours throughout the day. Peak loads on transportation at certain hours would be eliminated. Peak loads on recreation centers and industries would be eliminated. Because of the rotating shifts, the 78 day vacation period would come at different times of the year for the different groups.

We wonder how many of our readers have spent a winter vacation in Florida, Mexico, or Sun Valley? How many would enjoy hunting in Alaska during September and October? No, not many can enjoy the winter wonderlands of our country, because we're on the job at that season of the year. Technocracy's Calendar would provide us with time and opportunity to see our great Continent. It would give us time to learn to live.

It has long been realized that we do need a new calendar, but it is typical of our methods of waste and *blah-blah* that we are still using a calendar designed about 45 B.C. The Georgian Calendar we are using today was designed primarily to aid in raising crops; designed for a completely agrarian civilization, at a time when nearly everyone lived off and on the land. Here we are 2000 years later regulating our highly mechanized America, where only 20 percent of us live in rural areas, by this same calendar.

Did you know that a committee from the United States spent six long years working with the League of Nations after World War I, supposedly designing a new calendar? No doubt the com-

mittee members had a wonderful time touring Europe during that six years at our expense, but they didn't produce a calendar acceptable to us. But here is a calendar designed for our urbanized high-energy civilization in North America today—a New Look in tune with our times!

Now, we've shown how this design would really provide a government of the people and for the people—what about *by* the people? Yes! There's a New Look for Administration also; not a new political look but rather a new *functional* look. The heads of our various governmental 'sequences' would be the persons best suited for those jobs by reason of their education, talent, training, and ability. They would work their way up from smaller departments, from smaller responsibilities, to the next higher positions *in their line of function*, and on up as far as their capabilities would allow. They may be nominated by their fellow workers in the same line of work and then, after due examination, be appointed from above.

Did you happen to read what one of our so-called 'statesmen' confessed? Probably not, because it was not loudly proclaimed through radio and press. Anyway, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, in a speech before the American Bar Association, confessed this:

Within the past 40 years the scientist and the engineer have given us a wholly new world, but the lawyer has lagged behind. Lawyers fill our state and national legislative assemblies but they have not the rule whereby the modern economic machine may be geared to serve the welfare of men.

THEY DON'T MATCH AT ALL

O'Mahoney really stated a case that time! Lawyers and politicians trying to regulate this mechanized nation are like running a railroad locomotive with a Model T engine. They just don't match at all. In a functional administration, instead of a politician or a lawyer at the head of Continental Transportation, we'd have the most capable transportation man at the head of that 'sequence.' The same in Public Health, Housing, Education, Agriculture. At the head of every department would be a man or woman trained in that particular line from the bottom up.

The incentive and the reward for reaching the top in any line of accomplishment would be pride of achievement, social prestige, and joy in being

and fed, and have access to the kind of education and work in which they can excel; when the needs of our population are the basic reason for operating, then and then only can we hope to be an example which other lands will wish to copy. Then our citizens will not be looking for a solution in some foreign 'ism.'

All of Technocracy's plan for America calls for unique and drastic changes of concept. This must be so because North America is now in a unique situation. Never before in the world's history has a country or a people faced a like condition. Never before has a country been so mechanized. So, as our problems have no precedent, their solution likewise can have no precedent.

The solution must be a completely New Look for us and our country! It must be Technocracy!

—Gladyce Gorman, 12247-3.

able to do the thing one is most capable of and really enjoys doing. The result would be a closely interwoven group of 'sequences' coordinating the different branches of our government into one efficient mechanism for the successful operation of the entire Continent.

With persons at the head of our Administration who have the 'know-how,' and with the equipment always available, what would happen if a tornado or a flood hit a part of the country? With the obstacle of price out of the way it would be only a matter of immediately transporting the needed men, machinery, materials, doctors and nurses to the distressed region, and of evacuating the affected personnel into new and adequate housing. We could always have adequate supplies on hand to meet any emergency.

When all of our citizens are well clothed, housed,

So Women Have the 'Right' to Vote

Only in a Technate (scientifically operated state) will women as well as men have a vote that will mean something, and the 'right' to share equally in the abundance and the many services and advantages it can provide.

IN THAT period of smug hypocrisy known as the 'Victorian Era' which succeeded the crude and licentious years of the Georgian kings of England, there were some curious customs in vogue, as far as women were concerned.

In that almost unbelievable age, the 'perfect gentleman' would not offer to the 'perfect lady' a chair still warm from his person. (History does not record, however, whether it was customary for both to stand up until the chair had cooled off and it was considered safe for the 'perfect lady' to sit down!). Also, in carving poultry, it was improper to serve the lady with the leg of a fowl; the leg was not considered a 'lady's' portion. As far as the 'perfect lady' was concerned nothing was supposed to exist below the waist; therefore, some undesirable curiosity might have been aroused on the part of the aforesaid lady if she suddenly found the leg of a chicken on her plate!

It was a 'hush hush' period when young girls entered marriage without knowing anything about it;

as a matter of fact, if one of them did know anything about the purposes of 'holy matrimony' and of the mechanics for the continuation of the race, she was considered *declassée*.

In those days not even married women were considered to have had sufficient mentality to discuss 'affairs,' and only occasionally was an elderly woman brought into any family discussion. It is, indeed, only in the last seventy-five years or so that women have even been regarded as 'people.' Before that, they were classed with children, minors and imbeciles; actually, that was their legal rating. She being regarded as mentally unfit, it was the custom to take from the woman whatever she possessed, whether by inheritance, donation or through her own industry, and pass it over to the man she married; in fact, all her property belonged to her husband and could be sued by her husband's creditors.

Only when scientific research and invention began to make their impact on our social structure did

the first change in woman's status begin to appear. When it became practicable and profitable to manufacture the goods that had formerly been made in the home, to preserve and can different foods, and to make clothes by machinery, the first step in the freeing of women from age-old servitude began. Previous to that time, if they did not marry, they had the choice of becoming either governesses, companions, domestic servants, or prostitutes—all just different types of slavery. However, mechanical improvement in the factory, and later in the office and other fields, offered women opportunity to work outside the home, something that had never presented itself before, and, most important of all, payment for this work was put right into their own hands, although in some countries it was many years before women gained the right to keep the money they earned.

For so many centuries had women been regarded as 'possessions,' when they first worked outside the home their earnings were still regarded as the property of their fathers, husbands and families; in fact, in England in 1880 a law had to be passed before women were entitled to keep the money they earned. All in all, science and technology which released them from a great amount of household drudgery also gave them a chance to work for financial gain for themselves and at the same time gave them a measure of independence.

But this is only the beginning. Under a scientific operation of the North American Continent as proposed by Technocracy, women will function on the same basis as the men. Ability to do the job will be the deciding factor, not whether one is a male

or a female. Work in the home (such as will still remain after the engineers redesign the home) will be done by technicians in that service sequence. There will be no such category of servitude as that which is now classified as 'housewife.' The woman will have the same standard of leisure and freedom of opportunity as the man.

As women slowly emerged from their age-old condition of slavery, the throwing off of their shackles was vehemently opposed by many religious groups and also by frightened men who saw a threat to their liberties in this newly found independence of women. For instance, 'The Lady of Godey's,' the first magazine published in America devoted to affairs primarily of interest to women, was looked upon by the men of that day with a great deal of dislike and suspicion, and, in order to allay their fears, the introduction contained the following: 'Husbands may rest assured that nothing found in these pages shall cause her (the wife) to be less assiduous in preparing for his reception, or encourage her to usurp station, or encroach on the prerogatives of men.' La, la!

The release of women from age-old toil in the home was coincident with the rapid expansion and development of the western world, and both were the result of scientific achievement and better production methods. Food and clothing which had been prepared and made in the home for hundreds of years began to be made in the factories.

In this respect it is very significant to note that men generally only became really interested in industry when profits could be made from it. So long as industry was confined to the home it was



Men became interested in 'women's work' when it became 'business.'

looked upon as just 'work' and men had very little or no interest in it. As a matter of fact, amongst the rich and powerful families in Europe anything connected with commerce, trade, or industry was regarded with the greatest contempt. Only when great profits began to be made was there a change of heart in this direction and they became interested to the extent they invested their money in various industries.

As women began to be freed to some extent from the everlasting drudgery connected with the home, a few of the more intelligent and aggressive of the sex clamored for better education for women, easier divorce, property rights, and rights over their own children. About fifty years ago in England a group of determined women banded together to obtain equal rights with men, as far as the vote was concerned. They endured all sorts of insults and privations to get their viewpoint before the public, which was still inclined to class women with minors and imbeciles. After years of struggle they gained the vote, and later it was granted to them here in America.

Now that they have obtained the 'right' to vote, what have they got? They have the same 'right' as men to go to the polls and pull down a lever or make a cross on the ballot to vote out one bunch of incompetents and vote in another bunch equally incompetent.

THE 'RIGHT' TO DRUDGE

Women have achieved equal 'rights' with men (but not equal pay) to go out into the world and fight to hold down a job. If married, they still have the 'right' to work twelve hours a day in the home, sometimes more, looking after the needs of a family. They also have the 'right' to perform two jobs, one in the industrial world and one in the home if the husband does not earn sufficient to maintain it.

If women have children they have the 'right' to deprive themselves of comforts, even necessities, in order that the children may have a good education so that they too may be equipped to go into the Price System world and fight for a living. If unmarried, they have the 'right' to take on all responsibility and care of the sick and aged in the family and lead aimless lives of unutterable boredom surrounded by all sorts of taboos dating from centuries back.

And when women become old and have no financial means even after a lifetime of work, they

have the 'right' to be a burden on their children or live dreary lives of loneliness and misery on inadequate government or state relief. Therefore, the fact of their having the 'right' to vote has not improved or changed women's social conditions one iota!

After women received the vote we heard a great deal about the expected 'purifying' effect of women on politics; in fact, one could almost hear the flapping of angels' wings! But what has happened? Exposed to the same influences, conditions and environment, women have reacted in the same way as men, and, today, women in politics, generally speaking, are just politicians, simply because there is no other course open to them.

DECISIONS 'IN COMMITTEE'

Many intelligent and worthwhile women as well as men have backed away from politics, refusing to muddy themselves with all the filth and racket that goes on in its name. What self-respecting woman, for instance, wants to be mixed up with the graft, chicanery and vice of machine politics such as the state political machines of Pendergast of Missouri, Kelly-Nash of Illinois, Hague of New Jersey, and so on? As a matter of fact men don't want women in politics; they prefer that women don't hear the things that are put over every day in the name of 'political' or 'economic' expediency.

Actually, the average man or woman elected to office has very little power. It is years before they even get on a committee. Important decisions are always made 'in committee'—behind closed doors—and then it is pressure groups and blocs representing business, banks, insurance, real estate, agriculture, medicine, labor and so on, that force the decisions.

To illustrate, there are nearly a thousand registered lobbyists in Washington and only 96 Senators and 435 Congressmen; therefore, under this system it is cartels, trusts and monopolies of all kinds that rule. It is they who decide whether nourishing food shall be destroyed, left in warehouses to rot, or shipped out of the country, and whether the so-called 'surplus' of milk shall be poured down the sewers and the remainder priced so high that the children of the poor are deprived of their share; and it is they also who decide whether veterans shall still sleep in garages or even worse, or whether over a third of the people shall continue to exist in the rat-infested slums which are so profit-

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

able to Price System landlords. It is they who decide whether the children of the people shall have adequate schools and the advantages of education and whether the benefits of medicine shall be reserved for only those who can afford to pay the high prices.

In this connection, the following excerpt entitled 'The Real Rulers of the Nation' which appeared in a recent Technocratic publication is very significant:

'In United States and Canada today we have a dollar democracy. Our politicians largely represent millions of dollars instead of millions of people. This means, of course, that we have a plutocracy instead of a democracy. The corporate owners of wealth are the real rulers of the nation. In the Tech-

nate (scientifically operated state) however, the few will no longer rule the many through money power or political lobbies. The removal of money and politics and the establishment of a physical democracy of distribution will, for the first time in history, give every adult citizen on this Continent an equal voice in what he or she shall have. Then—and only then—will all the people be the real rulers of the nation.'

Then, for the first time in history, women as well as men will have a vote that will mean something—the 'right' to share equally in the abundance that a scientifically operated country can produce and the many services and advantages it can provide.

What are we waiting for?

—Flora Sichel, 12237-1.

Ramie Yields to Technology

AN AUSTRALIAN businessman has finally solved the age-old problem of how to 'de-gum' ramie fiber efficiently and economically, according to the Australian Department of Information Release. In doing this he has opened up vast new possibilities for ramie production. At the same time, this discovery presents a new challenge to the maintainers of the *status quo*, for they are far from pleased at the prospect of having to deal with a product that will not wear out. Already they are figuring how

to avoid this calamity by so combining ramie fiber with other staple fibers that the latter will prevent the materials from lasting too long. As one hard-headed merchant put it, 'The trouble with ramie is it's too good. It will have to be mixed with other fibers so that some of the threads will wear out.'

The Australian process achieves degumming by subjecting the stems of green ramie to steam pressure. When dry the stems are crushed and the woody substance falls away, leaving only a clean

A field of full-grown ramie on the farm of Clark Maxwell at Zellwood, Florida. Mr. Maxwell has a total of 180 acres or more in ramie.—Photo by courtesy Clark Maxwell.



degummed fiber. This fiber is in the form of ribbons, and after combing and bleaching is suitable for spinning.

Eventually, the ramie enthusiasts say, the fiber will be used exclusively to produce the fabric of the future, but it will take the world a long time to produce enough ramie fiber for its full requirements. It might require anything from 10 to 20 years, for instance, to equal the area under cotton.

Ramie will grow well in almost any area with a semi-tropical climate, good rainfall and well-drained soil. The largest American plantings are in Florida, where it thrives very well. Early culture is similar to tobacco in that seedlings must be raised first and then planted out in a field. Once a number of crops have been established by this method, further propagation is achieved by digging up the roots of growing ramie plants and setting small pieces of root stock directly into freshly prepared ground. Once established, a ramie crop needs little further attention for at least 10 years. In Australia, crops are cut on an average of three times a year, yielding a total of about 20 tons of green stems to the acre, from which one ton of degummed fiber is extracted.

EASY TO GROW

Ramie is easy to grow, it is perennial, profitable to farmers and can provide the raw material for a great many industries. Because the leaves are excellent fodder, containing more fat, more protein, more carotene, and more minerals than alfalfa, the growing of ramie can also support stock production. The feed value is not sacrificed in making the fiber, because both require cutting when still green. The crop is ready to cut when just in flower. Its height is between five and six feet and the diameter of the stems about three-quarters of an inch. Australian agriculturists found that the normal tractor-drawn reaper and binder, with power take-off, handles the crop without any special adaption.

Ramie is the strongest and finest of all known vegetable fibers. If spinning tests now being carried on prove as successful as is anticipated, Australia will be the first country to solve on a big scale a textile problem that has defied the industry for centuries.

Some degumming techniques, developed principally in the United States, have produced fiber, but costly operations on a commercial scale were pos-

sible, mostly during the war, only because of the very high prices obtained for the fiber. (See article, 'Ramie—Fiber of the Ages,' in NWT Issue 124).

To the average person who has never heard of ramie, its remarkable qualities read like a description of the textile expert's Utopia. Most prominent fact about ramie is its remarkable strength. Among all known vegetable fibers it is the strongest, having a strength eight times that of cotton or silk and three times that of hemp. Its elasticity is better than flax by half and better than hemp by a third. Fabrics made from ramie are, for all practical purposes, everlasting. It can be woven into the softest gossamer-like materials, then through the whole range of textile qualities up to canvas and rope.

Ramie takes commercial dyes beautifully, is more absorbent than cotton, dries quicker, gains 50 percent in strength when wet, is non-shrinkable, and is highly resistant to mildew as well as the attack of micro-organisms that cause rot. Even without entering the textile industry on a sweeping scale, ramie offers to woolen and cotton manufacturers the advantage that, when mixed with other fibers, it makes the finished garment or fabric non-shrinkable and much more durable. Its immediate impact on textile practice is more likely to be in this way than as a pure ramie fabric—particularly considering the above-stated economic reason.

Although ramie has leapt into textile prominence since the war, it is actually about the oldest known fiber. The Chinese have used it for centuries, recovering the fiber through a long and laborious hand process. Egyptian mummies taken from the tombs of the Pharaohs and now in the British Museum were found to be wrapped in ramie cloth still in perfect condition.

FIRE HOSE FROM RAMIE

In the Battle for Britain, fire hoses made from ramie stood up to the rigorous conditions better than any other. When water mains burst, supply was maintained by the use of flexible sections made from ramie up to 14 inches in diameter. Because of its strength, ramie was also widely used by Britain and Canada for parachute harness.

As packing for ships' propeller shafts, as gas mantles, filter cloths for air-conditioning plants, and as twine, cordage, rope, canvas, sails and fish nets, ramie has been used as the ideal material, but its cost of production by retting and hand scraping precluded its wider use.

Today many new uses for ramie are being developed. In the tire-cord field, as heavy upholstery for cars and trains, for carpet backing, surgical dressings and super-tough writing paper, ramie has set high standards.

Wearing apparel, though, offers the most intriguing possibilities for the use of ramie. Fabrics more delicate than any ever worn by women and more comfortable and durable than any worn by men are possible with this fiber. Clothing that is

light and warm in the winter and cool in summer, that absorbs perspiration readily and dries rapidly, that never shrinks, holds its shape and withstands modern machine laundering indefinitely will be the order of the day, experts predict, when all the technical problems have been solved.

But don't expect to find all these good qualities in any one article at one and the same time, until we have a Technate. The Price System just can't afford to operate that way.

Technology Marches On!

'CLOTH' TURNS BULLET; IT'S NEW PLASTIC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Standing 10 feet away, a Washington policeman plunked a .38 revolver bullet into a cloth target today—and blinked at what happened.

The bullet failed to penetrate the material.

Lt. Sheldos R. McKee fired again. Same result.

The bullets went about half way through, then flattened out.

Dr. Seymour said the plastic can withstand shell fragments as successfully as armor plate. He said experimental automobile bodies, airplane fuselages and boats have already been made with the material, and it could also be molded into noiseless gears, water pipes, furniture and other products.

NEW SYNTHETIC TIRES IN TESTS

WASHINGTON.—Rubber manufacturers are coming up with a better synthetic automobile tire.

It's made from a new low-temperature, general-purpose synthetic rubber with a petroleum base. It is made at 41 degrees Fahrenheit, compared to 122 degrees used for present synthetic rubber.

The rubber industry generally says this will make a 30 per cent better tire-tread stock—better than anything you've ever driven on before, natural or synthetic. It puts synthetic rubber one notch nearer victory in its economic contest with natural rubber.

Tires with treads made of the new rubber are being tested on taxicab fleets, rubber-company test cars and on private automobiles.

NEW FUEL FROM AIR AND WATER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Navy is developing a motor fuel which can be made entirely out of air and water.

This is hydrozine, at present synthesized on a small scale out of ammonia. Its molecule is almost the simplest possible combination of the two basic elements, hydrogen and nitrogen.

The mere fact that work on hydrozine and a companion fuel, nitromethane, was under way was announced before the American chemical society by Rear Adm. Thorvald A. Solberg, chief of the office of naval research.

Any further details are military secrets, it was stressed at Admiral Solberg's office. It was agreed, however, that hydrozine might at least be an opening step in becoming independent of carbon compounds such as gasoline and oil in some special fields of motor fuels.—Seattle Times.

TECHNOLOGY VERSUS MAN-HOURS

WHEN A BARGE loaded with scrap metal submerged in 32 feet of water it posed a problem for the owners, because that scrap was very valuable. Divers could handle it a piece at a time, but that would be too costly.

A large magnet was used, which pulled up a ton of metal at one time. The company that makes the magnets advertise that 'magnet-minutes costs less than man-hours.'

NEW MACHINE SPEEDS NEWSPRINT OUTPUT

POWELL RIVER, B. C., Sept. 15.—(UP)—Powell River Company's new \$2,700,000 newsprint machine, capable of eventually turning out a mile of newsprint, 226 inches wide, every two and a half minutes, started operation today.

At top operation this machine, one of the fastest in the world, will boost annual production at the company's British Columbia coastal plant to 257,000 tons, virtually all of which will go to present markets on the United States West Coast and Texas. It will put Powell River among the world's largest newsprint manufacturers.

RADIO TO SPAN OIL PIPE LINE IN IRAQ

BAGDAD.—Radio beams will span the whole length of a new 800-mile oil pipe line to be built from the Persian Gulf to a Mediterranean port, Kuwait, Iraq, reports. A contract approximating \$1,250,000 has been let for the elaborate communications system. Equipment will include very-high-frequency transmitting and receiving stations, automatic radio repeater stations, carrier telephony and 'walkie-talkie.'

Radio transmitters and receivers will be placed at both ends of the route and at intermediate stations. An operator may dial a number and speak to operators at other stations, the only link being radio beams. Radio communication also will be possible between stations along the pipeline and planes flying along the route.—Seattle Times.

TITANIUM, NEW MAGIC METAL, IS ANNOUNCED

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 14.—A magic new metal, Titanium, chemical element No. 22, which makes wartime smoke screens and the finest white paint, was announced today by the DuPont Company.

Titanium is a natural, silver-white metal, one of the lighter weights, but never has been made in metallic form because of the difficulties of extracting it from minerals.

The DuPonts discovered a chemical process to make the metal.

This stuff is hard as iron, strong as stainless steel, and resists rust as well as stainless steel. It is half the weight of iron, and less than twice the weight of aluminum, but is much stronger than aluminum.

Titanium withstands great heat and great pressure, two handicaps in making jet rocket engines. It melts at 3,140 degrees Fahrenheit.

This new metal is also plentiful, being No. 7 in the earth's most-abundant metals. There is more titanium than all the lead, zinc, tin, antimony, nickel, copper, gold and silver.

The DuPont Company has erected a small pilot plant to produce 100 pounds a day, in ingots that are porous but hard, for industry to experiment with on uses as a pure metal and as an alloy. The starting price is \$5 a pound. That is high for a metal, but cheap for the first time a metal is made. The United States is believed to have enormous resources in titanium.

NEW SINGLE-OPERATION STEEL CASTING METHOD DEVELOPED

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—Republic Steel Corporation and Babcock & Wilcox Tube Co. have developed a method and machine for continuous casting of semi-finished steel shapes, those companies announced.

The new method, the announcement said, will enable producers to transform steel from its liquid phase into semi-finished shapes in one operation.

"The greatest single advantage of this process," the companies said, "is that it removes from the conventional process of steelmaking the most massive and expensive part of plant, such as equipment for ingots, soaking pits and the blooming mill."

The companies stated that continuous casting reduces not only the capital cost for a given output, but maintenance and operational costs as well.

"It opens up possibilities of utmost importance to the entire steel industry through increasing productivity and decentralizing production by simplification of apparatus and increasing the final yield of steel from the original melt," the announcement continued.—C. S. Monitor.

INFRA-RED RAYS FOES TO FRUIT FROST

NEW YORK.—(AP)—The same infrared rays that enabled Second World War snipers to see in the dark have been put to work protecting fruits and vegetables from frost.

Their frost-killing role was described in *Steelways*, magazine of the American Iron & Steel Institute. It said the device using the rays could save a half billion dollars worth of crops annually.

As techniques for use of the machine develop, the publication said, six weeks or even two months may be added to the growing season for many crops.

NEW CHAIN FEEDER

PUYALLUP, Aug. 10.—(AP)—Washington's hatcherymen and poultry breeders were told today that new mechanical equipment may soon treble the efficiency of each poultry worker, enabling one man to care for 60,000 chicks.

G. T. Klein, Massachusetts extension poultryman, said a new mechanical poultry feeder may increase production efficiency from 20,000 chicks per man to 65,000.

He described the new equipment as a "sensational, completely automatic poultry feeder" put on the market by a Massachusetts broiler grower and poultryman.

Klein described the feeder as an "endless chain pulled by a $\frac{3}{4}$ -horsepower motor which runs through a bin of mash and distributes it to a continuous hopper extending entirely around the room. Once in 30 minutes the motor is automatically touched off and feed is evenly distributed around the room."

Why Technocracy?

SOME of our present social ideas are just plain rubbish! The big problem is to find out which ideas are useful and which are not. Technocracy starts out here. It is a kind of testing ground, or measuring device, by which we can discover and assemble the few socially useful ideas we now have. It permits us to discard the remainder without regrets.

Technocracy continues by developing new and practical social ideas with which to replace the ones we have discarded. But, Technocracy is more than a mere yardstick with which to measure and classify ideas, and to organize new ones. Technocracy ends up by providing a vehicle with which our new social knowledge can most easily be put into service; a vehicle designed specifically to produce the maximum of social benefit to all the people of North America!

This sounds easy but it is an exceedingly big job. Presuming that you are an ordinary person like the rest of us, you have a very high regard for your own good judgment. When someone or some organization suggests that you may be slightly 'off the beam' (socially speaking), you come back with a quick, 'Oh yeah?' Uprooting an established idea is a lot more difficult than removing an appendix, and each one of us has, not one, but any number of these phony ideas to get rid of.

A surgeon can outline the step by step procedure for removing a useless (and often dangerous) appendix, but who can tell precisely how to remove and destroy the useless (and often dangerous) social ideas from the mind of an individual? Obviously, from our own viewpoint, none of us harbors such ideas.

The priests of the Inquisition were firmly convinced that burning a heretic at the stake was a pious and holy deed. Early American witch-hunters were no less sincere in their distorted ideas of piety. An individual who opposed them might, and very often did, end up on the gallows alongside the other hapless victim. The first essential to the eradication of useless and harmful ideas is the opportunity to question and express open disagreement without fear of physical, mental or economic penalization.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

We have made some progress in ridding ourselves of direct physical tortures but we have made very little headway against the severe mental and economic pressure which can be brought to bear on any individual. These pressures can be enforced with such cunning that both the action and the perpetrators enjoy obscurity. Mental and economic pressure can drive men mad and even cause their death as surely as the old-fashioned torture equipment ever could. It just takes a little longer time and a little different technique to do the dirty work. One of the things Technocracy ardently seeks to abolish is a social system which permits groups and individuals to inflict harm upon others on the basis of a purely arbitrary decision.

Our forefathers registered their concern about this when they wrote, 'freedom of speech' into the Constitution. The 'Bill of Rights' guarantees the 'right' of free speech, but as with any of the other 'rights' written into the 'bill,' it is a hollow jesture until the opportunity to exercise it is also guaranteed. So long as the Price System governs the social and individual activities of men their so-called 'rights' are non-existent unless they have the cash to back them up. A great many exservicemen discovered (but did not comprehend) this fact when they tried to exercise their 'right' to a decent home in which to house their families.

A FORMIDABLE FOE

The opportunity to express disagreement—which we have noted as the first essential to the elimination of false and erroneous information—is consequently forced to fall back upon organization for its existence. Without an organization there is no effective opportunity for such work. Technocracy, as an organization, safeguards the individual worker who would otherwise be swamped by the avalanche of defenders that always rushes to the side of an obsolete idea.

Technocracy is a different kind of social organization. It is constantly in search of factual information; first, to correct and improve its own body of thought; and second, to be able to bring out an increasingly effective attack on social ignorance.

Social ignorance is a formidable foe! It is fostered by stupidity, prejudice, tradition and past social conditioning. The fort of social ignorance is commanded by the sharpest mentalities the land af-

fords—politicians, clergymen, businessmen, writers, public speakers, union leaders and even scientists—those who have the access and the influence to penetrate every strata of our society. The sincerity of these leaders does not in any way excuse their misguided actions, any more than the sincerity of the Inquisition priests excused the atrocities committed in times past.

There have been accusations that Technocracy is not written about or talked about in a fashion simple enough for the average person to get the point. That is not correct. In the first place, American readers have unwittingly been misled by the newsvendors-for-profit into thinking that the gist of any subject can be conveyed in capsule form and swallowed at a single gulp. The significance of Technocracy cannot be compressed into the confines of a leaflet, an article or a pamphlet. Those who expect to grasp a fundamental re-examination of our whole social structure upon such meager evidence are certainly shy on understanding. And yet, that is too often the case!

It may be that Technocracy does lack some of the most skillful writers in the country to present the picture of our social enigma of poverty in the midst of abundance. There is also the strong possibility that America's reading public has not been properly prepared to digest statements of fact regarding the nature and operating characteristics of society, particularly since these statements of fact are often contradictory to the social ideas that have always been on the market disguised as 'truth.' Here is a challenge to both parties for improvement.

A SIMPLE FORMULA

You may be sure Technocracy will not let this challenge toward improvement in presentation go unanswered. Can we be as sure that the American reading public will be on the alert to broaden its outlook and examine its own weakness? Every member of Technocracy is gambling that more and more people will do that very thing, as their economic position becomes less secure. That is one of the many reasons why we have an organization called Technocracy. And that is why you should determine right now to assist in every way you can the building of this great social organization. The formula is simple: improve your own social knowledge first, then help others to do the same. Sign up and get going!

—Geo. B. Conner, M. A. L.

Nothing But the Truth

PARADOXICAL AS IT MAY SEEM, IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE TO TELL THE TRUTH WITHOUT GIVING THE FACTS. IT ALL DEPENDS UPON THE POINT OF VIEW.

FROM time to time we have published certain information relative to the almost continuous campaign of falsification and misrepresentation of facts appearing in our so-called 'free press.' As we have said many times, this campaign is carefully designed and directed in such a way as to lull the American people into a false sense of security, or to bolster their faith in our obsolete social system, or to induce you to vote a certain way, or for any one of a number of other reasons. Yet, in many cases, statements made by our political, business and ecclesiastical leaders are not, in themselves, outright lies. Frequently they are nothing but the truth, although presented in such a way as to give a false impression. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is quite possible to tell the truth without giving the facts. It all depends upon the point of view.

You have probably heard the fable of the five blind men who were called upon to describe an elephant. The first one, feeling the tail, exclaimed that the elephant was like a snake. The second, feeling its leg, said no, it was like a tree. The third ran his hands over the side of the huge animal, laughed at his companions and said 'Anyone can tell that the elephant is like a wall.' The fourth man felt the elephant's ear and stoutly maintained that the animal was shaped like a fan, and the fifth, feeling his trunk, declared just as positively that it was more like a rope.

THE WRONG ANSWERS

Now, each of these men told the truth—as he understood it. Each had felt only one part of the elephant and reported according to the meager information that he was thus able to acquire as to the shape of the animal and what it resembled. Had each felt all parts of the animal, all would probably have agreed as to its general shape. But, like so many people today, each was content to examine one small part and then proclaim that the impression he received was the correct one.

Technocracy defines a fact as the close agreement of a series of observations of any given phenomenon, conducted by competent observers, and verifiable at any time. It can hardly be said that in the example we have cited the observers were competent, and neither did they examine all the data concerning that particular phenomenon. Yet it is exactly upon such 'observations' that many of us form our beliefs and base our statements. We refuse to consider all the facts and, as a result, usually come up with the wrong answers.

AN OVERWORKED FALLACY

Take for example the badly overworked fallacy that machines make jobs. Apologists for the Price System frequently make the statement that the automobile industry, with its mass production methods, now employs more men than the old carriage and wagon industries, with their livery stables, blacksmiths, and harness shops, and so on. The statement is perfectly true and no one can deny it. But if you want the *whole* truth, you will have to dig a little deeper and consider facts that these gentlemen conveniently overlook. You will have to study the long-term trends, ignoring the ups and downs of booms and depressions. And when you do this, you will find a very different story.

Technocracy has long pointed out that the long-term trend in American industry is toward increasing mechanization, resulting in greater production with constantly fewer man-hours of human labor needed to achieve that production. Let us briefly review the figures supporting the statement. About 1919 we reached an all-time high in man-hours of labor used in industrial production. In that year the total was 29 billions. However, it was not until 1929 that we reached a high point in production since exceeded only by that achieved in 1937 and during the days of World War II. The 1929 production peak, while much greater than the production of 1919, was achieved with a total of 22 billion man-

hours of human labor, the reduction of 7 billion man-hours being made possible by increasing use of automatic machines.

Then came the depression, and industry, in a frantic effort to cut costs, installed more and more automatic machinery so that in 1937, following the long come-back to something approaching recovery, we reached a new peak of production. The new technology, however, had made it possible to achieve this new peak with only half of the manpower formerly required to achieve the smaller production of 1929. In 1937, according to the *United States Statistical Abstract*, we used only 11 billion man-hours of human labor.

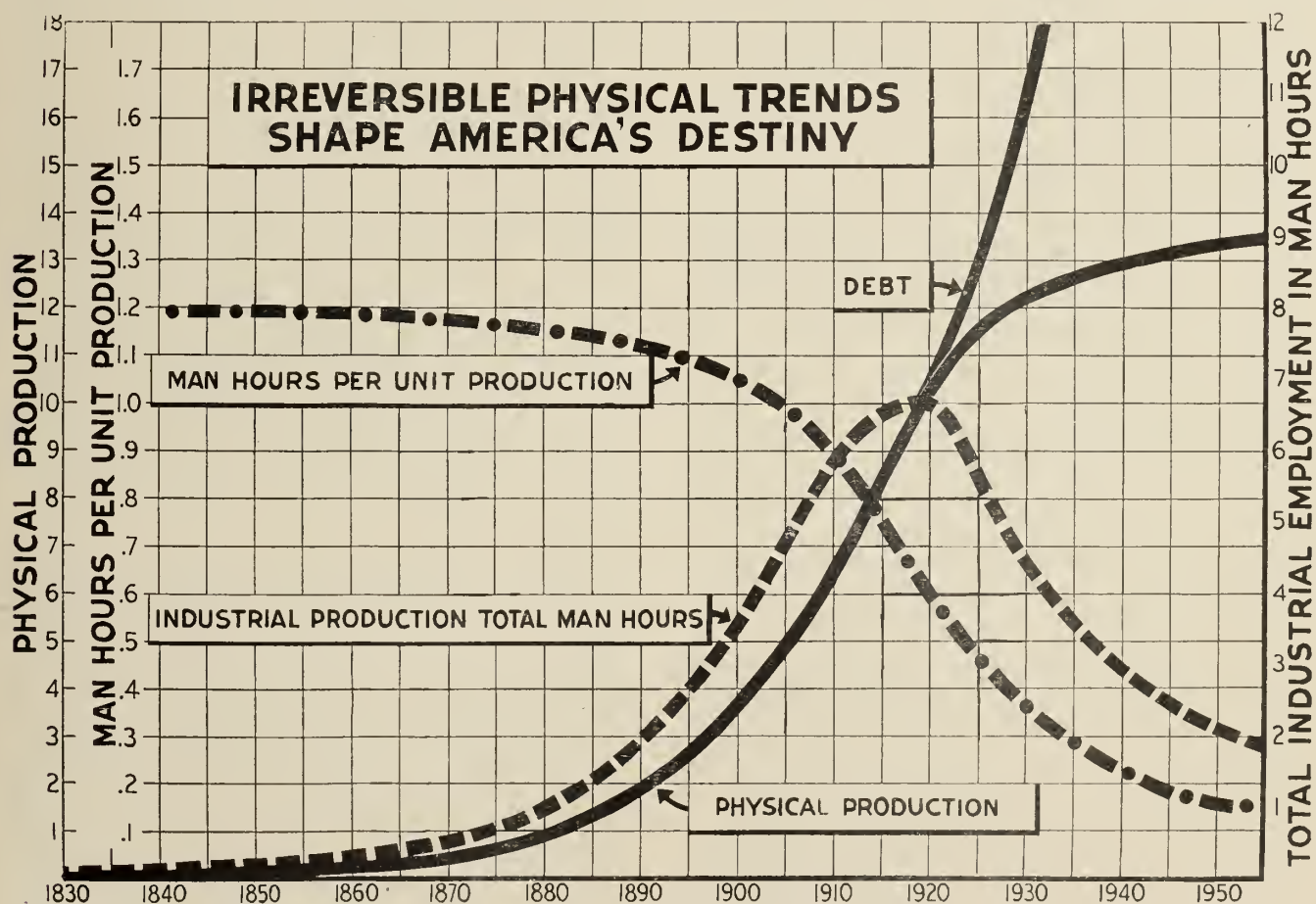
The trend today remains the same. During the war years, and those following, our installations of automatic machinery have been steadily increasing. Our production potential has risen to new heights but the need for human labor is best illustrated by two significant reports that have appeared recently. *Business Week Magazine*, reporting on the recent New York overseas cable strike, said:

When the cable workers struck January 2nd, the efficiency of the automatic and semi-automatic equipment surprised even the companies. Small groups of supervisory employees and non-strikers were able to keep lines open and operating. Commercial Cable and Radio announced after the strike that they intend to end 'over-staffing.' A 20 to 25 percent personnel cut is likely.

Then, in its issue of May 29, the same magazine reported:

Strikes in 1948 seem to reduce the number of jobs available. One example was International Telephone and Telegraph. Partly as a result of new techniques, which the company was first able to test fully during the walkout, the number of jobs was cut about 25 percent. And the historic trend in coal, with each successive wage boost, has been to add more and more mechanization.

Well, so much for the 'machines make jobs' the-



ory. Let's go on to this question of our standard of living. Every time it is mentioned in support of our system of free enterprise, we are reminded that the American people have more telephones, more bathtubs, more radios, more washing machines, refrigerators, automobiles, and everything else, than anyone else in the world. Again this is the truth and nothing BUT the truth. But, as usual, it does not tell the whole story. Only occasionally does some courageous editor point out that 31 percent of America's homes lack running water, or that 9,000,000 homes have no refrigeration, or that 19,000,000 homes do not have the warmth and comfort of central heating. Only occasionally do you hear that 21 percent of America's homes lack electricity, the most essential of our modern utilities, or that eight million families in America do not enjoy the modern convenience of electric light and power. And how many of you realize that 43 percent of America's homes lack private bath or shower? Or that 14,000,000 homes are without flush toilet facilities? Or that 9,800,000 homes have only three rooms or less? One thing you DO realize, however, is that many thousands of Americans have no home they can call their own. This has been too forcibly impressed on your consciousness during the past few years to be ignored or glossed over.

WHAT YOU DO NOT HEAR

So what's all this about our high standard of living? That, again, is one of those half-truths that are fed you to keep you satisfied and to discourage you from concerning yourself about the standard of living you COULD have, but which must be withheld from you in order to maintain our system of private enterprise. So you will find that the millions of pages of advertising space, bought and paid for by the National Association of Manufacturers and its satellite members, say nothing about the fact that, as inflation goes its merry way, the purchasing power—the standard of living—of millions of American families is steadily falling.

It is perfectly true, as they so frequently impress upon us, that the total national income is at an all-time high. What they do NOT stress, is that the cost of living is also at an all-time high and that the increase in income has not offset the increased cost of groceries, meat, clothing, housing and all the other items that constitute our standard of living.

These staunch defenders of the status quo do not take the trouble to tell you that the consumer debt,

also, is higher than ever before in our history as the American people struggle to make ends meet in the face of rising costs. They do not tell you that millions have been forced to sell their war bonds, to dip into their savings and to mortgage their future so that they and their children may eat today. Do you know that one-third of the total income in 1947 was concentrated in the hands of 10 percent of the population? Do you know that only 14 percent of the spending units in this country are receiving an income of over \$5,000 a year? Do you know that 59 percent of American families are just getting by with an income of \$3,000 or less?

Next time you read about our high standard of living, take these facts into consideration before you start cheering. What you read may literally be 'nothing but the truth' but is it *all* of it? Dig a little deeper and get *all* the facts before you start drawing conclusions. Examine the entire animal before you decide what the elephant really looks like.

The trend of events on this Continent indicates that, within a very short time, an *impasse* will be reached in the operation of our economic system. Increasing use of high-speed, automatic equipment, bringing with it, as it does, a widening gap between production and consuming power, is forcing us toward that *impasse* at an ever-increasing speed. Already the signs are multiplying that the frantic efforts upon the part of business and government to keep our Price System alive should be sufficient to make every American pause and consider the nature of his economic system. Ask yourselves why it is necessary for your government to pour out billions of dollars annually to support prices at a time when everyone is suffering the effects of inflation. Find out why industry looks more and more to the various government agencies for the vast sums of money necessary to keep it in business.

A FEW FACTS

Haven't we been told over and over again that our system of private enterprise is strong enough to operate under its own power? Why, then, does it not do so? Why, with another bumper crop of potatoes in sight or already threatening to glut the market, must Uncle Sam step in and buy 42 million bushels to support the price? Is that proof that private enterprise is functioning in the way that the NAM claims it is? Why does the stock market suddenly shoot upwards when it is announced that bil-

lions of dollars will be spent in rearmament? Is that a sign of a healthy economy?

Here are a few facts to help you get started. The Price System was born in scarcity and can function only under that condition. This has been proved over and over again and is the answer to why we must pay subsidies to support prices. In the presence of abundance, prices fall, and in a Price System this cannot be allowed to happen. Hence the subsidies. In a technological society, in which goods are produced largely by automatic machines and in which manpower, as an important factor in production, is eliminated, wages are not distributed in sufficient amounts to maintain the mass purchasing power necessary to distribution. Hence the necessity for increasing social security, unemployment insurance, and relief payments of all kinds.

The competition of our free enterprise system compels even greater economies in production and this means more mechanization in an effort to cut costs where they are greatest—labor. Thus the trend is inevitably toward more mechanization and

less utilization of human labor. Result: an eventual impasse that can be broken only by the installation of a new form of society—a society based upon the technology and the resources of this area and having nothing in common with any form of Price System. It must be a non-price system, operating under technological direction and according to a blue-printed design of operation.

The days of the *laissez faire* operation of private enterprise are drawing to a close—not because of any question of social justice, but because of technological necessity. It simply is impossible to continue that type of operation indefinitely on this Continent. Conditions do not permit it and the people of this area must face that fact and prepare to install the form of social operation that the technology of the area and the degree of our scientific progress dictate. We have no choice in the matter. It is either that or social chaos with the resulting destruction of our civilization.

Investigate Technocracy and get the facts. Then work for its installation—for your own sakes!

—Leslie Bounds, 11834-1.

THE MAGIC OF CHEMISTRY

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A tree to Dr. Robert S. Aries is a good drink of whiskey, nylon stockings, an ink-remover and food on the table.

With a little chemical magic, these are new things that can be made from wood. What's more, they all can be produced from the wastes when wood is turned into lumber or into pulp for paper.

Dr. Aries, a consulting chemical engineer and research associate at the Polytechnical Institute of Brooklyn, has developed methods of doing these things, and more. Some were developed in co-operation with Dr. Donald F. Othmer, head of the institute's chemical-engineering department.

One process will make 50 gallons of good ethyl (drinking) alcohol from a ton of sawdust, Dr. Aries says, each gallon would cost only one third as much as a gallon of alcohol from grain.

One hurdle to be jumped, first, however, is a change in government regulations to permit sale of whiskeys from wood. If that were done, Dr. Aries said, a plant could easily be started to make 10,000,000 gallons of alcohol, enough for 25,000,000 gallons of whiskey from 200,000 tons of sawdust annually. About 20,000,000 tons are wasted every year.

Oat Hulls and Corn Cobs

The nylon stockings would come from furfural, a chemical used not only in making the stockings, but plastics, insecticides, and other products and in refining petroleum. Most of the 30,000 tons of furfural used annually are derived now from oat hulls and corn cobs.

Dr. Aries has a process to make furfural from certain sugars in wood. These sugars come from part of the cellulose in trees. That particular part of the cellulose in soft woods doesn't make good paper pulp. But it can be converted into pentose sugars, and then chemically treated to

produce furfural, he said. Two pulp mills in England and Italy are using the process, and American companies are interested, he added.

Tree bark is one of the big wastes at saw mills and pulp mills. Dr. Aries has a new, ingenious use for the bark. From it he extracts a chemical that can take the ink out of newsprint. This new chemical is cheaper than chemicals now used to de-ink newsprint, he said. The de-inking is a big and important business due to the high cost and big demand for paper. The bark can save trees by meeting some of the demand for paper.

In pulp mills, one of the biggest headaches is disposing of the waste products. One is the sulfite liquor, the brew left over from the chemicals used to extract the cellulose from the wood. The second big waste is lignin, the chemical cement that holds the cellulose together in the wood. Big amounts of these two wastes pollute rivers and streams. The obvious answer is to find some use for the wastes, and turn them into profit.

Good Vitamin Source

By letting bacteria feed on the waste liquor, they can be converted into yeast and proteins, and even into vitamins, Dr. Aries said. As a source of B vitamins, wood yeast is rivalled only by liver, he said. By irradiation, the yeast also can be made a source of Vitamin D.

The yeast also can be used as a substitute for casein, a milk product, in making coatings for fine quality bond and magazine paper, Dr. Aries discovered. One third yeast and two thirds casein works as well as pure casein, and the cost is lower, he said.

Dr. Aries and Dr. Othmer are running tests in New Jersey on lignin as a fertilizer. Results to date, they report, show that the fertilizer is cheaper and that in some cases it has increased yields from 40 to 60 per cent. The lignin soaks up water, and thus also helps combat soil erosion. Pulp mills alone discharge some 2,000,000 tons of lignin a year.—Seattle Times, Sept. 5.

Developing Trends

COUNCIL TO ADVISE ON TECHNOLOGY GAINS

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Formation of a new Council of Technological Advancement made up of seventy-five industrial executives was announced here today by William J. Kelly, president of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, research association. Basic purpose of the Council, Mr. Kelly said, is to create better understanding among businessmen and the public of the role of technological advancement in the development and security of the country.

As an objective for its work, the Council will seek to correct five misconceptions of the public including the idea that, (1) corporation profits are too high, (2) too much of industry's income is invested in plant and equipment, (3) a large proportion of income should be distributed in dividends, (4) all loans for capital equipment should be curtailed, and (5) technology destroys more jobs than it creates.

The Council will be an integral part of the MAPI, Mr. Kelly added. It will urge a dynamic technological development and more rapid replacement of capital equipment, Mr. Kelly stated, and this work will constitute a long range program. The Council will hold its first meeting here today, at the Blackstone Hotel.—New York Times.

—Soft soap is an essential ingredient of 'our American way of life.' Before big business can mechanize industry for the purpose of increasing production and cutting down on labor costs, the public must first be salved with the fable that labor-saving machines create more jobs than they destroy. What a fitting objective for the Council of Technological Advancement!

CONTINUOUS STEEL CASTING

REPUBLIC Steel Corporation and Babcock and Wilcox Tube Co. revealed that they have been successful in producing steel in semi-finished form by a new short-cut process known as continuous casting. Molten metal from the furnace is poured in at the top of a tower; steel in semi-finished form—ready for finishing into bars, strip, or other products—comes out at the bottom. They announced that a pilot casting tower has been in production at Beaver Falls, Pa., since last March.

Continuous casting eliminates several expensive steps in steel making. At present, molten steel tapped from the open-hearth furnace, electric furnace, or Bessemer converter is poured into ingot molds, and shipped hot to the blooming mill. There they must be held in pit furnaces, called 'soaking pits,' until the high temperature inside the ingot has become equalized with its cooler outside, and the proper rolling temperature exists throughout the whole mass. Then the blooming mill rolls the ingot into blooms or billets. These are chunks of steel in sizes easier to handle than the big ingots.

All this takes massive equipment and lots of manpower. Casting towers, say the two companies, are much simpler. They practically eliminate all the conventional steps between molten steel and semi-finished steel.

Continuous casting of non-ferrous metals became practical about 10 years ago. . . . It operates at relatively low capital investment. Only a few men are needed to run each unit. Its product, furthermore, is better than the non-ferrous forms cast by the age-old conventional method. But continuous steel casting has not been generally considered, because: Steel (1) is cheaper than non-ferrous metals, (2) has to be cast at higher temperatures, and (3)

has sensitive characteristics. . . . More development will be necessary before full-scale continuous casting units can be set up. . . . And the experimental work now going ahead will be completed before licenses under the patents for the process are doled out.—Business Week, Aug. 28.

—This last point is most vital under the Price System, for the all-important profits must be kept under strict control. In the Technate to come, all such improvements will automatically be put into operation for the benefit of society as a whole as soon as their practicability and physical economy have been demonstrated by the Research Sequence.

CASH WITHERING ON THE VINES

GOING to waste along the fences around Parsnip Corners now are tons of stuffing for blackberry pies. Prices the canneries can get for the dusky, sugar-sweet fruit are too low, so they aren't buying it and it's due to wither on the vines.

Prices have dropped from 12c to 7c a pound, and the returns offered by city wholesalers for the fruit this season aren't enough to pay for the packing costs of the canneries. Too bad. Blackberries are so good for boiling down for jams and jellies, or for the medicinal nip of blackberry brandy which grandma used to keep on hand to relieve cramps.—Seattle Times, Aug. 29, '48.

—Lack of profitable prices has 'withered on the vine' enough fine fruits and vegetables to have made a great difference in our general standard of health. It is a worse blight than any ever carried by insect pests. Technocracy's design is the only formula that can eradicate it.

SAVINGS DECLINE

SAVINGS are now tending to concentrate heavily in the upper income groups, the 'United States News' emphasizes and explains that the top 10 percent of the nation's income receivers accounted for 77 percent of the 1947 net savings. The second 10 percent put away 16 percent of the year's savings.

Together, these two groups, representing only a fifth of the number of families, put away 93 percent of the year's savings. In 1946, the savings of these groups were 79 percent of the total, but in prewar 1941, they accounted for 88 percent of the total. THE PREWAR SAVINGS PATTERN HAS BEEN RESTORED.

Most of the families in the upper 20 percent of income receivers earned more than \$5,000 in 1947. In the aggregate, this group received 48 percent of the total money income of all consumers.

The middle 50 percent of the nation's families, with 44 percent of the total income, accounted for 21 percent of the year's savings, against 38 percent for 1946. This group, in the \$2,000-to-\$4,999 income bracket, bought more than half of the durable goods sold during the year, and many of them dipped into savings and went into debt to make the purchases.

The lower 30 percent of families, all with incomes below \$2,000, spent more than they earned, in the aggregate. The survey indicated that these families, as a group, ran deficits that amounted to 14 percent of total savings for the year. This group's family budget operated in the red in 1941 and 1948 too, but in the war years all but those with the lowest incomes in that group were net savers.

Survey findings naturally show that low income groups

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

are hard hit by rising living costs. They spend practically all of their income for food, rent and clothing, and, even then, many are unable to break even.

Thrift, however, is practiced by most families, whatever the state of their incomes. For the country as a whole, the survey shows that 64 percent of the families save something, and that 8 percent balance income and outgo while 28 percent run in the red.

(Federal Reserve Board)

—Daily Journal of Commerce, Aug. 28.

—'The prewar savings pattern has been restored.' In other words, only during wartime can the Price System provide anything like general prosperity. 28 percent running in the red is bad enough, but this includes a great many who have no credit and consequently cannot even go into the red. They merely subsist on starvation rations doled out by charity or by the government itself in the name of 'relief.'

OHIO VEGETABLE FLOOD CAUSES BIG WASTE

CLEVELAND.—(AP)—Three carloads of fresh vegetables daily are being thrown away here—because Cleveland markets have become flooded with farm garden products.

Despite high retail prices, housewives have failed to purchase the fresh vegetables offered at wholesale prices, reports Lou B. Foote, president of the Cleveland Growers' Market.

Mr. Foote said his group's markets received about 10 carloads of produce daily from 122 farm members, but usually had at least three carloads left over at the end of each day to be dumped as waste.

Many northern Ohio farmers also have become discouraged at the current situation, in which they cart their bumper crops to the city, find no buyers and are forced to dump their food, Mr. Foote reported.—C. S. Monitor.

—It would be interesting to see how long those vegetables would last if they were to start giving them away to those who cannot afford to pay the high prices that 'free enterprise' demands.

MOTHER KILLS TWO CHILDREN, CALLS POLICE

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3.—(AP)—A mother accused of killing her two children because she couldn't support them was held in jail here today.

Detective Floyd Smith said Mrs. Frances Irene McCurdy; 38 years old, a Gold Hill, Ore., widow, admitted the slaying, asserting that her \$75 monthly relief check was not enough to keep the family going.

—See item above.

INFLATION HELD THREAT TO U. S. FREE ECONOMY

THE COMPTROLLER of the Currency said here that inflation has put the whole system of individual freedom and free enterprise on trial for its life.

It threatens "an economic disaster of the first magnitude" if it is not solved, he warned.

Comptroller Preston Delano, concentrating on the inflation menace in his annual report as supervisor of the 5,011 national banks, made this comment:

"There is something deeper and more fundamental involved here than simply the question of another downswing in the business cycle.

In a sense, what we are trying to do today is to justify our position in this clash of systems—to prove that free individualism yet remains the better way of life."

—Christian Science Monitor.

—A hopeless task, brother! Too bad he doesn't really want to know the correct solution. If he did he'd dig in and get the facts of the situation. You can't 'prove' a false premise.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS INCREASE 2,000,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—(UP)—Hospitals in the United States cared for nearly 18,000,000 bed patients last year at a cost of \$2,354,344,000, the American Hospital Association reports. The number was 2,000,000 more than the year before. In addition, 40,000,000 visits to hospitals were made by outpatients.—Times.

—And still we can't keep up with the demands. Administering to the sick products of the Price System is one of the most lucrative lines of business today.

PIPE SHORTAGE HITS EXPANSION OF NATURAL GAS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The natural-gas industry, with 250,000 miles of pipeline, is in the midst of its greatest expansion.

A shortage of steel pipe—pipe about 24 to 30 inches across—is the chief obstacle to linking even more scores of cities, some 1,000 or more miles away, with the fields in the Southwest that supply most of the gas.

It was not until a quarter of a century ago that developments in pipe-making made it economically feasible to carry the gas in metal tubes two feet wide to cities up to 1,800 miles away.

In the 12 months ended last June 30 the Federal Power Commission authorized construction of 8,468 miles of line at an estimated cost of \$519,000,000.

—A good example of how price interferes with the distribution and enjoyment of abundance. We have the physical materials to install a complete system of pipeline delivery, but because they must first be paid for it is necessary to tax ourselves millions of dollars for its financing. This limits the amount of money we can spend on food, clothing, and other necessities. The objective is profits for business and we are conditioned to believe that nothing else is so important.

CANADIAN POTATOES ADDED TO SURPLUS SUPPORTED BY U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The United States government is in effect supporting the price of Canadian potatoes, despite the fact that "American taxpayers will be forced to pay up to \$100,000,000 in 1948 for the tremendous surplus of potatoes grown in this country," declares Representative August H. Andresen, Republican, Minnesota, chairman of a special food investigating committee.

"So far this year about 3,500,000 bushels of Canadian potatoes have been shipped into this country under a reduced duty and an additional 3,500,000 bushels will be brought in during the next 60 days," Andresen told a reporter.

"It seems rather strange that the U. S. government is undertaking to support Canadian potatoes and inviting their shipment here when we already have such an enormous surplus which will cost our government from \$85,000,000 to \$100,000,000 this year."

Andresen said Canadian potatoes are now being offered in New York at \$2.75 a hundredweight, "which is less than the U. S. government is paying for No. 1 potatoes under the support program."

"In other words," Andresen said, "the U. S. government is supporting the price of Canadian potatoes and providing a market for them here to the detriment of the American producer—without giving aid to the American consumer at lower prices." He contended that the government should assist in providing methods for marketing surplus potatoes to areas where they are not available from domestic production.

—This would seem to represent perhaps good politics, possibly good business, but definitely a low grade of national patriotism. However, it does point up the inexorable trend toward eventual operation of the economy of North America as a Continental unit.

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CONTENTS

No. 148 (Vol. XIII) November 1948

	Page
Objectives	2
The New Look for America	3
So Women Have the 'Right' to Vote.....	8
Ramie Yields to Technology	11
Technology Marches On	13
Why Technocracy?	14
Nothing But the Truth	16
Developing Trends	20

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TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 25 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debts. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receives subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocrat unit.

WHO?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party.)

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912 AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946.

OF THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT, published Monthly at Seattle, Washington, for September 23, 1948.
STATE OF WASHINGTON }
COUNTY OF KING } ss

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Lucy L. Barnes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor of the Northwest Technocrat and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Section 3, R.D. 12247, Technocracy Inc.; Editor, Lucy L. Barnes; Business Manager, Lewis E. Frazeur; all with addresses at 1024 East Pike St., Seattle 22, Wash.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Section 3, R.D. 12247, (1024 East Pike St., Seattle 22, Wash.) which is a unit of Technocracy Inc., Continental Headquarters, 155 Ea. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y., a non-profit membership, educational research organization, with no stock or stockholders. The officers of Section 3 are, W. E. Patterson, Director; Luella Cook, Sec.; John Oberg, Treas.; all with addresses at 1024 Ea. Pike St., Seattle 22, Wash.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

LUCY L. BARNES,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, 1948.

(Seal) JOHN OBERG,
(My commission expires February 9, 1950.)

A Factual Approach

TECHNOCRACY INC., being an educational and research organization, has set itself the monumental task of reconditioning the thought processes of North Americans so that they may see through the sham of Price System misrepresentations and view the social scene with the clear, cool appraisal of the factually informed mind. Technocrats, having developed to a high degree this analytical approach, often behold with amazement the mental vacuity and paralysis exhibited by non-members of the Organization.

Technocrats, however, have certainly not been endowed with any greater intellectual capabilities than other people. Neither is it by chance that they have been able to attain their analytical, factual approach to social developments. They realize that their mental transformation is the direct result of the readjustment which has taken place in their thinking since participating in the educational facilities of Technocracy Inc. Through the medium of its Study Classes and public meetings; by the perusal of its literature; by functioning within the framework of the Organization, Technocrats have been able to achieve the singular position they occupy in the social evolution of this Continent.

The trends that are shaping America's destiny are unidirectional and irreversible. They cannot be stopped in their onward sweep to wait for the social laggards. The reorienting of the mind on a factual basis is a prerequisite to an intelligent approach to the problems confronting our civilization.

Technocracy Inc., through its educational facilities, provides the opportunity for all North Americans to achieve that mental metamorphosis upon which the future welfare of this Continent may depend.

—Lorne Coates, 9749-1.

COVER PICTURE

STEAM under high pressure is used today in many ways in industry, such as for fighting fire at oil refineries, thawing out ore cars and other freight cars in winter, and in steam cleaning buildings, etc.

The cover picture shows a high-pressure steam hose in use at an oil refinery. It is made of twisted yarn composed of glass fibers coated with rubber. This glass-cord wall is one of the strongest constructions yet found for this purpose.

—Photo by courtesy Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.



WHY ALL THE PROPAGANDA AND PREPARATION FOR
WAR? THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE. AMERICAN BUSINESS
WANTS WAR! AMERICAN BUSINESS NEEDS WAR. IF IT
DOES NOT GET WAR SOON, AMERICAN BUSINESS IS
LICKED!

THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Deflationary Trends
- Life and Liberty in the Technate
- Operation Lake Erie
- Salute to C.H.Q.

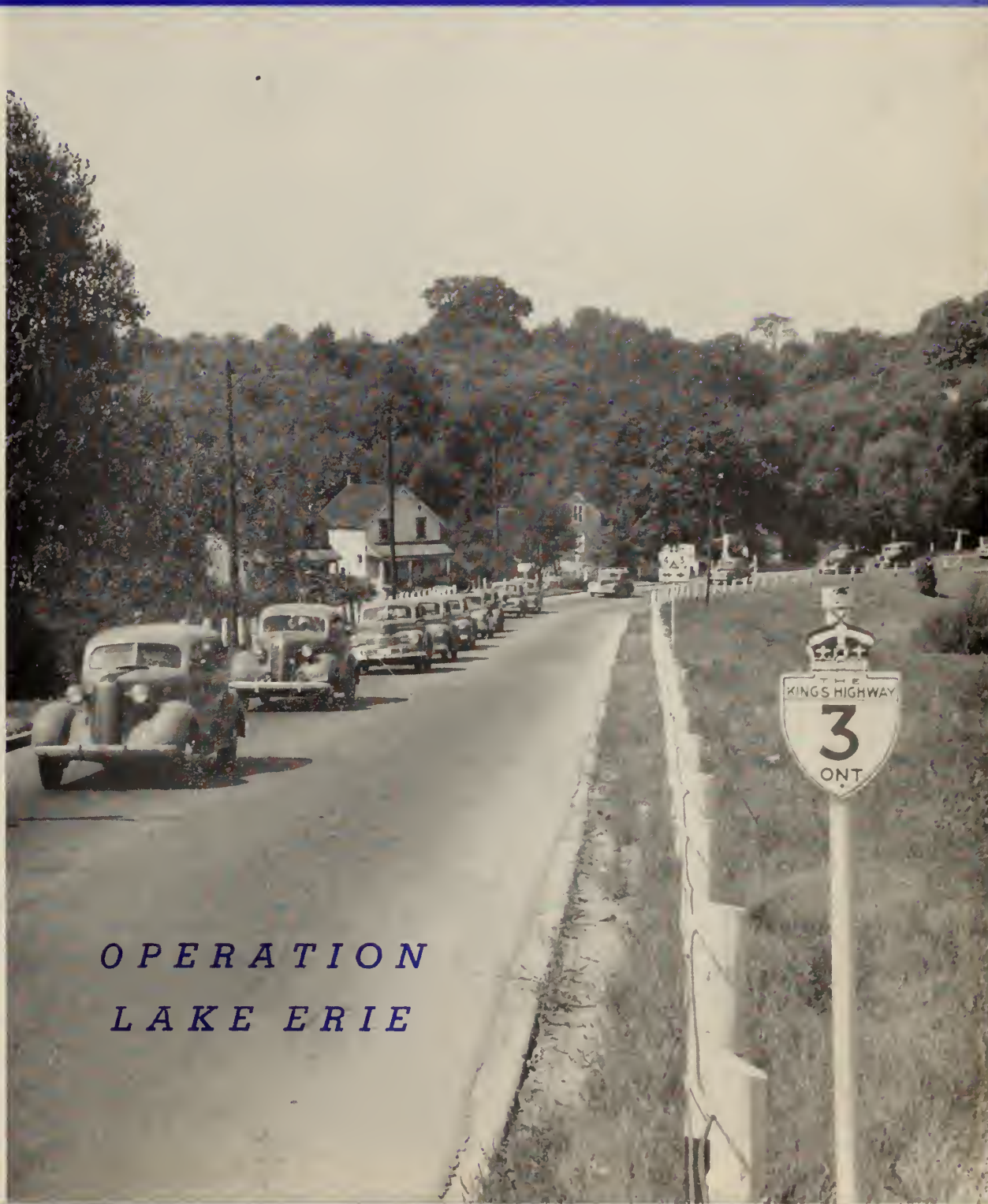
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Sec. 3, R. D. 12247
TECHNOCRACY INC.
Seattle, Wash.



**OPERATION
LAKE ERIE**



EDITORIAL---

TECHNOCRACY MARCHES ON!

FIFTEEN years ago, when Technocracy was incorporated, it became established as an Organization with a single aim. That aim was to inform the people of North America of the social trends that were then developing and to present to them a program for the scientific, physical operation of the Continent, to be adopted by the citizenry when those trends had developed to the point where social change would be imperative. That aim has never faltered; it is as valid today as it was in 1933.

The findings on which Technocracy's program is based were the result of a survey by the Technical Alliance, a research group of top-grade scientists, technologists, engineers, and economists, with Howard Scott as Chief Engineer. This survey covered the entire physical resources of the North American Continent. The Technical Alliance set about to determine what this Continent had, what was happening, and how it was being operated. The social program of Technocracy was imperatively indicated and was developed on this basis, and immediately it met with a tremendous interest from the general public.

With this scientific background, Technocracy was incorporated in 1933, under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of protecting its program and its structure from misinterpretation or sabotage by those who for personal, political, or pecuniary reasons would have perverted its aim and dissipated its energies. When such exploitation was found to be impossible, all forms of general publicity were thereafter denied the Organization. But it would have taken far more than this to stop or discourage Technocracy even then. Because its aim was valid and its leadership was not for sale at any price, the Organization went on its way,

quietly and relentlessly, with full knowledge that it was in complete accord with the trend of events and that time would verify its claims and fulfill its predictions.

The high standard of leadership established at that time has been maintained intact; it has been invulnerable to outside attack because it would not yield to intimidation and it could not be bought. The structure and policy of the Organization are such as to safeguard it from any hostile influence which might reach inside and attempt to subvert the members themselves.

Technocracy's program includes no theory of assumption of power, now or ever. Technocracy has nothing to promote except its program of scientific functional operation of our Continental social mechanism. The design of Technocracy is such that its program must of necessity follow the long-term trends of social change. Its blueprint sets up the way our high-energy social mechanism must be operated if we as a people are to survive when the Price System reaches its inevitable impasse in the not distant future. No amount of emotional 'barnstorming' can change those trends. The social issue cannot be forced prematurely. Technocracy is and must continue to be,

an educational, research organization, non-sectarian, non-political, and non-profit.

Technocracy has a record of 100 percent accuracy in its major predictions.

The Organization has developed one of the most spectacular methods of symbolization ever devised by any organization. Its Gray Fleet is becoming a familiar sight all over the land, as are also its highway Monad signs and billboards, so that today it is hard to find anyone who has not at least seen or heard the name of Technocracy. Civic authorities are learning that they can call on Technocracy's Gray Car drivers in a civic emergency, knowing that they will receive prompt, efficient, and courteous service, without cost. City Police and Traffic Officers of many states are happy to give efficient and effective escort to the many Technocracy Motorcades as they roll along the highways, harbingers of the New America of peace, security, and abundance for all.

The leadership that has brought the Organization from a small beginning to the powerful Organization that is Technocracy today well merits the salute and expression of loyal support which the Sections and Membership extend in the declarations published elsewhere in this issue—a salute to fifteen years of strategic direction and uncompromising administration.

Technocracy's aim is unique; it will prevail because 'its time has come.'

Technocracy marches on!

—The Editor.

Deflationary Trends

THE STRAW—OR WISP OF COTTON—THAT WILL BREAK THE INFLATIONARY CAMEL'S BACK IS NOW VAGUELY DISCERNIBLE.

THE desperate effort of government to maintain the inflationary spiral (contrary to pronouncements) is already failing in spots. While costs of living are still advancing moderately, breaks are occurring in sufficient number to arouse apprehension among investment companies, bankers and manufacturers.

Caution is now being urged by the financial advisors where but a few short months ago assurances of continued 'prosperity' were the vogue.

Investors' Reader, Merrill Lynch, Price, Fenner & Bean's house organ, warns investors to prepare for a deflationary movement. Care is taken not to frighten investors too much by the assurances that there is no possibility of a financial crash. Predictions are made, however, that unless business is wary, many failures will occur during the early part of '49.

Indications that the growth curve of inflation is reaching the highest point and is leveling off are found in the following items:

HOW MUCH?

Customers' question a year ago was, 'Have you got it?' Now the question is, 'How much?'

Customers have cut their purchases of shoes,

Banks also are tightening up on loans for building purposes. Demands are now being made for 50 percent cash on a home purchase or a loan to build. One banker states that it requires 40 percent cash to obtain an interview. The loan then depends on the age of the applicant, his salary, and the probable permanency

of his job. Banks also are lowering appraisals of property by as much as 20 percent. This on the theory that property is overpriced.

The article goes on to say that many of the bankers had their fingers burned in the '29 depression and want to avoid another such experience.

Just prior to the war the government had its warehouses full of cotton as a result of a parity support program similar to the one now in operation. The tremendous quantity of cotton needed for war purposes permitted the government to escape from an extremely embarrassing position. Even restriction on acreage sown to cotton at that time was not sufficiently effective to prevent the farmers turning a sizeable quantity over to the government each year. Fortunately—there was war!

Wall Street Journal of Monday, October 4, gives the story of cotton in this year of 1948—and it is the same story.

In 'Embarrassing Abundance,' *The Northwest Technocrat*, No. 147, quoting Sam Dawson, *Seattle Times*, Aug. 10, stated that cotton was close to support levels. Two months later, cotton has fallen below support prices and the probability now is that the government will be stuck with 6,000,000 bales at a cost of around \$1 billion.

Of the Texas crop of 3.2 million bales, it is expected that 2 million bales will end up in the government warehouses—if they can find warehouses sufficient to the need. Three-fourths of the Georgia crop will find the same resting place.

Unfortunately for the government, consumption of cotton is falling. Rayon during the past few years has been doing to cotton what it has already done to silk. Improved quality of rayon has increased its demand by the customers.

Cotton exports are the lowest for any peacetime season in 76 years.

The wool market also is taking a beating. Worsteds, used in men's clothing, have piled up in the warehouses. In addition to this glut, manufacturers are now using more rayon than wool in men's clothing. So the government will be forced to buy more wool to maintain price, adding materially to the total sum that must be expended by the government to maintain the Price System.

NOT A TOTAL LOSS—IF

The support price for corn is the highest in history—\$1.44 a bushel. The Chicago price now is \$1.41. More corn is expected to go under government loan than at anytime in the past. In 1939 302,000,000 bushels were taken over by the government. At present support prices this would cost the government over \$430,000,000. This is not a total loss—if the government can find a market for the corn. It cannot be dumped on the world market for the obvious Price System reason that the price would be depressed.

During the week prior to Oct. 8, corn dropped 10 percent.

G. A. Phillips, Associated Press Staff writer, offers further evidence that inflation has about reached its highest point:

Volume in textile markets was low and prices weakened further; business failures were the highest in two months and collections were reported slow in some areas that have experienced difficulty in attaining normal fall pace in business operations after the summer slack season . . . Commitments for new houses are not as easy to get as they used to be; home seekers are reported to be getting more particular about what they want and what they will pay. On top of these developments is word that bankers all over the country are reluctant to loan money on new so-called 'low-cost' homes despite the fact that some loans are guaranteed by the government. Observers think this attitude gives the tip-off to would-be buyers that the value isn't there . . . The

United States Chamber of Commerce said 'soft spots' are turning up in the nation's booming economy which led it to conclude 'many readjustments are inevitable.'

J. A. Livingston, writing in the *Seattle Times* October 10, has the following comment along the same line:

Inflation seems to have rounded a temporary if not permanent top. The National Association of Purchasing Agents recently observed that its members are cutting down on forward commitments. A majority—65 percent—are holding outstanding orders to 60 days or less; 35 percent are willing to go as high as 90 days. The N. A. P. A. Bulletin comments: 'With little confidence in the top-heavy structure, some buyers are insisting on price protection for even this short range.'

For the businessman, banker or economist who fearfully remembers 1920-21 or 1929-33 or 1937-38, the storm signals are menacing. Thus the First National Bank of Boston remarks: 'This is the longest boom in recorded history, but the sand in the hour-glass is running low.'

Mr. Livingston gives a long list of industries which now either can produce beyond the market needs or in balance with consumers' purchases, which gives weight to the argument that the price economy is entering the buyer's market era.

The effect of politics on the coming depression cannot be overlooked. On November second a minority of the eligible voters will go to the polls and determine whether the burden of saving the country from the 'ogre' of 'communism' and the 'business cycle' of deflation will fall on the shoulders of Mr. Dewey or Mr. Truman. The indications, as evidenced by virtually all polls, are that Mr. Dewey will be elected the country's savior.

The following from the *Typographical Journal* for September may be prophetic:

Old and respected Wall Street spokesmen have suddenly become dissatisfied with making record profits and are out lobbying for a depression in '49.

Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly in the July 26 Issue coldly and calmly advises Mr. Dewey (who they assume will be the next president) to manipulate government policies so as to bring

about an early depression. They even tell him how to do it. Why? Pure politics . . . and to hell with the unemployed and the bankrupt farmers. We quote:

'The present boom in business is ten years old. In the nature of things its end seems wholly likely to arrive some time before the political campaign of 1952. If at that time Dewey should want to run for reelection, with the hope of enjoying a successful second term, he would look with dismay upon the arrival of a depression in 1951 or 1952. The only way he could try to avoid such a contingency would be to shape federal policies toward deflation as early as possible in 1949. A recession taking place so soon could easily be blamed on the Truman administration, and efforts toward recovery could be made once the medicine were taken. With luck, Dewey could be regarded as the man who had rescued the nation from a dangerous setback in prosperity.'

The article goes on to 'blame' the present administration for preventing a depression which the editors feel would be very healthy for the economy.

Had the quoted statement come from Mr. Wallace it would have been indignantly denied with the charge that it emanated from Moscow. But this quotation is from *Barron's Weekly* and cannot be shrugged off as 'communistic.' A rereading of 'Sixty American Families' will make an understanding of the attitude of the financial barons not too difficult. Mr. Lundberg pointed out that those who controlled great concentrations of financial wealth prospered during the 1929 depression.

DEFINITE COMMITMENTS

Nor does it appear that the financial brains understand that the next depression will be a virtual collapse. The theory of the business 'cycle' seems to be widely accepted.

Not all 'economists' agree that the recession is at hand. They point out the tremendous amounts of money that will be expended by the government during the coming year.

Items already referred to include the spending to support the high cost of living. These are definite commitments for the coming year. It is pointed out that while cotton farmers realize that next

year's crop will be far beyond the capacity of the market they will plant full acreage anyway, for the government will buy. This assures prosperity in the cotton belt. The same is true of all the grain farmers.

Then there is defense. Defense and war removed the threat of economic collapse as the 1929 depression dragged on without the upsurge of prosperity predicted by the conventional economists. War and threats of war saved the Price System then.

The Marshall plan is siphoning off purchasing power to Europe. A new plan of tying the United States into a defense plan for the Western European countries and England is to be proposed in the next Congress. This would assure many billions of American money available to the European countries which could be used to purchase American commodities. (*Wall Street Journal* is opposed to this plan and much concerned lest the nation be bankrupted.)

A MARSHALL PLAN FOR CHINA

A Marshall plan for China and other Asiatic countries is in the planning stage. Aim—to fight communism in Asia. This group is being embarrassed by the ineptness of the present Chinese government, which has been declining steadily in effectiveness. It is quite probable that the so-called Chinese Communists will be in control of North China before the plan can be put into effect. Still, China is being considered in the broad strategy of giving away our products to maintain prosperity and inflation at home.

The Money Economists continue to point to the vast backlog of purchasing power contained in the statistical reports of our banks. There is a vast quantity of dollars stacked up in vaults that could keep the wheels humming for a long time—if these dollars could get into the hands of the average consumer. The reluctance of banks to lend money seems to remove this theory from reality. There is always sufficient money to keep prosperity alive—but it must be spent. Unfortunately for the theory that the existence of money guarantees prosperity, this money will not get into circulation until there is an opportunity to invest at a profit.

It is obvious that the Price System can continue so long as the government will buy up products in order to maintain price. The \$64 question is, how long can this method of operation continue?

Private and public debt at the close of the year 1947 was \$410 billion, which is \$17 billion more than at the end of 1946. Private debt increased \$17.4 billion while government debt decreased \$6.4 billion and stood at \$237.7 billion.

So far our economy follows the Keynes theory of pump priming. The government has expended large sums to keep business alive. (The term business is here used as including all categories of the Price System). Despite this vast expenditure by government, income has exceeded outgo by \$6 billion. This might indicate that the Price System may continue indefinitely.

There is, however, a variation from the Keynes theory in that the expenditure by government has occurred *during an inflationary period*. Under the Keynes theory, the spending should be done during a deflation, and government deflationary action should commence as soon as the danger point of depression has been passed.

Also a variation from the Keynes theory is found in the necessity to expand expenditures to prevent a severe deflation. Business has not been able to carry on alone.

THE S-CURVE OF GROWTH

In all other inflationary periods the price graph has followed the S curve of growth. Very shortly after the high point was reached a sharp downward curve occurred. Nor has the high point leveled off for an extended period of time.

Some of the elements of the 1929 crash are lacking. There has been no mass involvement in the stock market. There is little selling on margin. Thus a stock market crash will not result for the same causes as in 1929.

Yet there have been abrupt breaks in the market within the past year. These were caused by the government withdrawing temporarily from the mar-

ket. This would seem to be the key to the next market break.

When this break comes it is difficult to conceive of any method whereby the government can stop it. All the brakes are now in operation. Taxation cannot be increased because of politicians' fear of home reaction. Further, any increase in taxation would decrease the already failing purchasing power.

Because of the complexity of our economy the date of the next depression cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. Concensus of all authorities is that the depression is in the offing. Most 'authorities' predict a mild recession. That is to be expected.

Technocracy Inc. states that the next depression will be a collapse—unless we have another war. And if we have an atomic war the results to the mass of humanity will be far worse than an economic crash.

Only one organization has come forward with a design of operation that will prevent catastrophe. Technocracy Inc. long ago presented this design to the American people. During the long period of years since the first pronouncements of Technocracy no one has found a flaw in the design—though many highly skilled men have been trying.

Your vote this fall may decide who will preside at the ending of the Price System. It will settle nothing else.

Join Technocracy Inc. at once and prepare yourself to assist in spreading knowledge of the technological design for the operation of a technological society to the end that a new era may be ushered in—an era that will afford to the residents of the North American Continent a standard of living far beyond any yet known to man.

—Charles Hickey, 12247-3.

SEATTLE SWAMPED WITH MOTORS

A SEATTLE TECHNOCRAT reports that Seattle dealers are being swamped with electric motors. He was told by a dealer that these motors were ordered during the war but were not delivered on account of the war-time shortage. Dealers who did not think to cancel their orders are now being forced to accept delivery. Prices have begun to drop due to this filling up of the 'flowline.' Motors that were formerly \$15 can now be had for \$10. One dealer is said to have five hundred motors on hand for which there is now little market.

—As Technocracy has stated repeatedly, our problem is abundance.

COLORADO RIVER PACT TO BE SIGNED TODAY

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 11.—(AP)—The five Upper Colorado River states this afternoon sign a compact dividing up their share of Colorado River water.

Commissioners from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming affix their signatures in ceremonies at the historic Palace of Governors.

The upper states receive 7,500,000 acre feet of water by the original Colorado River compact signed in the palace in 1922.

The compact will go to Legislatures and Congress for approval.

—Nothing like genuine cooperation, eh what?

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

Are We Fit to Survive?

THE function of any living organism is to adjust itself to its environment in order to continue to exist through its natural span of life. Man is a living organism. If he fails to change as his environment changes he, too, individually and collectively, must perish.

The coddling moth in some places has adjusted itself to the presence of lead arsenate in its diet until the larvae thrive on it, so it is reported. It matters not whether it be man, bug, or mouse, the same laws of nature apply to all alike—change with change, or else! Large animals and reptiles of a prehistoric age perished because they were unable to adjust themselves to changing climatic conditions. We, here in America, may well follow them into oblivion if we fail to adapt ourselves to our changing and advancing technology.

ARE AMERICANS SMARTER?

Common observation leads to the belief that Americans are more intelligent than the peoples of some other countries. This is incorrect. Common observations are usually made without a full knowledge of the facts, and effects are often mistaken for causes.

Differences among various nationality groups, according to psychologists, are mainly cultural and due to differences in environment. Climatic conditions and abundant natural resources have given the people of North America greater opportunity for advancement. They have simply responded to their environment, up to a certain point. Now, in order to overcome the dangers and pitfalls of our present environment, we must maintain not only physical but mental fitness. We must learn to think clearly and factually; we must learn, and soon, to adapt ourselves to the changed conditions under which we are living or we just won't be living any more, period.

In North America the rate of change in man's environment is faster than anywhere else. Things that are ultra modern today are obsolete tomorrow. Gigantic machines do the work of thousands of men, not only in the factory but on the farm. Technology and engineering have stepped up the productivity of this Continent to a stage where a def-

inite social change is indicated, but the rate of physical change is so great that man's social concepts have failed to keep up. However, change is 'in the cards,' and like it or not, WE CHANGE OR GO BOOM!

Man has struggled for ages to gain security and abundance. We have reached the point here in America where we can now produce an abundance, but we don't know what to do with it. Our warehouses are full of food and supplies of all sorts, yet many of our people are hungry and ill clad. We have lumber in huge quantities, yet we ship it abroad for profit while our own people, including veterans, go homeless or live in shacks and firetraps. We could have ample transportation for all citizens alike, with cars that would last a lifetime, yet we build cars of such inferior quality as will insure a quick turnover and the maximum in profits, regardless of the waste of natural resources and service involved.

We could have a complete system of highways of top quality, yet a large part of our roads are death traps. As an instance of what we mean, a delegation of citizens of Mercer Island, Wash., called on the King County Commissioners and asked to have some repairs made on their road, which was all but impassable. They were told that the County had no money to put on that road. One of the citizens said, 'H—! We don't want money on it! We want some black-top.'

These are only a few examples of the confusion we endure through lack of the ability to change with our environment. The question arises, then, are we fit to survive?

We are conditioned to look to politicians to cure our social ills, but we cannot continue to sit on our mental posteriors like bumps on a log, too lazy to do our own thinking and waiting for the soothsayers and politicians to pull us out of the mess we have made of our civilization. (It really should be called 'chiselization.')

Russia is predicting that we are heading for a big depression, and we call it propaganda, although many of our own industrialists and economists predict the same thing. We accuse Russia of trying to

(Continued on Page 17)

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SALUTE!

The Membership and the Boards of Governors of the various Western Sections, and the Groups and Organizers, presented on these and the following pages wish to join with Section 3, R. D. 12247 and THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT in saluting Continental Headquarters, the Continental Board of Governors, and the Director-in-Chief, Howard Scott, for more than fifteen years of strategic direction of Technocracy Inc.

We salute fifteen years of strategic direction which has never compromised with the Price System, has never deviated from its stated objectives, and has never succumbed to the lures of politics and business

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TO CHQ

nor been deterred by their attacks and attempted intimidations.

The various Sections indicated here join in stating that their Membership and their Boards of Governors stand solidly and unanimously behind CHQ with Howard Scott as Director-in-Chief.



The Section numbers indicate the geographical areas in which the Sections are located. For example, Section 1, R. D. 11934 is the first Section formed in the Regional Division bounded on the south by Lat. 34 degrees No. and on the east by Long. 119 We.



More salute letters are still arriving as we go to press, but too late for this issue.

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Salute!

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OPERATION

TECHNOCRATS OF THE GREAT
GREY CARS IN A LABOR DAY
LAKE ERIE

THE largest Grey Fleet Operation yet conducted in the eastern part of the Continent was a Motorcade around Lake Erie during the Labor Day week-end of September 4, 5, and 6 of this year. Many of the cars were equipped with sound. This was designated 'Operation Lake Erie.'

The Motorcade was made up principally of Grey Fleet units from Ontario, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, with other participants from more distant parts of the Continent. The Fleet assembled in Detroit, from which place it began its journey early Saturday morning, September 4. It crossed the Ambassador Bridge into Windsor, Ontario, where it picked up the first Canadian contingents and proceeded eastward along the north side of Lake Erie to Hamilton, where the first night's stop and a Membership dinner meeting were scheduled. Police escorts facilitated the passage of the long line of Grey Cars through Windsor, Amherstburg, St. Thomas, London, and Hamilton, Ontario. Additional contingents of Canadian Grey Cars had joined the Motorcade all through the day.

OFF TO AN EARLY START

Early next morning, the Fleet assembled again, proceeded to Niagara Falls, passed through the customs barrier at the international boundary and on to Buffalo, where a squad of motorcycle police escorted the Fleet through the city. Pennsylvania

TOP: Police escort Grey Fleet as it enters London, Ontario, in Canada.

CENTER: Cars of the Grey Fleet are refuelled at a parking lot in Erie, Pennsylvania.

LOWER: Hotel in Hamilton, Ontario, where Howard Scott addressed a large Membership Meeting on September 4th.

—All photos are Techphotos by Petersen.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

LAKE ERIE

THE GREAT LAKES AREA SYMBOLIZE WITH THEIR
OPERATION MOTORCADE AROUND
LAKE ERIE.

state troopers met the Motorcade at the state line and escorted it through the Pennsylvania stretch, with local city police taking over the job through the city of Erie.

On the second night the Motorcade stopped at Cleveland, Ohio, where it was met by the CHQ party; and, after a dinner at the Masonic Temple, a large Membership meeting heard the Director-

in-Chief Howard Scott, review national and international affairs for the Members.

On Monday, the Motorcade proceeded to Detroit, receiving police escorts through the cities of Toledo and Detroit. During three days of difficult driving through congested areas and holiday traffic, the Fleet had completely encircled Lake Erie. Operation Lake Erie ended with another large Membership meeting in Detroit on the evening of Labor Day, September 6, at which the Chief further discussed the social problems confronting this Continent and answered many questions.

Another historic event in the growth of Technocracy Inc. passed into history, with the portent of still greater events for the future.



'The Chief'

ABOVE: A very intent audience listened to the 'Chief' when he addressed the Technocracy Membership Meeting in the Masonic Hall in Cleveland on September 5th.

RIGHT: Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc., as he addressed the Membership Meeting in the Masonic Hall.

COVER PICTURE: Great Lakes Area Technocracy Grey Fleet entering St. Thomas, Ontario, on September 4, during Operation Lake Erie.

NO. 149 (VOL. XIII)



Life and Liberty in the Technate

The degree of liberty you enjoy in the United States today is limited by economic considerations to the amount of goods and services you can pay for. Of course there is the privilege of voting for political candidates, but isn't that really more important to the politicians than it is to you?

FROM the standpoint of modern concepts and equipment, the home of today is as much an anachronism as an oxcart on Market Street in San Francisco or a train of burros on Spring Street in Los Angeles: they don't fit in. The archaic methods by which our homes are assembled are equally out of date.

Public housing, now just a political football, in the Technate would receive prime consideration, as would also our food supply, our working conditions, our health and our Continental hydrology and agriculture.

In this age of technology our homes are just so many glorified medieval huts for us to crawl into. From the technological angle, when we consider them in comparison with the automobile, radio, washing machine, airplane, etc., they are built, even to this day, by medieval methods.

AN OVERGROWN MAIN STREET

The modern large city is virtually an overgrown Main Street, with its many counting houses and banks, insurance offices and advertising agencies representing functions which in the Technate would cease to be. The location of the cities, or 'urban-ates,' of the future may not necessarily coincide with the location of existing cities, many of which are hang-overs from causes in the past that would cease to be operative in the Technate.

The Technate, being Continental in scope, would be more self-contained than is the case with the component political units of today. One result would be a lessened demand for seaport cities with their congested populations. Seaports would not cease to exist, but their extent and relative importance would be greatly reduced.

Furthermore, the functional age period of the citizenry will be from 25 to 45 when the Technate arrives at maturity. The working population would approximate 31.5 percent and the non-working 68.5 percent of the total. (This is based on the 1940 U. S.

census as quoted on p. 213 of the 1947 World Almanac. The total population is there given as 131,669,275, and the portion of the population aged 25 to 45 inclusive amounts to 41,511,907.)

The working period is figured at 4 hours per day, 4 days per week for 165 days a year per 'worker,' as against 8 hours per day 5 days a week for 50 weeks or 250 days a year per worker at present. It will be seen that the total working hours per 'worker' per annum in the Technate would be 660 as against 2,000 total working hours per worker now. The demand that functional employment would make on the citizen's time even during the year of service would be less than one-third of what it is today. It would follow, then, that two-thirds of what is today the citizen's ordinary working time, then, would be available to him as 'leisure,' his to dispose of entirely as he or she might wish.

The upshot is, the life of the citizen from age 25 to 45 inclusive even during the working days would be largely leisure, plus 3 full days a week off the job entirely, free from restriction or restraint, plus 78 successive days annual vacation; and that life from 45 to its close would be entirely free from work and restraint, with full income. The entire scheme of life, then, in the Technate, from age 25 on, would be in its essence one of leisure—a life in which the individual citizen would be entirely free for travel, mental improvement, art, sport, sheer idleness, hobbies, or what not.

IN A DIFFERENT CATEGORY

The function of housing, under such conditions, would provide not only the necessities of comfort and shelter, but at the same time it would be ample and fully supplemented with essential living conveniences. Close by would be such facilities as parks, pools, libraries, boating, super-highways, and other adequate means of recreation and trans-

portation for the entire citizenry. In effect the citizens would be entirely their own masters so far as the use of their own time was concerned. It is the perfect and full picture of an age of abundance; an age when man, having left behind him the twilight of the tyranny of scarcity, fear, and restriction, is entirely free henceforth to *live*.

This puts the whole question of housing in a different category from that which it occupies today. The problem is not merely to provide residences and shelters, but to provide also, and integrated therewith, all the other desirable facilities for *living*. The location of the urbanate will have to tie in, as to both health and aesthetic requirements, with the major local industrial interest, be it mining, agriculture, lumbering, or what not. All processing will, so far as practicable in all cases, be closely tied in with the prime source of supply. Food processing, for instance, would be directly associated with those major agricultural units producing the raw materials.

The principal building materials for the urbanate would, presumably, be cement, glass, aluminum, and plastics in various forms as these are the materials which are most abundant. The raw materials out of which cement is made are of such wide occurrence that few localities would be unreasonably distant from an economically convenient source of supply. Sands for high-grade glass are less common, but sands for building glass are plentiful. A chief source of both plastics and fillers will be agricultural wastes, and new agricultural products not now esteemed are likely to be brought into use and grown specially as sources of raw material for plastics manufacture.

NO MORE RENT TO PAY

Urbanates will consist of aggregations of basic construction units combined to form the dwelling units and will contain such added facilities—medical, recreational, educational—as are needed to care for the people. The urbanate will be of a type comparable to a large apartment house, but greatly improved, with services such as garbage disposal, laundry, cafeteria, school, heating, recreation rooms, club rooms, theatre, and first aid service, all integrated. It will be several stories high, sound-proof, vermin proof, fireproof, damp proof, shock and earthquake proof, cooled in summer and warmed in winter. Each family unit will be

equipped with radio, telephone, delivery tube, garbage chute (or their improved equivalent) and self-service elevators. All units would have complete privacy.

The 'cost' involved would be the simple question of the energy utilized throughout, from raw material, manufactured product, assembly, erection and maintenance. This, when established, would become standard within the limits set by construction types. 'Rent' would be eliminated as every social unit would require housing accommodations commensurate with its status—child, single person, married person, family. The assessment of 'rent' and collection thereof would be a useless expenditure of energy.

In the matter of health, the view is accepted the world over that 'prevention is better than cure.' One of the instances best known to Americans is the elimination of yellow fever during the building of the Panama Canal. But for the preventive measures installed, the canal could never have been built.

The Technate would concentrate on preventive care, treatment, and medicine. Every citizen within the Continental area, for his own benefit, would be required to undergo a thorough physical and mental examination twice each year. In this way the greater percentage of disease and sickness would be anticipated and side-tracked, and the ultimate cost would be lower from the standpoint of actual human suffering and the energy cost involved in hospitalization. Hospital service, also the medical examination, would be free, as in the case of so many other services; not from the delight of handing out services for nothing, but as constituting part of the general Continental maintenance and service, handled in the most efficient manner.

As the hospitals would be an organic part of the social establishment, they would be integrated and coordinated with the general scheme of the urbanates. Furthermore, a medical history sheet for the individual would be maintained much as is done today in the armies of the world, except, in this case, it would be from birth to death. With this available, the staff of the Health Sequence would have available for reference a health record of the individual concerned right from birth on; a help and time saver for the staff, and often a vital advantage for the sick. The ratio of hospital beds to population, in view of the general prophylaxis would probably be not greater than that indicated

in the studies made under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, but each urbanate would have its own clinic and staff as an integral part of the same.

FARMS IN THE TECHNATE

The 'farms' of the Technate would differ materially from the farms of the present. Governed by topography and soil conditions, water supply and climate, they would in general consist of units of some 25 miles square. Centered in each agricultural unit would be an urbanate, where would be located the primary and allied processing plants which pertain to the produce of that unit—milk, butter, cheese and associated products; cereal processing plants, canneries, freezing plants; fiber treating plants, both preliminary processing and manufacture; chemical plants for the economical utilization of 'waste' by what have come today to be known as chemurgic processes. This would include manufacture of solvents and plastics, and of alcohol on a major scale to be used for fuel or as base material for a wide range of developed chemical manufactures.

Research for agrobiological improvement would be actively conducted by the Research Sequence to cover tonnage of yield, improvement of species, improvement or variation in vitamin or mineral content, economic utilization of all agricultural 'waste,' possible application of hydroponics, and other improvement possibilities some of which today are undergoing preliminary study.

We have here given you in brief outline a picture of some of the most probable results to be achieved by the scientific operation of our social mechanism as it would affect our personal lives. Such a functional freedom would bring about a degree of personal freedom, or 'liberty,' never before attained in any society.

To summarize, here are some of the results to be realized by operating this Continent on the basis of a planned, technological social design:

Standard of Living: A higher standard of living for everyone—highest in the world. All productive capacity would be released from artificial restrictions. A maximum, unrestricted distribution would be made to all citizens without differentiation in incomes, based on the total goods and services available in any given time-period.

Housing: Redesigned housing—machines for living—for the entire population, measuring up

to the standards of modern technology. There would be no mortgages, taxes, or financial assessments.

Hours: Reduction of working hours in direct ratio to the diminishing total of man-hours required. Ultimately, under planned operation, hours could be reduced to 4 hours per day, 4 days per week.

Retirement: Full income, after retirement, until death. This is not an old-age pension, but continued participation in the abundance of available goods and services.

Production: Capacity operation of physical equipment on a balanced-load basis.

Education: Education of a new, high standard for all up to the age of 25 with specialized training for all in chosen fields.

Health: Full medical and dental attention for everyone as a compulsory service through the Continental Public Health Sequence.

Freedom: Full opportunity for everyone to spend leisure time in a any manner desired. Freedom from restraint in religion, speech, culture, sports, and hobbies.

Opportunity: Equal opportunity for every boy and girl, every man and woman, to take his or her place in society to the degree of his or her attainments and ability.

Charity: Elimination of the necessity for public and private charity handouts and poorhouse methods of subsistence.

Money: Elimination of money and consequently of debts, taxes, insurance, etc.

Politics: Elimination of the inefficiency of politics through replacement by a system of operation based on the ability of the citizens to perform and to accept social responsibility. There will be a vertical alignment of functional capacity in all branches of social service and for the first time in history the individuals charged with responsibility will continue to hold their positions only on their demonstrated ability to serve their fellow citizens.

HOW MUCH LIBERTY DO YOU HAVE?

In the United States today we claim to enjoy a considerable degree of liberty. On analysis, however, this is found to be in great part, if not entirely, political propaganda. It is significant that even one's freedom of mind is now being attacked by

another of those periodic witch hunts that trouble society from time to time. The latest form of witch hunt is an overt attack on liberty of thought.

The great mass of the people, consciously or unconsciously, are more concerned, however, with the degree of economic liberty they enjoy.

If you have very many dollars, then, you have economic liberty to buy yourself a yacht, a mansion, a baseball club and pavilion, or what not; or, if you wish, to refrain from doing so. Also, if you have very many dollars you are proportionately free from one great constraint, the constraint of having to work. You are also proportionately free to express your thoughts.

If you have somewhat fewer dollars you may be at liberty to go to New York by rail or air but not to go abroad, say to Europe. Or you may buy a small house or perhaps a small boat in lieu of the yacht of the more opulent citizen.

If you have still fewer dollars, you may be at liberty to go on a short trip with the wife and kids for the summer vacation, or to buy the wife one of the new television sets coming on the market—at 'a few dollars down and 24 months to pay.'

With fewer dollars, however, your liberty is more restricted. It will now permit you to go only to some much nearer point, and you can have the television set only in your daydreams.

AN UNCHALLENGED STATEMENT

With even fewer dollars, serious want stares you in the face, as it does with something like one-half of our population today. With fewer dollars still, you join the fated ranks of those whose liberty is restricted to the point of their having to rake for their subsistence in the garbage pails and on the trash heaps of our boasted and beautiful cities. The comfort of faith in a better hereafter is recommended by some 'kind-hearted' individuals as a way of making this 'garbage pail liberty' somewhat more tolerable.

It was this painful restriction on the economic liberty of one-half of our people that drew forth the following unchallenged statement on the American Forum of the Air on December 30, 1947:

In the United States this year one-half of all babies were born to families living in the slums. This was true in 1937 as it has been true in 1927 and 1917 and for years back. It is idle to talk of making a better world while one-half of the children of the

nation are reared in slum shacks and slum tenements.

This statement was made publicly on the air by Nathan Straus, former U. S. Housing Administrator. This statement has passed unchallenged, then and since. Obviously, the fact that we still 'enjoy' the right to vote for a restricted number of political candidates does not make the lack of economic liberty any more palatable.

It should not be difficult for an intelligent person to choose between the limited, restricted life of the Price System and the glorious possibilities open to him through the installation of a Technocracy. The choice must be made soon if we are to avoid the chaos that is otherwise inevitable with the breaking down of the Price System. If you want to avoid chaos, fascism, or communism, join Technocracy and help to present to the people of this Continent the blueprint of the New America, the Technate of abundance and security.

—Fred Bunyan, 12138-1.

Are We Fit to Survive?

(Continued from Page 7)

develop a fear psychosis here, and we don't like that. It could be that we need a little scaring; it might make us do a little checking on the facts and learn what is the correct condition of our economy.

A scientist does not reject the findings of another scientist because of personal dislike of him or his nationality. He checks the other's statements and findings and if he finds them correct he does not hesitate to confirm them, regardless of color or nationality. That is what we will have to learn to do. We will have to pull our heads out of the sands of opinion, prejudice, and petty jealousies, find out what the economic score is, and do something about it—and *quick*.

Our problem is an American problem. There can be no grafting of free enterprise and communistic philosophies in the effort to produce an economic hybrid to save our doddering Price System.

We are now in the midst of a big political campaign in which we can watch the antics of not only the pachyderm and the jackass, but the zebra as well. The elephant trumpets while the jackass brays and the zebra snorts, and the result is probably the greatest mudslinging contest in the history of our country. The pot calls the kettle black and

vice versa, while both old parties call the third party red. That is the one thing both agree on. If it were not so serious it would certainly be funny. It is the greatest three-ring circus this country has ever seen, and after it is all over we will be right back where we started from; we will still have inadequate housing, malnutrition, waste, and above all, technological disemployment.

The only thing that politics and politicians can do for North America is to remove themselves from the picture and let the scientists and engineers install a system of scientific distribution of the abundance we have achieved. That is the plan of Technocracy. If we are to survive it is up to every

North American to make a personal investigation—not to take anybody's word for anything—and to quit 'believing' this or 'disbelieving' that. When we 'know' we don't have to 'believe.' Intelligent action comes only through knowledge.

Blind groping in the dark will get us nowhere, but intelligent organization and action can prove us fit to survive in a scientifically ordered society.

When we have made the correct social decision we can and will move into the New America of abundance and security with more freedom than we have ever dreamed of, or than any politician ever promised.

—E. V. Tyler, 12247-3.

The Challenge of Today

THE goods and services of life have arisen from natural resources. While those resources remained free and unowned, individuals simply helped themselves, as one breathes the free air or gathers wild berries. It was a 'fair shake' all around. That was free enterprise—the first and last the planet has known—but it happened long before our time; 'there ain't no such animal' today. Later, specialized products were swapped for the output of other special skills. That was free trade. But the basic price of a given good or service was still the amount of skill and dexterity needful to produce it, for the basic resources were still unpriced.

Eventually steam engines and other power-utilizing devices began to be used for speeding up productive work, notably in spinning and weaving and in pumping water from the mines in Great Britain, where power industry had its early beginnings. The land there, including its resource opportunities, had long since been allocated to or was otherwise possessed by a few 'nobles'; so both the use and the products of the new machinery fell to the few wealthy owners, leaving rank and file people no choice but to eke out such a living as they might by working for such meager money wages as the nobles found it advantageous to offer.

This manner of distributing the means of life was a serious social mistake all around; because, although production advanced under the new steam-powered technology, the tremendous economic ad-

vantage afforded to the owners, in that they possessed the land, the mineral resources, the power machinery, and the money, was so great that it all but wrecked the market. Rank and file people, thrown out of work by the new machines, died by thousands—the early victims of the land-owning system and of the speedier technology that counted them out in the field of available opportunities. Had there been rent-free access to land and resources, they could have survived for a time; but to be homeless and without an income spelled death for many. And it still does.

In some such manner as indicated above, our so-called 'Western World' saddled upon itself the system of private ownership; not only of personal effects, but also of land, streams of water, mineral wealth, and the legalized, but privately owned, metal money, in terms of which all things public and private were being evaluated.

The system spread to other countries than Britain; and although the wage-earning group here in North America has accumulated some temporary economic advances, such as the 8-hour day and a measure of legal recognition, nevertheless the bald fact remains that, as a group, they never have been able to catch up with the price of land; do not own or control their jobs, on the average; nor enjoy a per capita share of the Continental wealth. Because of these legal handicaps, and the private ownership of the nation's resources, even *Uncle Sam has to be bailed out of the poor-house with*

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

bond's every time he undertakes a major enterprise.

Successful hoarders of the metal money early become deposit bankers, who later devised gold-backed paper currency and silver certificates plus pure fiat stuff to increase the interest-bearing circulation while retaining the gold and much of the silver in the banks. Credit loans and checking accounts further multiply the volume of banker-owned debt upon which corporate business collects, for the banks, enough of interest money to keep the main volume of actual cash continually drifting beyond the reach of average wage earners. There's a limit to what wages will buy.

In the early days before land was 'owned' or priced and while the population was sparse, living was a simple matter, because, for every husky infant, there was still opportunity in the land—a place to live and produce. But when the land began to be 'owned' and subject to purchase, sale and rental, that former free birthright to the means of life was thereby legislated out of existence.

The price or rental of your neighbors' land, whether local or away yonder, is bound up in the price of the goods or services you buy, and you pay it willy-nilly. That is how the common citizen fares under a wage, price, and profit system; for most of us are wage earners. If the price is high and your wage is low, you don't buy, whether the item be a tract of land or an adequate living.

If you are troubled by the high cost of living, add up the mountain of needless expense growing out of the pricing of land, goods, and services and add to that the Continental tax budget, along with the rent and the bankers' continuing graft. Then try to get a clairvoyant view of the entire working populace bowed to the task of meeting that colossal budget in terms of wages and incomes. If you once get the full import of that picture you and others of like mind will arise and join in a mighty demand for social change. You will 'can' the Price System for good and all and demand that the good earth of North America be restored to its people to be operated as a functional unit, with never a rental, tax, or debt.

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

This vision of a well-served, tax-free society operating without money or price is not a mere dream. It can happen right here in our beloved North America, when we arise as one people, assert our sovereign right to overcome our past mistakes, then

proceed to build the non-price economy already blue-printed by Technocracy and ready to go.

As the high cost of living grows more and more intolerable, and you begin to suspect, under your breath, that maybe it never will be any other way, 'don't give up the ship.' If you rate your brains a little above those of the jack-rabbit and have the courage of a pair of fiddle-strings, drop around to the local Technocracy Section and enroll in a Study Class. There is a way out of your troubles—easy, non-violent, non-political. Technocracy has the program and will share it with you. Come, claim your Continental heritage. This Continent, its land and its resources, are for all of us.

—F. D. Linkletter, 12247-3.

50,000 HOUSING DEALS PROBED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—About 50,000 veterans have filed what the government believes may be valid complaints that they got a bad deal on their priority-built G. I. houses.

Another batch of close to 150,000 gripes by veteran home-buyers has been thrown out, it was disclosed, either as unjustified or not covered by law.

Complaints still are coming in, though slowly. They usually accuse builders of overcharges, defective construction, or failure to follow specifications.

The records were disclosed as experts from eight regional offices of the housing expeditor left Washington under orders to clean up the backlog of complaints between now and March 31.

Tighe E. Woods, housing expeditor, who returned this week from a nation-wide tour, told his regional officials yesterday:

"I saw myself some \$11,000 homes less than one year old where daylight could be seen between the floor and the wall in the bedroom . . . too many veterans have complained to me bitterly about the run-around they have gotten.

"The government has a moral responsibility in this job. I will not accept excuses for backlogs (in files of complaints). If you can't handle the job yourself, get more assistance . . ."—United Press.

—Technocracy could go one step farther and say, 'If our Price System government can't supply its veterans with decent homes, it is time the veterans were demanding that the scientists and engineers take over and do the job as it should be done!'

IT'S 'CORN' ALL RIGHT!

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The question the corn belt is worrying about is whether there is enough storage space in the ever-normal granary.

Meetings are being held in five Iowa cities, Vinton, Oskaalosa, Greenfield, Spencer, and Clarion, by the Iowa Production and Marketing Administration and other agricultural and business groups to show farmers how to build enough corn cribs to keep enough corn off the market to prevent the big, new crop from breaking down prices.

—Christian Science Monitor.

—And still the American suckers fall for it! And most of them will go out Nov. 2nd and vote for more of the same. A change of administration won't make a bit of difference.

Developing Trends

SURPLUS WAR GOODS GOING TO MISSIONS

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—(UP)—A half a million dollars worth of war equipment is being used by the Moody Bible Institute to help win converts for Christianity. The surplus Army and Navy equipment was purchased from the War Assets Administration for about \$5,000. Included were electric generators, field telephone switchboards and radio receiving and transmitting sets. It is destined for missions in Asia and Africa.

—Another instance of the tie-up between politics, business and ecclesiasticism. Embarrassing war surpluses disappear, business profits, the missions benefit; and fascism grows apace.

APARTMENTS TOO SMALL, ROMANCE FINDS NO ROOM

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—(AP)—Modern apartments are so small there's no room for romance, a New York educator said today.

"The dwindling size of city apartments," said Bryan J. Hovde, president of the New School for Social Research, "compels young people to conduct their courtships in the streets, in commercial places of amusement, in public parks or in automobiles, rather than in one another's house."

Though "all the world deplores" that situation, Hovde said, builders still make apartments "so small there is no privacy there."—Times.

—What price free enterprise?

ARMY SURPLUS, SOLD AT LOSS, REPLACED AT HIGH COSTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—After disposing of its wartime shoes, boots and other clothing items at 70 per cent less than cost, the Army is buying back the same type of goods at an average of one third more than it paid in 1945. And the Navy is buying stocks it declared in excess of its needs less than a year ago.

Army and Navy "surplus" clothing now is selling in civilian stores at from one third to one half the prices the services now are paying to buy the same articles.

Only a short time after the War Assets Administration sold large lots of non-perishable long-life goods for an average of 30 percent of their wartime cost, the New York and Chicago Army Quartermaster purchasing offices were working overtime tabulating bids on many of the same items.

In the Navy, it was learned, there have been isolated instances in which the Navy actually bought back the very same goods it had declared surplus.

Service shoes are a good example of what is taking place in armed forces' purchasing. The new draftee will get one pair of the low-quarter tan type and two pairs of the regular work shoes. Records show that 166,000 pairs of Army shoes were declared surplus—some of them are still available in civilian surplus stores—and that their 1945 cost was \$4.14 a pair.

The New York purchasing office has just opened bids on 350,008 pairs of the low-quarter type. The bids on the former ran around \$5 a pair and on the latter from \$4.83 to \$5.78. The Army estimates that it must pay an average of \$5.13 a pair for shoes today.—Seattle Times.

—This speaks for itself—and leaves us speechless.

'NO TRESPASSING'

A NEW lightweight monoplane especially designed for spraying fields as small as 20 acres and at altitudes of about 20 feet has been submitted to C. A. A. for approval, by the Rawdon Bros. Aircraft, Wichita, Kan.

Pilots are being trained in the special techniques of large-scale commercial weeding from the air. One of the chief things to learn is to spray one field without getting the plant killer onto the neighbor's crops.—Seattle Times.

—In this day and age a 20-acre field of anything is ridiculous. To restrict potentially big operations to such a petty scale is even more ridiculous.

INDUSTRY GOING TOO FAR IN DEBT

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 5.—(AP)—The head of the Securities & Exchange Commission said today industry is borrowing too much money.

If the present financing trend continues, the S. E. C. chairman said in a prepared address, "industry will face the inevitable shake-down that follows prosperity with its capital structures heavily loaded with debt and with a high burden of fixed charges.

—When free enterprise and the political government can no longer create enough new debt, the end of the Price System will be upon us.

ROBOT BRAINS EXCEL MAN'S, SAYS SAVANT

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 22.—(AP)—Man had better watch out, because mechanical brains he has built already are smarter than he is.

So said a University of Illinois professor of psychiatry at the California Institute of Technology yesterday.

Dr. Warren S. McCulloch, who described the human mind as "no more than a mechanical switchboard," envisaged the time when robot minds may outdistance man even in such fields as psychiatry.

Speaking at the Hixon Symposium on Cerebral Mechanism, Dr. McCulloch said mechanical brains now are superior to the human mind.

—Install enough of these robot brains and enough new labor-saving machines and we can all take a rest—if at the same time we install a scientific design of operation. As long as we hang onto the Price System, though, any benefit to be derived will be very carefully restricted in the interest of free enterprise.

ANOTHER 800 RECLAMATION JOBS TO GO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—(AP)—Approximately 800 more Reclamation Bureau employees will be discharged as a result of a recent ruling by the comptroller-general, the Interior Department announced today.

Previously, the department has stated 2,882 bureau employees had been ordered dropped because of employment limitations written into its appropriation bill by Congress. Another 200 were slated for dismissal at the same time.

The new cuts will bring the total employment cut to 3,800.

Assistant Secretary of Interior William E. Warne said engineering, supervisory and other personnel "must be reduced so drastically under the payroll limitation that there is now a serious question as to whether reclamation can fully accomplish this year's \$250,000,000 construction program."

—Employment is on the downgrade, with the government greasing the skids. For the sake of 'economy' our personnel can go to pot—that is the political way.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

The Membership and the Boards of Governors of the Sections indicated below salute the Continental Headquarters, the Continental Board of Governors, and the Director-in-Chief, Howard Scott for more than 15 years of strategic direction of Technocracy Inc.

We hereby state that the Membership and the Boards of Governors of these Sections stand solidly and unanimously behind CHQ with Howard Scott as Director-in-Chief.

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CONTENTS

No. 149 (Vol. XIII) December 1948

	Page
Technocracy Marches On!	2
Deflationary Trends	3
Are We Fit to Survive?	7
Salute to CHQ	8
Operation Lake Erie	12
Life and Liberty in the Technate	14
The Challenge of Today	18
Developing Trends	20

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TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 25 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party: it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debts. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receives subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocrat unit.

WHO?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party.)

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

OPERATIONS



Spring

LEFT—The Technocrats of Bellingham, Wash., entered this beautiful Technocracy float in the local Spring Blossom Festival last May.—Techphoto by Carlson.

TECHNOCRATS
SYMBOLIZE
the Year Around



Fall and Winter

ABOVE—Two Technocracy Grey Cars which took part in the Labor Day parade at Fernie, B. C., in the Canadian Rockies.—Techphoto by McGraw.

LEFT—Bellingham, Wash., Technocrats symbolize as they go skiing on the slopes of Mt. Baker.—Techphoto by Berg.





TECHNOLOGY in American industry is ever producing more goods with fewer man-hours of employment, resulting in ever greater abundance of goods, less toil for the worker, more profits for big business, and declining purchasing power for the consumer. North America's destiny is the elimination of toil, profits, and business, with the distribution of abundance to all its citizens through a technological social control.

JOIN TECHNOCRACY NOW!

THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

OCT '47

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Expand or Die
- Macro-Economics
- What About Conscience?
- Can you Name It?

NO. 157 (VOL. XIV)
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Sec. 3, R. D. 12247
TECHNOCRACY INC.
Seattle, Wash.





Editorial---

Prima Facie Evidence

WITH unemployment on the upgrade, it is interesting to consider the comments of various publications and individuals and check them with the reports of local units. For instance, in its issue of April 9, *Fortune* stated:

With unemployment rising, some unionists have questioned the ability of state unemployment systems to weather a severe run on their funds. A check indicates that probably no funds, even those in two of the weakest states, Massachusetts and Michigan, will be strained. In New York, if one-third of the average work force were unemployed at the same time, the reserves could carry them for almost two years.

The real problem, though, is not that of reserves, but what may happen when large numbers of workers exhaust their benefits and are still unemployed. In New York State, on February 18th, more than 64,000 individuals had used up their full twenty-six weeks allowances, and some 4,000 persons in addition were exhausting their benefits each week. A small proportion of these individuals are probably retiring voluntarily from the labor market. It is the size of the involuntary group that becomes a telltale index of real unemployment distress and a clue to demands for expanded benefits.

In Washington State, the official report of the Employment Security Department states that 30,685 'covered' unemployed workers filed claims for benefits under the Unemployment Compensation Act during the week ending August 6, an increase of 2,311 over the previous week. Veterans during the same week filed 6,248

claims, an increase of 16 percent for the week. These claims were for unemployment during the week ending July 25, the last week for which most veterans were eligible for benefits under the G.I. Bill of Rights. The total of all claims reached 36,933 . . . 91 percent above the claims filed during the comparable period a year ago. . . . At the same time 541 claimants were denied benefits for various reasons. The new regulations in effect since July 1st eliminate from the 'covered' group eligible for benefits all those who earned less than \$600 during 1948, as against the previous low of \$300 in 1947. This makes the record look a lot better, of course, but we are not told what is to happen to the lower income group, who, naturally, are much the worse off. Obviously, but for this change the number would have taken a tremendous jump.

Now consider the following statement made by Marriner Eccles of the federal reserve board last April 14:

The problem is: How can we keep our economy production on a sustained basis at the high levels of which our manpower and productive facilities are capable? How can we provide a steady distribution of the goods and services that we are able to turn out?

Sustainable economic stability is the foremost long-run problem of democratic capitalism. Democracies have not yet succeeded in solving it.

On the contrary, recurrent depression has been a chronic tendency of western capitalism—and there is a tendency for depressions to become more severe.

Mr. Eccles does recognize the basic problem as one of distribution, but like many others, he has no program to offer for its solution.

The government sets up a program of operation which purports to solve the problem of distribution by making up for certain classes of workers the purchasing power they lose when they are out of work. As an operation it is certainly working, and if, as *Fortune* states, its funds are sufficient to cover its program for a two-year period, then to that extent it can claim a degree of success. But, it certainly is not achieving the prime requisite of overcoming unemployment or compensating the unemployed to the full extent of their losses. In other words, our so-called compensation does not compensate, and our 'social security' is anything but secure.

The fact is that all the palliatives have been tried and found wanting, and still there is no answer within the Price System for the problems for which that system is primarily responsible. If the Price System were not in itself entirely inadequate, these problems of unemployment and general insecurity would not exist. They are inherent in the system and so are prima facie evidence of its inadequacy.

Technocracy not only points out these weaknesses in the present system; it also presents the working design for a new system that will both cure our present ills and also prevent their recurrence. It is worth all the study you can give it, for the time is growing short until we shall have to install the Technate of North America or go down into oblivion with other vanished civilizations.

OCTOBER 1949

Expand or Die

POLITICIANS SAY WE MUST INCREASE PRODUCTION CAPACITY.
—TO HAVE MORE TO DESTROY OR GIVE AWAY?

PRESIDENT Truman told Chicago shiners: 'We must take proper steps to see that . . . employment and production start expanding again.' We must 'make all our plans, private and public, in such a way as to give us more jobs and more output.'

In furtherance of the President's 'brave new plan' the Americans for Democratic Action, a 'liberal' political organization has caused to be introduced in Congress a bill entitled 'The Economic Expansion Act of 1949.'

This bill is intended to achieve the goal, set by President Truman's mid-year economic report to Congress, of a national income of \$300 billion as compared with the current income of \$230 billion. The points expected to be achieved as reported by *Wall Street Journal* of July 20, 1949 are:

1. Income for every industrious family of \$3,000 a year.
2. A program of Agriculture abundance that 'would give every American family a nutritious, varied and palatable diet and assure plenty of raw material for expanding industry.
3. An appraisal of expansion deemed necessary for expanding economy.
4. Expand social security and public welfare to fit 'flourishing economy.'
5. Aligning U. S. foreign policy with domestic planning, presumably by liberal aid to needy countries.
6. Revise tax system so it will serve 'the dual purpose of raising sufficient revenues and making its maximum contribution to those

business incentives and that income structure which will help us to achieve a \$300 billion economy.'

7. Gearing private industry's wage, price and profit policies to the idea of economic expansion.

Leon Keyserling, Vice Chairman of the President's council of economic advisers, says that what is needed to achieve this goal of an expanding economy is a 'reorientation' in public thinking. An educational program to accomplish it is now being developed by the labor elements in the Democratic Party.

Governor Chester Bowles of Connecticut said:

As the governor of a highly industrial state which is in the midst of a serious unemployment problem, I can report from first-hand observation that we must come forth with some new thinking and vigorous action.

Robert Nathan, economist and former 'New Deal' adviser, predicted a depression if the government doesn't act now to shore up economic weak spots.

INCREDIBLE BUT TRUE

While it is incredible, it is true that the *Wall Street Journal*, to which business men look for guidance in charting the course of their enterprises, gave much space to the foregoing nonsensical double talk. The only intelligent glimmer in the mouthings of these so-called economists and leading politicians lies in the apparent fact that the 'leading minds' of the nation are in

an even worse state of confusion than they were during the first year of the 1929 depression.

Technocrats who look at their charts know that the only way to keep men employed is to expand production, but they also know that such a process would soon require more raw material than is available and that the volume of production would attain proportions far beyond the ability of mankind to consume under the Price System.

One thing seems to be apparent to most of these 'thinkers' and that is: a depression lies ahead. But nothing has been contributed to what is already known regarding the means of delaying the economic stagnation. The New Deal put into operation all of these methods. Now there is no new approach—just more of the same, bigger and better.

The production of the nation can be maintained at a high level only when some method of distribution is used other than the classic Price System means; that is, by means of salaries, wages, and profits.

The 1929 depression came when the people could no longer buy back the increased production made possible by the advance of technology. Government spending then was resorted to in order to maintain sufficient distribution of food and clothing to minimize human suffering. The fortuitous happening of a war in Europe and Asia gave temporary relief to the problem of distribution. War permitted produce to be destroyed and wasted on a gigantic scale. High production can be maintained under the Price System only when the product need not be sold but can be stored or exploded, or dumped.

WAR GAVE A SHORT EXTENSION

World War II delayed the show-down of Price System operation for several years. The expedients of defense preparation, money distribution through social security, bonuses, unemployment compensation, loaning money to foreign countries to purchase our goods, destroying foodstuffs, and buying to maintain price and storing or dumping on foreign countries, all gave the Price System a short extension of life.

But these expedients are not enough. Nor have they worked as they did during the first depression. Then the countries to whom we gave the money actually purchased our goods. Now they are going more into the open world market.

England recently made trade treaties with Ar-

gentina and Russia. The Argentinian pact shut out the sale of many American products to England. The pact with Russia cut off the sale of our wheat to England.

Marshall Plan money came back to Canada to pay for lumber—limiting the American market. The plan also removed the quota on Canadian lumber which, more cheaply produced, flooded the American market, closing the mills on the American side of the border.

Following the first world war much American capital flooded Europe and particularly Germany. Much of this money was lost. This time American investors are wary. But in order to sell goods abroad we must first get dollars or credits across the water.

SNYDER URGES BUSINESS GUARANTEES

In order to encourage the outflow of American dollars, according to an Associated Press report of August 9, Secretary of Treasury Snyder urged Congress to encourage private investments abroad by offering guarantees against 'risks peculiar to foreign investment.' Among these is the physical destruction of property incident to an international war. He suggested the guarantee be limited to non-convertibility of local currencies at the start and then expanded as the situation seems to warrant. Presumably the executive branch of the government would decide on the course to follow.

The conflict between private enterprise and government in achieving their divergent aims is highlighted by the conflict now raging over the importation of oil. During and for a time following the war there was a constant threat of a serious shortage of oil. The state department maneuvered in the diplomatic front to the end that vast quantities of oil from Arabia and the midwest, where 40 percent of the known oil reserves are now located, would be made available to the people of America.

Such action definitely is in the national interest, for there is a limit on the amount of this irreplaceable raw material that can be drawn from the ground. During the war, production was at a high rate. It became evident that our oil would be used up within the foreseeable future.

The Transarabian Pipe Line, according to an Associated Press report by Sam Dawson, will complete its 1,067 mile pipe line in January 1951 and make Arabian oil available to tankers in the Mediterranean.

Imperial Oil of Canada is planning a 1,200 mile pipe line to bring oil from Saskatchewan to the American markets.

The American oil companies (those who are not heavily interested in foreign oil) are weeping bitterly. The importation of oil restricts their market. In fact the price structure may be affected. Texas had cut back the production of oil by 800,000 barrels because the supply exceeded the demand, and this price saving device is threatened by the importations. The oil companies are not at all concerned by the depletion of American oil reserves so long as their price and profit are maintained.

The coal companies don't like oil importation either. Dawson says:

The president of the Pittsburg Consolidation Coal Co. protested to a senate bank committee hearing recently against importation of foreign oil to replace coal on a thoroughly unsound and uneconomic basis.

Should the threats of depression appear shortly, the government may be expected to buy up the oil. It could be so easily destroyed when storage space becomes exhausted!

A BRAKE UNDER THE RECESSION

The government now is resorting to monetary manipulation in its grim fight against the 'recession.' In Sam Dawson's Associated Press column of Aug. 8, he states that Uncle Sam is moving to make it easier for business men to borrow money, in an attempt to put a brake under the recession. He says that this comes at a time when buying-on-time is climbing again, when past-due accounts are increasing and when taxes are at an all-time peak. The device used is: freeing by the Federal Reserve Board of \$1,800,000,000 in bank reserves in order to make bank loans available to business. He comments:

Some skeptics doubt if this will do much to brake the recession. They point out that business loans are down \$2,700,000,000 from the first of the year, and that the \$16,000,000 rise ten days ago from the year's low scarcely indicates any great demand for business loans which the banks can't meet easily as it is. These observers contend that the banks already have plenty of money to lend, and that the real shortage is borrowers.

Mr. Dawson points out that consumer credit

is on the rise again. At the end of June consumer credit outstanding was \$16,141,000,000, \$1,472,000,000 higher than a year ago. Installment buying has reached \$9,000,000,000 (just about where it was when the crash occurred in 1929). The Credit Research Foundation reports that in the past six months, there has been a definite slowing up of collections in the manufacturing and wholesale fields. Past due accounts now average 7.5 percent as against 5.5 a year ago.

BALANCED BUDGET IMPOSSIBLE

The futility of such money manipulation in assisting the overall picture of our economy is stated forcefully and clearly by Vermont Royster in *Wall Street Journal*, July 18. He begins by saying that the Truman Administration has drifted into a position where it can never propose a balanced budget. He says:

Thus, the Administration, if it has its way, must go on and on spending billions, scraping up what it can from taxes and capital levies, cheapening the dollars to get more of them, handing out more and more lulling 'benefits'—it must keep on until some day it finds it can go no further.

Mr. Royster says the government cannot balance the budget in boom times because it must subsidize food, housing and other necessities at the cost of billions because of high prices. It must help the people, he says, to get things that they can't afford because of high prices.

Obviously the budget cannot be balanced in depression because of the billions needed for relief and pump priming. In between times the budget cannot be balanced because billions are needed to do both things at once. Mr. Royster gives his opinion of the Keynes theory:

It became inevitable the day the politicians succumbed to the ingenious theory that a government could control an economy, avoid both booms and busts, by a simple bit of money mechanics. That theory, of which Lord Keynes was the prophet, held that the government should pump out money in depressions and vacuum it off in booms. The Government's fiscal actions—its spending, taxing, borrowing—should be viewed solely as a device for compensating whatever was at the moment wrong with the economy.

A lot of economic jargon obscured the simple economic flaw. That is that the Government can only distribute what it takes away. It created nothing and therefore it cannot add an iota to the total wealth of a nation. Even when it seems to be making new dollar bills it adds nothing new because it decreases the value of the dollar by an equal amount. At best it robs Peter to pay Paul.

Mr. Royster recognizes the obvious condition that in their attempts to avoid the inevitable depression, the directors of our national destiny figuratively have a bear by the tail. Only so long as their grip is maintained can disaster be avoided.

All the expedients used by President Roosevelt in temporarily bringing the country out of the depression are being used again. Prices have been artificially advanced by the need for taxable profits. This inevitably increased the income of the mass of the people and increased the amount of taxes received. How far the process is advanced becomes clear when the budget of today is compared with that following the first world war. It is now around \$40 billion as against \$7 billion then.

The point is approaching when the technique of maintaining the Price System by such means is no longer possible—a time when the remedy fails to bring relief.

STRETCHED TO THE LIMIT

During a boom period, government expenditures have been stretched to the limit—taxes virtually have reached a saturation point. Deficit spending is now being resorted to. Only mildly as yet—\$3,000,000,000. But with the restriction of our economy which we are now experiencing, the tax income will decline and social costs pyramid, where the borrowing must advance at a compound interest rate. The break must come. When, must remain uncertain.

The President's pathetic appeal for an expanding economy may go down in history alongside of Mr. Hoover's famous last political words: 'Prosperity is Just Around the Corner.'

Almost everyone at one time or another has wished he were a millionaire. But the wish did not alter the hard reality of the limitation placed on his financial course by the size of his weekly pay check.

After all, Mr. Truman is the President and must

not be denied the sacred freedom to wish as he pleases. But it is well to recognize wishes for what they are.

Technocracy Inc. holds that wishes, hopes and beliefs are not pertinent to the physical factors of the world in which we live. Production and distribution are physical realities and must be treated as such. A crew of men may operate an industrial plant with absolutely no money on the job. If a workman leaves his money at home or in his locker, he will not be at all handicapped in performing his duties.

Until Americans recognize that the problems we have today in the economic world are wholly artificial—that reality is measurable and not at all affected by theories—of Lord Keynes or any other—that a technological society can operate only under technological control, conditions will get no better fast.

The Price System on this Continent must expand or die. It has nearly reached the limits of expansion. Technocracy, recognizing that the Price System, therefore, must soon die, is preparing the way for the next most probable state of society on this Continent—the Technate of America.

—Charles T. Hickey, 12247-3.

BACKFIRE

IT MAY BE the central problem of our times that the United States is both so rich and so clever. We are so rich that we need very little from the outside world. And we are so clever that we are finding substitutes for what little we do need. It is not only rubber, Nylon has dried up the dollar earning capacity of Japan. Substitutes are being found for jute, India's only great dollar earning export. We are finding synthetic substitutes for coconut oil, alternatives for tin—the list is long.

Yet there is no synthetic substitute for dollars. If the world cannot sell to us, the world cannot buy from us the things it so desperately needs to buy, which we have taught the world to regard as necessities. Our very wealth and technical proficiency thus directly threaten to bring about our ruin.—Stewart Alsop.

UNREST FORECAST FOR LATIN AMERICA

NEW YORK, July 9.—(AP)—Reports from Latin America suggest United States business troubles may bring revolutions there.

Revolutions often stem from economic troubles, and the U. S. situation has aggravated Latin America's dollar problem.

Latin America depends on exports of raw materials to finance imports and to underwrite government expenditures. Decline in copper prices already has caused a serious situation in Chile.

—American business seems to be contaminating the whole world. Why not wipe the slate clean and start over with science?

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

COVER PICTURE

500 FT. TOWERS OF THE NEW TACOMA NARROWS BRIDGE, at Tacoma, Washington, showing the swaying catwalk which workers will use in spinning main cables. The main cable job started in August and the span's completion is due in February or March 1950.

A previous bridge on this site, a two-lane structure built at a cost of \$6,400,000, was completed early in 1940 and collapsed in a wind storm on November 7 of the same year. It was financed by a PWA grant of \$2,880,000 and a \$3,530,000 RFC loan.

The new bridge is being financed by a nationwide syndicate of investors with \$14,000,000 in Washington State Toll Bridge Authority revenue bonds. The investors are headed by A. C. Allyn & Co. of Chicago and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. Steel construction is by Bethlehem Pacific Steel Corp. of San Francisco, and the cable work by John A. Roebling's Sons Co. of San Francisco.

Of great importance from the standpoint of national defense, the Tacoma Narrows Bridge will provide direct transportation between the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, on the Kitsap Peninsula, and the extensive military reservation at Ft. Lewis and the Army base at McChord Field, both located a short distance south of Tacoma. The Tacoma Narrows Bridge also constitutes an important link in an attractive scenic route from the famous Mt. Rainier National Park, along picturesque Hood Canal to Mt. Olympus National Park on the Olympic Peninsula.

Tacoma Narrows is a historic mile-wide channel through which the turbulent tidal waters unceasingly ebb and flow as they alternately lower and replenish the huge basin formed by the lower reaches of Puget Sound. The present land route to Bremerton and the Olympic Peninsula is by way of the Navy Yard and Olympic Highways around the extreme southern inlets of Puget Sound, through Olympia, capital of the State, a distance in excess of 100 miles from Seattle.

At present, besides the ferries to Bremerton, there are also many different ferry lines across Puget Sound both to and between the various large islands. In recent months a hot conflict has been going on between the Black Ball Ferry Company, which operates the ferries, and the commuters, who have no other means of transport. The high cost of living has brought pressure from the commuters to lower rates at the same time that increasing operating costs have made it necessary to raise them. For a time, the State of Washington took over the oper-



Aerial view of one of the 500 foot towers of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge at Tacoma, Wash.

—Photos by Ken Harris
in Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

ation of the ferries. They found that in order to satisfy the commuters and reduce rates it was necessary to subsidize the ferry operation.

This verifies Technocracy's stand that public ownership is not the solution for the commuters' problems. State operation of the ferries is typical of the political approach, but fundamentally this is a physical problem which only the engineer can solve.

On the basis of our experience with the Lake Washington Floating Bridge (see our July issue, page 27) plans have been projected for the construction of submerged floating tunnels at several different sites across the Sound. The politicians as well as the engineers know that such tunnels are perfectly feasible, but political and financial interferences will defer construction for an indefinite period. With the State nearing the saturation point in taxation and already practically bankrupt, the situation is not very promising, to say the least.

The engineers' plan is in accord with the overall design of operation proposed by Technocracy in its plans for a Continental Hydrology and a Continental Highway System. Technocracy's approach to
(Continued on Page 21)

Macro-Economics

No concept of macro-economics can arise out of the business system or from the business leadership of this Continent; and the same can be said for the political system, which acts primarily to safeguard business enterprise and guarantee its privileges.

THE paramount problem in the lives of people through the ages has been, and still is, the problem of survival. For the bulk of the world's people, economics has been a practical study of how to keep alive in an environment that seldom provided enough for comfort and frequently insufficient for life itself. The usual lot of humanity through thousands of years has been one of grim poverty, with hunger a common occurrence and with starvation at least a frequent possibility if not an actuality. Toil and severe scarcity, accompanied by disease and superstition, degraded and shortened the lives of the many. Only a small minority could successfully aspire to a higher standard of living and, then, usually only as parasites on the majority. The produce of the great majority, working from dawn to dusk with hand tools, was never great enough to support an 'upper class' in excess of five percent of the population.

Only within the last hundred and fifty years, and mostly within the last fifty, has it been possible for any large area to provide a standard of living above the subsistence level to more than a small fraction of its population and, even now, that is possible on only certain parts of the earth's surface. During the last century, with the development of technological equipment powered by extraneous energy, more goods were produced than ever before; and, consequently, there developed more opportunities for businessmen to charge tolls on the flow lines. Thus a 'middle class' bourgeoisie became a prominent element of the more technologically advanced societies.

In this expansion of the bourgeois culture, the United States and Canada lead the world, with certain parts of Europe trailing along. Most parts of the earth have made but negligible progress in the elevation of any large number of the citizenry to the bourgeois level; of these parts, the bulk of Asia, Africa, South America, and Central America con-

stitute the major examples. It is now the stated ambition of American business to raise the standard of living of the 'backward areas' of the globe to a level somewhat approaching that of North America. This is a most laudable ambition, indeed, but is it practicable?

BOURGEOIS ASPIRATIONS

The development of the economy of a region has never been planned on an Area basis. Instead, anarchic business enterprise has been permitted to exploit and ravage the various regions of the globe for what could be gotten out of them at a profit. In the course of events, the bourgeois culture growing out of business enterprise has been set up as the ideal to which all people should aspire, with the result that everybody now wants to become a successful businessman. Everyone wants to acquire a collection of shining baubles which symbolize business success: a pretentious private house near the city, with large plate-glass windows and a green lawn in front, a shiny new car (or two), a set of furniture and bric-a-brac of a style that will impress the neighbors, an expensive, even if not very functional, set of dinnerware, a few pet animals, and some expensive sports equipment. These are the things that business has for sale and on which it can realize a magnificent profit. The pattern may vary in details from place to place, but the fundamentals remain the same.

We agree that the life of an American businessman's family is a decided improvement on the family life of the great majority of the world's population, past and present. We agree, further, that the great majority of the world's people, with a moderate amount of pre-conditioning by the salesmen of business, would welcome a similar pattern of living were it made available to them. With this as the prevailing ideal toward which all people should aspire and strive, let us look into some of the prob-

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

lems which any literal application of it would present.

The family unit views the problem of acquiring a 'middle class' standard of living almost entirely from the standpoint of income and money cost. If, somehow, the family can obtain enough money, it feels that the problem will be solved. It is assumed that business can supply one with anything that one wants provided one has the money. (The only times that this view has been in danger of not being fully validated were brief periods during World Wars I and II, when a person needed, besides the money, an influential contact with a black market dealer plus some extra money to pay for 'services rendered.') The common concept in America is that lack of money is the primary obstacle to a higher standard of living. If *all* Americans could get more money, it is generally assumed, they could *all* have a higher standard of living. Moreover, it is also argued repeatedly, if the Chinese could somehow get enough money, they could all have a standard of living equal to ours. That all Americans, and all Chinese, do not get enough money for a bourgeois standard of living is ascribed to some form of greediness among those who dispense the money (more technically known as a desire to cut costs).

If all Americans, and presumably all Chinese, could acquire an income equivalent to that of a fairly successful businessman, it is almost certain that each would want a private home near the city with plate-glass windows and cut-grass lawns, a shiny new car (or two), stylish furniture, socially approved dinnerware sets and other bric-a-brac, some animals of dubious usefulness, and some expensive sports equipment. They would all want to patronize the arts in one way or another, and they would all want to go somewhere else over weekends.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Let us, for the moment, forget about the Chinese and consider only the Americans. Is it possible for all of us to live like businessmen? (We shall, for the purpose of this study, ignore the problem of who would do the work if everyone were a business man and assume that somehow such might be technically possible of achievement.)

The factor of supply, rather than money, is the one that is really pertinent to the problem. First, we could ask about the foods that the population

would demand, and it would undoubtedly give us some cause for alarm in regard to certain items; but, food being a lesser problem on this Continent, we shall pass it off with only a casual appraisal. The people of a civilized area require more than food. All in all, food is the requirement that can be most easily met. Aside from the conventional sources of food, from which this Continent can obtain more than the markets can absorb, there is much talk in technical circles of farming the sea, of growing proteins in the form of yeasts, of making sugar from forest wastes, and speculation about various other new sources of food. So, leaving out of consideration the problems peculiar to business enterprise and political administration, we shall assume that a plentiful supply of food is possible for the present population of North America. As a rule, Americans will probably have enough to eat, although it may not always be the kind of food they would most prefer.

NOT FOR LONG

Let us look, rather, into the demands for steel, copper, lead, zinc, electrical energy, gasoline, and water. Is it possible for all Americans to have a modest bourgeois standard of living equivalent to, say, \$10,000 net income per year? A hasty estimate of the amounts of metals, energy, water, and other materials needed to provide and maintain such a livelihood (using as a pattern those families who have already attained it) emphatically denounces any such program. Could half the standard be maintained? On the same basis, the answer is, 'Not for long.'

We would have to consider the total social cost of such a culture; not only the cost of feeding, housing, clothing, and otherwise supplying the family on the home premises, but of providing roads, resorts, theaters, art galleries, golf courses, race-tracks, and the numerous other accoutrements of a bourgeois culture. And, when we appraise the costs in terms of resources, we must conclude that it cannot be done—not even for North Americans, who inhabit the Continent most richly supplied with the essential resources. Since elsewhere the situation is much more hopeless, let us, for the rest of this discussion, write off the rest of the world and worry about our own selves. If we cannot make the grade ourselves, what is the sense in trying to take in the whole world?

If we cannot provide Americans with a bourgeois

standard of living, what is the use of idealizing it as a goal to be aspired by all people—all over the world? It boils down to this: The majority of Americans can never be bourgeois, even if the financial interferences were all removed. Under the traditional 'American Way,' most citizens are compelled, and must continue to accept a second or third class citizenship, regardless of glittering political pronouncements, business propaganda, and personal aspirations. Some are able to attain a first class citizenship, a la bourgeoisie, only if the majority will settle for something considerably less.

IS A HIGH STANDARD IMPOSSIBLE?

Does this mean that a substantially higher standard of living is impossible for the people of this Continent? We did not say that. What we do say is that a respectable bourgeois standard of living, under a system of business enterprise, is not possible for all citizens of North America. But, that does not mean that Americans must forever be denied a high standard of living, that they must accept austerity and pull in their belts as William Vogt, Walter Lippman, Stuart Chase, and other writers and speakers on American economics advise.

But, if Americans are to have a much higher standard of living than most of them now enjoy, they must first dispense with their bourgeois aspirations and turn to social technology for their direction. We must acquire a new perspective. We must advance our social thinking above the concepts of the individual or family which hopes to 'get ahead.' We must go beyond the economic

MY TWO CENTS WORTH:

Uncle Zeke gets awfully riled up about the way politicians are always talking about things they don't understand. He says, if they don't know what they are talking about, they should keep quiet. But I don't think that is right. When I know all about something, there isn't much to tell; but, when I don't know anything about it, I can talk all day. You can use your imagination then. I think this would be a dull world if you could only talk about things which you knew were so. In fact, the silence would be terrible.

—Ima Moron.

thinking of minority groups, such as teachers' associations, labor unions, or farm organizations, which merely seek economic advantages for their particular members under the existing business enterprise system. These types of thinking are in the realm of *micro-economics*. They deal with the minutiae of an area operation and neglect the fundamentals. That is the realm of thinking where the businessman, the politician, the sociologist, and the professional economist are at home. We must acquire a whole new social concept and economic perspective. We must advance our thinking into the realm of *MACRO-economics*.

In the macro-economic concept, the individuals and families are mere incidentals; their aspirations, in the first analysis and synthesis, are not taken seriously and their desires are scarcely even consulted. Human beings are treated as so many energy- and resource-consuming devices. It is the resources, energy, and technology of the Area that are first consulted; and, from the data obtained, the details are calculated. It is determined roughly what the population can do and what it cannot do. Within the limits thus set, the choices and desires of the individuals can have their play.

HOW MUCH CAN WE AFFORD?

For example, a resources survey of an Area will establish approximately how much recoverable copper is present in the Area and, hence, how much is available to the people of the Area—*now and for all future time!* Then, it must be decided how much copper can be expended each year and what the recovery rate must be for the copper that is used. The question is no longer how much copper do the people want to use or how much can business sell. The significant question is: How much can the social system afford to expend? This same process of thinking will apply to all other non-replaceable resources. It will also apply to the replaceable resources; but, here, the decisions can be less strict. This means that scarce metals, copper for instance, cannot be used for such things as ash-trays, coins, door-knobs, gadgets, trinkets, and other things where other, more abundant materials would do just as well.

In many places, even water must be treated as a limited resource. The amount of water available to a district will determine how much population can be permitted to reside in that district and indicate to what extent the social control must limit or

restrict its use for certain things. For example, it would be out of order to consider extensive green grass golf courses or lawns in such a place as Death Valley; or, for that matter, in most parts of California, Arizona, New Mexico, or Nevada.

WE MUST THINK OF MINERALS

Two resources that are essential to any Area above all others are fresh water and arable soil. Closely connected with these is climate. When making a macro-economic study of an Area, one first considers the soil area in relation to the climatic zones and to the amount and dispersal of fresh water. These factors determine in a large measure the capacity of the Area to support a population. The macro-economist would repudiate a population of 47 million for Italy or 50 million for the British Isles—about 15 million for each could be permitted on the basis of area, soil, water, and climate. Neither Italy nor Britain can provide adequate food for their present populations, and you can name a number of other regions where the same situation applies.

But, as we have said, food is not the only requirement of a population, especially if there is to be a general high physical standard of living. It is only one of the things that are required. Another requirement is energy. For most uses, it is of slight moment whether the energy comes from coal, oil, hydro, or vegetation (we can also add atomic energy, since it now appears to be a practical potential source of supply). The main concern is how much energy is available per capita of the population on a sustained-yield basis. The amount of energy which can be allocated and the efficiency with which it is degraded will determine in general what the standard of living can become, assuming other things to be adequate. Energy is required in all social production and activities—transportation, communication, manufacturing, agriculture, building maintenance, heat and light, etc. The goods and services which the people can enjoy are dependent on the available energy supply.

When we speak of transportation, communication, manufacturing, and other social operations, we must think of iron, copper, lead, zinc, steel alloys, non-metallic minerals, and specific chemicals of numerous kinds. Just because an area has soil, water, people, and energy is no guarantee that it will have adequate supplies of other essential materials. What kind of goods and in what amounts

can the Area afford? That depends mainly on efficiency and elimination of waste. The greater the efficiency with which supplies are used, the longer-lived the buildings and non-consumable products, the higher the rate of recovery of scarce materials once they are used, and the extent to which scarce items can be replaced by less-scarce materials, the higher the standard of living is likely to be.

In an economy of scarcity with human toil and hand tool operations, the micro-economic viewpoint is the more expedient of the two and one which can function fairly well over an extended period of time. Local devastations may occur from this procedure as a result of over-grazing or over-cutting of timber; but the general pressure on the resources is slight. Before the use of modern technology, it often required centuries to deplete a mineral deposit. Imagine how long it would take a hand-tool civilization to mine out the great Mesabi iron deposits. Yet, with power-technology and an expanded business-market for steel, we are accomplishing it in a matter of a few decades.

A SYSTEM OF ORGANIZED WASTE

Where extraneous energy and improved technology are applied to the resource-mining of an Area under business practices, even though the Area is of continental size, the end of the resources is in sight. For how long can east Texas produce oil at the present rate? What is the life expectancy of the Maracaibo Basin in Venezuela? For how much longer can copper be mined at Bingham, Utah? Or iron ore at Mesabi? It is safe to say that the majority of people now living will outlast them. This situation is becoming recognized in many places and cries of alarm are going up from a few informed persons. Business corporations which have been built up through exploitation of natural resources are becoming frantic in their explorations for new fields to work. The press of the nation, in an effort to protect investment values, gives wide play to irresponsible statements that there are enough essential resources, including petroleum, to last for hundreds of years. The federal government is coming to the rescue of business and, through socialized government support, and through the United Nations and other programs for world 'rehabilitation and development', is seeking at public expense to find new fields for business to conquer.

The business enterprise system, supported by

the pro-business political party system, has proven itself to be a careless guardian of the Continental resources. It has not only permitted waste, but has encouraged it; for, the more that is wasted, the more business can sell. Business is not concerned with Area operations, nor with any long-range program; its only concern is in making a quick dollar now. Consequently, no concept of macro-economics can arise out of the business system or from the business leadership of this Continent; and the same can be said for the political system, which acts primarily to safeguard business enterprise and guarantee it an everlasting opportunity to trim the consumers.

THE INTEGRITY OF SCIENCE

Neither can we look for a competent analysis and guidance from any minority interest group, such as labor unions, professional bodies, farm groups, teachers' associations, or veterans' organizations. These are all concerned with micro-economics, with the preferential advantage of individuals or groups under the present economic and political set-up. Some scientists come near a macro-economic concept insofar as analysis is concerned; they see what is happening and point out the dangers. But, even here, the tendency is to evade the scientific approach when prescribing what should be done. A few hint at the need for collective action and a centralized Area control, but hesitate about taking a firm stand on it. So many of them, fearing that they might offend the vested interests which have them on their payrolls or, perhaps, being frightened by the magnitude of the synthesis which they know they would be compelled to support if they acted boldly on their analysis, abandon science in their final summations and digress into the field of morals, implying that if people will only be good and stay out of wars and quit wasting their resources, the present civilization can be prolonged; but, if the people do not undergo such a moral reformation, the consequences will be too bad.

There appears to be only one group of North Americans—one Organization—that is able to comprehend the problem and come forth with a bold, technological solution to it. Technocracy Inc. and its predecessor the Technical Alliance have, over a period of thirty years, viewed the economic problem of North America as a technological problem. Only Technocracy has maintained the integrity of

science when viewing the social scene. Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc., has insisted on a social perspective that took in the whole Continent and projected into the future for at least a thousand years. The fallacy of business enterprise practices as a form of long-term social operations was apparent to the early Technocrats. For the survival of a high energy civilization, it was recognized, the Continent would have to acquire an efficient balanced-load operation with the maximum elimination of waste.

A bourgeois culture, on the other hand, is founded upon a system of planned waste, approaching near the maximum rate of waste which is possible under the system, and this is held in check only by the limit of the people's tolerance. Wars are especially nice, since they permit bigger and better waste than is possible during peacetime and the people are more tolerant of it. Business enterprise requires waste, because waste is what keeps business in business. The political administration of North America are the guardians of waste and scarcity.

If conservation is practiced at all, it is practiced half-heartedly at the production end and, then, only for the purpose of permitting a greater sustained waste at the consumer end. What is the use, for example, of conserving petroleum at the production end, if it is going to be turned over to business enterprise to sell indiscriminately to a wasteful consumer market? So long as we permit automobiles to be manufactured and marketed which require frequent changes of lubricating oil and which have low-compression, gasoline-wasting engines, what is gained by regulating production and improving efficiency at the oil well and refinery?

Technocracy can be fairly well defined as a program for eliminating waste. By reducing waste to a minimum, the society can obtain the maximum of usefulness out of the resources, energy, and human skill that are available to it. Efficiency and the elimination of waste have already made considerable progress at the industrial end, but no concerted effort has been made to reduce waste and inefficiency at the consumer end; in fact, at this end, waste is encouraged through business promotion. This is the place where the greatest saving can be effected. And this is the part of the economy which must undergo the greatest change in design.

If all Americans are to have a high standard of

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

living, they cannot go on living as they have been. They cannot continue to live in the sort of costly, wasteful houses that are the style today. They cannot drive automobiles of the designs that are now on the streets, nor keep their cars out of service for so much of the time. They must dispense with their wasteful little farms, little shops, and little enterprises of all kinds. The present methods of preparing meals and of disposing of garbage and other by-products of living are far too costly and too wasteful.

Consider, for instance, the amount of energy-consuming equipment that is required to maintain one bourgeois family: A hand-built house and garage, with a separate heating system; one or more automobiles; a cook stove, a refrigerator, a water-heater, a washing machine; and numerous minor gadgets, such as electric iron, toaster, dish-washer, food-beater, ventilating devices, and vacuum cleaner. Aside from the cost of construction in man-hours and materials and the energy consumed in maintenance, there is an excessive cost in human effort and vigilance required in operating and safeguarding the establishment. It is the hope of the bourgeois that cheap servants can be provided to supply this human effort and vigilance. Some people, thinking that Technocracy applied to this Continent would mean simply that they could enjoy a bigger, better, and more extravagant bourgeois pattern of living, ask, naturally enough, 'Who will be the servants?' To such people, it is hard to explain that any set-up which requires 'servants' is too inefficient and wasteful for survival in the power age.

IT IS A MATTER OF SOCIAL COST

If the North American Continent is to achieve and maintain for an extended period a high standard of living for its entire population of over 200,000,000, it must drastically cut the social costs per unit of production and service. For instance, buildings must be designed and constructed to last for a thousand years or longer and to operate on a minimum of energy. Vast amounts of scarce, irreplaceable materials cannot be tied up in building construction. The present amounts of copper and lead that go into a large building, for example, can and must be greatly reduced. More concrete and less steel should be employed in construction. A structure built to Technocracy's specifications could withstand the blast of an improved atomic bomb at

a thousand yards—and it could be built at much less cost than most buildings today.

One of the greatest wastes today is in retail business establishments. The amount of building space and equipment as well as the man-power that is tied up in retail outlets is appalling. This could be reduced by more than 95 percent, and distribution would, thereby, be much improved. Aside from the wastes mentioned, there is the lavish wastage of packaging materials and containers, which for the most part are a dead loss and serve no useful purpose other than to facilitate the collecting of a price by business. There is enough man-power now wasted in retail distribution to provide a mobile labor force of several million men and women who could be used more advantageously to rebuild the Continent and abolish other wastes.

In transportation, the cost per ton-mile or passenger-mile is about ten times as much as is necessary. In other words, under an efficient technological design and control, a system of transportation could be provided which would transport a given yearly amount of freight and passengers over a period of a hundred years at the same cost in energy and materials expended by the present system over a period of ten years. Even greater savings than this could be gained, since there is much haulage of freight now being carried on that is not socially necessary.

WHERE IS THE ANSWER?

These are only a few glimpses into the possibilities for a high standard of social living on this Continent as seen from the viewpoint of macro-economics. But such a society will come only from the establishment of a centralized control and a system of over-all planning. This is the direct opposite of the pattern of social 'control' which is eulogized on the editorial pages of *Life Magazine*.

You will not find macro-economics discussed in any text-book or lecture course at the universities of the United States and Canada. After all, the universities are supported by taxation or private endowment and they cannot betray their obligations to the status quo. You will not find it considered at any government or United Nations conference on economics or resources. You certainly will not find it discussed in business circles. It is never found on the agenda of any political convention. To businessmen and politicians, the words 'central-

ized control and over-all planning' are as out of place as is the word 'syphilis' at a meeting of the D.A.R.

The only place where a high-energy civilization of long duration for this Continent is given any serious consideration is in the Organization of Technocracy Inc. We do not say this with any particular delight; rather, we are gravely concerned that the subject is not being discussed and given more widespread attention by responsible people all over the Continent, especially by scientists and technical men. That only Technocrats are seriously concerned with the future of this Continent is a situation to be deplored rather than reveled in—especially by Technocrats. Technocracy Inc. is acting as the vehicle for carrying an idea to the people of North America. It has no ambition or desire to assume the job of installing the program which it advocates. Technocrats know that a program of Continental redesign and operation, such as they propose, must be adopted by the sovereign powers of North America through a mandate of the people. If there is ever to be a lasting civilization on this Continent, that is how it must come.

The political administrations of this Continent have defaulted their opportunities and betrayed their trust. They have always played into the

hands of predatory business interests; they have repeatedly double-crossed the consumers in order to clear the way for greater business profits. The people of North America cannot look to their political administrations for guidance to a more abundant life. If they want abundance and security, the people of North America must seize the only opportunity that is open to them; they must join and support Technocracy. No other means of social advancement is open to them. Please check and see if this is not so. With Technocracy, you can look forward to living in a better future. Without Technocracy, you can only hope that the 'deluge' will be postponed beyond your individual lifetime. However, Technocracy's analysis of present trends can offer no such hope of escape for the great majority of Americans now living.

If you would continue to live in hope and fear, join in the parade of politics and business; but, if you want to help this Continent prepare for abundance and security for at least a thousand years—the greatest destiny of any Continent—your place is in Technocracy. It is up to you to volunteer for function in the Technological Army of the New America.

—Wilton Ivie, C.H.Q.

RESEARCH BULLETIN -- Significant News Items in the Field of Technological Research

PRODUCTION OF FUELS

Due to an increase in population and a corresponding increase in the need for goods and services, the interest in the production of these goods and services should be intense. Let's look at some of the latest production figures and then discuss some of the newly made installations which will make production even greater.

The week ending July 16th saw a record 156,436 autos and trucks produced in the United States and Canada. . . . In the first three months of 1949 the steel industry turned out a record output of 24,000,000 tons (which is at or above 100 percent of rated capacity) and more than 90,000,000 tons in 12 successive months. (*Steel Facts*, April 1949). The plans are for 7,000 miles of 22-inch pipe in 1949

and A. O. Smith Corp. has ordered about 200,000 tons of oil line pipe. (*Business Week*, June 4, 1949). However, the output of steel for the week ending July 22nd was 78.3 percent of rated capacity, indicating that our capacity to produce exceeds our capacity to purchase steel items.

MECHANIZED MINING STEPS UP OUTPUT— BUT ADDS SOME PROBLEMS

The lone miner and his shuttle car of coal are made possible by mechanized mining. Use of labor-saving and time-saving equipment in coal fields has stepped up output per man-day in recent years. John L. Lewis' mine union hasn't objected although it means that other miners are forced out of the pits—and out of jobs. Miners lose their jobs

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

because electric drilling is still the most common successor to the pick and shovel for breaking down coal at the face. After a blast about 35 tons of coal are broken down. But tests must be made for gas after each blast. Now there's a faster way, machine cutting equipment at the seam face. It has boosted output per man-day by another 1/4 ton for all men employed around a coal mine. It also simplifies the removal of shattered coal, which can be loaded into shuttle cars at up to five tons a minute at the underground seam face. An underground railroad system picks up the shuttle cars and speeds them to the surface where the coal is washed and sized and shipped in regular cars.

The production rate has moved up steadily in recent years until productivity per man-day is 13 tons. But miners made idle by this boost in productivity are one reason why mechanization is a bargaining issue. UMW insists on its share in the benefits of mechanization; asks higher wages and a larger royalty for its welfare fund. (Pg. 96, *Business Week*, June 4).

Mechanization is a bargaining issue because, though the unions realize that it makes their work easier, they contend that their living standard should not go down as a result of the installation of machinery. Technocracy says let's have more mechanization, a balanced load of manpower, and a distribution sequence to apportion the abundance among the population without price—the only way abundance can be distributed.

DIGGING LIME HALF MILE DOWN

Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. mines lime half a mile under surface at Barberton, Ohio. One of the raw materials in glass making is soda ash. One of the main ingredients of soda is limestone. Some 245 workers and all the latest equipment available bring to the surface about 80,000 tons a month. Not all of this goes into soda ash, however; some goes into making other alkali products, some becomes agricultural limestone.

Unlike many mines, this one stays dry and is kept at a comfortable 70°F. Workers drill holes into the limestone ceiling to prepare it for dynamite charges, spaced so blasted limestone is not too large or too small. Blasted limestone is scooped up by a scraper onto a conveyor belt, thence to a truck. Another device is the automatic loader.

Thrashing arms gather stone onto conveyor belt which loads it on the truck. Big electric shovels are yet another loading device which loads loosened stone into big diesel-driven dump trucks. (BW June 4).

Here again, machinery is cutting down man-hours to a high degree, and research in this line has barely started. The completely mechanized mine is definitely a possibility for the future.

LIQUID FUELS FROM COAL

The new coal-to-oil plants in Louisiana can produce a full range of liquid fuel products from coal. First of their kind in this country, they can make aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, diesel oil, heating oil, and fuel oil—all from coal. These products can be used in present-day motor cars, airplanes, tractors, oil-burners, and all other such equipment without change or modification of the equipment itself. In addition, these plants will produce phenol, alcohol, and other valuable by-products.

Two such plants will demonstrate for private industry the respective merits of two basic processes for converting American coal to oil. These are the so-called hydrogenization process and the gas synthetic process.

These two processes are complementary rather than competitive and each is best adapted to produce different products. For example, the hydrogenization process excels in the production of high octane gasoline and heavy fuel oils, whereas the gas synthesis process is the better of the two for making motor gasoline. One of these demonstration plants is now in use; the other will be before the end of the year.

As more and more uses for liquid fuels present themselves and the natural liquid fuel deposits are depleted, the technician and engineer find methods of producing these fuels from large deposits of other resources, such as coal.

FIRST HYDROCOL PLANT FOR MAKING SYNTHETIC GASOLINE

Now nearing completion at Brownsville, Texas, the first Hydrocol process plant for making gasoline from natural gas will incorporate 24 centrifugal compressors having a total of 80,000 installed HP, which is claimed to be the largest such installation in the world. Included in the set-up are three Clark No. 5 compressor cases, this combination being the largest single shaft compressor ever built. These

centrifugal compressors will compress six different gases ranging from air to pure oxygen, and the 110,000 cfm to 100 psi with a power requirement of 23,000 HP.

It is expected that this new Carthage-Hydrocol plant will produce over 500 bbl. a day of synthetic gasoline and diesel oil. The Hydrocol process converts natural gas to a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, followed by catalytic reaction to make liquid hydrocarbons boiling substantially within the range of gasoline. High-grade diesel oil and oxygenated compounds are by-products. (Pg. 33 *Automotive Industries*, June 1.)

—George A. Kellogg, Jr., 12247-3.

THE 'ORCHARD MONKEY'

THE 'ORCHARD MONKEY' is a machine for pruning, thinning, and picking fruit trees, both deciduous and citrus. It eliminates the ladder in orchard work. Ladders have proven to be not only costly, but hazardous as well. This is borne out by the fact that workmen's compensation insurance rates are fifty percent more for workers using ladders than they are for ground work.

Time and motion studies have shown that the worker's time, in excess of fifty percent, is spent in either moving his ladder or climbing up and down to discharge the fruit he has picked. The 'Orchard Monkey' eliminates this waste motion, as the worker moves anywhere in the tree that he desires, simply by pushing a button. He can pick the equivalent of an entire tree without ever returning to the ground. When he does return to the ground, he again simply pushes the button and—zip—he is there; no more packing on one shoulder a heavy ladder and on the other a sack full of fruit. Now women as well as men can pick the tops of the trees. Worker efficiency is increased tremendously.

The machine consists of two extendable hydraulic booms, mounted on a four-wheel trailer. These booms operate from approximately two feet above the ground to a maximum vertical height of 21 feet, and this allows the worker on the platform to reach to 28 feet. The platforms, which are mounted on the end of each boom, are automatically self-leveling. The booms are controlled individually by the workmen riding in the platforms. The push buttons actuate valves which are so con-



THE 'ORCHARD MONKEY'

structed that the booms are locked in any position in which the operator places them. The platforms revolve in a 225 degree arc. Power is supplied by the tractor.

In picking, the sacks are arranged around the platforms and boxes are carried on an orchard trailer. In some fruits, where bulk handling is practicable, it is possible to use canvas chutes to roll the fruit down to a hopper.

Results to date indicate that four men with this machine will do the work of twelve men with ladders. The manufacturers see in this a big saving in labor costs and also in the housing and feeding of the laborers. To a Technocrat it represents one more step in the over-all mechanization processes that will eventually free men from toil and lead to the fullest distribution of the fruits to all of the people of the Continent.

The 'Orchard Monkey' is manufactured by the Harsch Machine Works at Portland, Oregon, and distributed by Brock, Inc., also of Portland. Machines will be in use this season on the Pacific Coast and some eastern states, including Florida.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

NEW BRUSH CUTTER CUTS MAN-HOURS

KING COUNTY'S (Seattle) fancy new brush-cutting machine mows thick brush along county roads in Normandy Park. The hydraulic-operated cutter, powered by an auxiliary front-end gasoline engine, can cut through three-inch saplings and can reach 18 feet in from the road. The driver said he makes five to ten miles a day, depending on how tough the brush is. D. L. Evans, county engineer, said the machine cuts as much brush as eight men could. Evans hopes another machine can be secured for work on North End roads.

Well, why not? Keeping the roadside cleared of brush is a big job in this state. Certainly there can be no question of our being able to turn out all of such machines that the country could use—if we could buy them.

As far back as last January it was reported in the local papers that the highway districts in some areas of Washington were 'broke' and operating with vouchers. They are in no shape now to hire a lot of men and the roads are getting progressively worse. (Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc., once described Washington's roads as 'strips of political eczema.') This, at a time when there are more cars on the roads than ever, and more tax money derived from the sale of gasoline; more car licenses being collected, and more talk of what a swell job free enterprise is doing. These same highways were built years ago when income was much less than at present, yet today, with increased revenue, the highway department cannot afford to maintain the roads.

Irate citizens of Seattle have gone to the Commissioner of Streets and demanded that something be done about the terrible streets they have to travel, only to be told simply that 'there are no funds.' Isn't the Price System wonderful?

TRACTORS INCREASE 2½ TIMES

NUMBER OF TRACTORS on American farms January 1, 1949, was 2½ times that of 1939—from 1.4 million 10 years ago to about 3½ million currently. In the past two years alone a net gain of 700,000 tractors has occurred. During this 10-year period the number of horses and mules on farms has declined from 14.8 million to 8.3 million. In the past decade about three work animals have disappeared for each additional tractor used. In effect,

NO. 157 (VOL. XIV)



Seattle's new brush cutter does the work of eight men.—Seattle Times Photo.

for each tractor added, nine acres of land were freed, sufficient to support over four persons.

Gross farm production in 1948 was 30% higher than 1935-39. Mechanization has freed vast acres formerly used in production of food for horses and mules. About three acres of feed must be grown for each work animal, while two acres devoted to crops and livestock will support one human at the high per capita level of food consumption prevailing in 1940-45. The saving on acreage on this account alone during the past 10 years has been sufficient to support about 10 million persons.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

RATS ELECTROCUTED BY ELECTRIC EYE

BOSTON, March 12.—(UP)—The electric eye has enabled science to build a better rat trap, the New England Journal of Medicine reports.

The journal said the new gadget is set up with its invisible beam crossing a known rat runway.

"When a victim crosses the beam he is quietly seized by the neck, electrocuted and tossed aside, after which this supreme effort of the electrocutioner's art promptly resets itself," the Journal said.

LIGHT BRIGHTER THAN SUN PRODUCED

CLEVELAND.—(AP)—The development of a photographic floodlight capable of producing light from seven to 15 times the intensity of sunlight on a bright day was announced today by General Electric's lamp department here.

Designed especially for high-speed photography, the 750-watt floodlight will produce ample light for taking motion pictures at a speed of 8,000 individual pictures a second, said G. E. illuminating engineers.

Motion-picture studies made with the aid of the light will include human muscles in motion, bullets passing through glass, the vibration of machinery and the flutter of a canary's wings, the engineers said.

What About Conscience?

Technocracy salutes those who have the know-how and the intellectual courage to face reality, and serves notice to all that the false and misleading camouflage of the past cannot forever blanket the technological concepts and general welfare of tomorrow.

IN THIS age of high speed technology with science directing the way and an abundant store of factual knowledge, we find, contemporary therewith, conflicting ideologies, incompetent social direction, a criminal wastage of limited and rapidly dwindling natural resources, and a general reliance on a compilation of misinformation, conflicting beliefs, and superstitions, resulting in 'mental fog' and confused misdirection. This confused misdirection is evident, for example, in the many conflicting interpretations of the expression: 'Let your conscience be your guide.'

Today's 'conscience' is a heterogeneous mixture of human emotions and beliefs in conflict, and is strongly influenced by expediency. Many define conscience in an authoritative manner and in accordance with their own preferences or prejudices. This conflict rages between fear and desire, between integrity and chicanery, between acceptance of reality and the desire to believe that which pleases. We ask: 'What is conscience?'

In the many conceptions of conscience, some define it as internal or self-knowledge; some declare it as the faculty of judging 'right' from 'wrong; others say it is an indefinable 'power' (mysterious in origin) within one's brain which decides on the 'lawfulness' or 'unlawfulness' of a person's actions and affections; and others say conscience is a force that can accurately direct its individual owner from all harm. Often it is proclaimed to be that 'small, inner voice,' an unerring and perennial guide to right conduct!

IT SHOULD BE CONSISTENT

If that 'small inner voice' were correct as an explanation of 'conscience,' then, this conscience, this 'voice' should tell all of us the same thing, be consistent through all the ages, through all climes, and throughout each of our individual lives. It could not, for example, have told the Southerners before the Civil War that slavery was just and have told the

Northerners that slavery was unjust. It would not, now, tell labor that it should receive higher wages and tell management that it should cut labor costs.

It can be seen that this 'small inner voice'—this 'infallible instinct,' this 'conscience,' this 'perennial guide'—is geographically, historically, and personally limited and is changeable with circumstances, customs, and changing fashions in beliefs.

It is geographically changeable, because it varies from country to country. A moslem lady, for example, covers her face with a veil while a christian lady exposes her face to full view. Whereas the moslem's conscience tells her it is shameful to expose her face, the christian lady goes to great pains to expose hers to its best advantage. In the United States, corn is regarded as a proper human food; in Europe, it is considered fit only for animals.

Conscience is historically limited, because it varies from century to century. Men once saw no wrong in child labor, in whipping lunatics, in trial by wager of battle or by immersion. In trial by immersion, a woman accused of witchcraft, for example, would be submerged under water. If she drowned, she was adjudged innocent; if she emerged alive, she was declared guilty, and forthwith executed. We would scorn such a concept of 'justice' today.

Conscience is personal, because it is not the same in one person as in another. In the United States, there are almost as many individual varieties of conscience as there are thumb prints. Then, there are general classifications of conscience: there is the Roman Catholic conscience, the Protestant conscience, the communist conscience, the republican conscience, the democrat conscience, the Dixiecrat conscience, opposing the civil rights conscience, the business conscience, any many other kinds.

Conscience is changeable. For example, conscience will tolerate with complacency scanty attire on the bathing beach, but is perturbed and

highly incensed by the display of this same attire for street or evening wear.

A cannibal has no 'small inner voice' telling him not to eat his fellow men. It has been related that, when a cannibal chief was told by a missionary that it is wicked to have two wives, he went off and ate the wife he liked the less.

Misled by the errors of the ancients, by the compilation of misinformation and superstition, there are many who, in trying to escape the mental terrors created by their superstitions, feel that they must lead others along the same erroneous pathway. Some who are insanely fanatic about their conscience seek to impose their concepts of right and wrong upon the rest of humanity. They cannot tolerate people having concepts of the universe or of human conduct which are different from their own. Thus, ethical cults and religions are formed.

To add to the confusion, other 'experts' will claim that conscience never really tells us what is right or wrong, but only reminds us of what we have been taught about right and wrong. There are, for example, those who have been taught that war is wrong and they feel emotionally justified in opposing war as 'conscientious objectors;' others, through the teaching they received, feel that war is glorious and ennobling.

CONSCIENCE IS ACQUIRED

Phraseology without specific meaning can and does create false impressions in the brain. Impression images are influenced, in their formative patterns, by folklore, by different experiences, by different background and environs, and by various mental tendencies or defects. Scientifically defined, conscience is a set of acquired habit patterns of belief in respect to 'right' and 'wrong.' One's conscience is not inborn and is not predestined to follow any particular pattern. We may learn, for example, that it is wrong to steal; or we may learn that it is wrong to steal from certain groups of people, but proper to steal from other groups; or, in certain environments, we may learn that it is wrong not to steal if the opportunity presents itself.

There are varying expressions of conscience in the different strata of society. In the lower strata, one facet of the conscience may be satisfied by the ownership of one pair of work-shoes, somewhat the worse for wear, and one pair of dress-shoes to be worn on gala occasions. In certain other strata of society, the people would not 'feel right' if they did

not have special dress for dinner. Some men, whose 'small inner voice' is silent or whose conscience has 'gone haywire,' require their very patient and meek wives to continue to live in a state of insufficiency and to continue using their ancient and overworn garb that they may have a few coins for their Saturday night beers and Sunday morning headache.

It is a sad commentary when men become so deluded by deceptions of their own adoption that they ignore the thing at hand—that they ignore the abundance of the here and now and the security which can be had in the present. It is man's responsibility to himself and others to see clearly that which lies in the present. It is indeed sad to note that men attempt to travel strange and imaginary pathways and waste their time and energy longing for a hero to guide them from the immediate now to some imaginary elysium of the future, or back to some point in the dead past. It seems strange that men who long for peace, comfort, and security, would seek an answer by using mystical methods that are irrelevant to physical realities and which have no place in this age of extraneous energy and technological know-how.

The day of man's salvation is now; it lies in becoming acquainted with his potential possibilities, acquainted with his environmental relationships and with the natural flow of energy and its application to the needs of human beings. Man is a fixture in the immediate now, between the eternities of the past and future. No one can, even for a part of a second, travel out of the present into either of these eternities. Man's real concern must be with the present in which he lives. Through the sensation of hunger, the individual is directed to eat; through the sensation of thirst to drink water; through the sensation of fatigue to rest; and through the sensation of sex desires to seek a mate. It is well to understand that this same principle provides the most accurate guide to men through all of their needs.

Technocracy is notifying you that factual knowledge is the safeguard against invasion from superstition and falsity. Technocracy is advising you that America is being plagued with misleading phraseology and obscurantism. Misleading phraseology, the clever use of words obscure in their meaning, vague insinuations, and diverse and conflicting opinions set man against man. Pride of personal opinion, ineptitude, fear, and superstition are

the tools of the 'fifth column' in America. Ignorance is the field where this 'fifth column' of fascism prepares the way for invasion against our economic security and freedom of opportunity.

The security and general welfare of America must depend upon a clear understanding of natural sequences in physical phenomena, of changes in materials and physical forces. There must be a continuous adaptation by humanity to the working alignment of these forces as they apply to physical requirements of the individual and the society.

One's brain, the coordinating organ, is the primary guide, receiving data through the medium of the senses and integrating this to the extent of its capacity—its intelligence. Beyond the developed intelligence is the dark jungle of ignorance. While the senses work in a marvelous manner, yet their function is limited and must be supplemented with technical instruments when delving into physical phenomena beyond their range. The senses are the 'windows' between things in the 'outer world' and the center of perception and response in the brain. The sense organs and the brain are correlated in such a way that we can carry on the activities of life and master our environment. This coordination, to be effective in an age of high speed technology, must depend upon precision measurements that are the same through time and space; it cannot tolerate the use of words that are mysterious and nebulous in their meanings as a basis for social direction.

While the intellect, the center of perception and response, does direct, it serves as a reliable guide only to the extent of its preparation for this function. This guidance can be accurate only when enough factual memory is acquired for the brain to distinguish and eject from itself that which is false. Perception in the brain must coincide with things and events in the external world. This relationship

of perception patterns to reality, or 'nature,' must be complied with before one can accurately direct himself along life's pathways. In spite of this, the brain frequently acquires the habit of denying factual data and of lying to itself in support of some previously acquired illusion or some contrary desire. All along the way, since the dawn of man, the tendency has been to shy from pain and seek comfort. This applies to intellectual and emotional comfort as well as to physical comfort.

The road markers along the way have proclaimed 'if it works, it is correct.' This must be accepted as a practical view. But, we must not become dogmatic about any practical answer of the moment. We must ever be ready to discard those things that 'worked' in the past whenever we discover or design something that 'works' better. Because one set of social rules has 'worked' for many generations is no reason to suppose that it is the only set of rules that will work, or that it is the best set to use for the present.

Technocracy salutes those who have the know-how and the intellectual courage to face reality, and serves notice to all that the false and misleading camouflage of the past cannot forever blanket the technological concepts and general welfare of tomorrow. A careful study of Technocracy's scientific blueprint clearly reveals the way. It is a blueprint based on facts and is the outgrowth of the use of the technological approach to the social problem.

Technocracy's design for North America is ready for your study and acceptance whenever your 'conscience' will permit you to dispel the fog of illusion long enough to view the light of reality and learn what form of society science can provide for us on this Continent.

—F. C. Glenn.



MIDWAY TRANSFORMERS

BANK OF SINGLE PHASE TRANSFORMERS at Bonneville Power Administration Substation at Midway, Washington, which is midway between Bonneville and Grand Coulee powerhouses. It is located within the restricted Area of the Hanford Atomic Energy Plants, approximately 65 miles east of Yakima and 65 miles west of Pasco and 30 miles north of Sunnyside, Washington. It is one of the

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

main switching stations on the B.P.A. power grid and also the point where Hanford gets its power.

Ratings:

220000 Volts to 115000 Volts-13,800 Volts.
Continuous rating 50000 KVA at 55 degree temperature rise.
Continuous rating 85333 KVA forced air cooling.
Total weight 454000 lbs.
Core 167000 lbs.

Tank and fittings 120000 lbs.
Main tank 21575 gals. of oil

This installation is one unit in the system of power development and distribution which is providing the impetus for the greatest social change with which mankind has ever been faced. It is our high rate of energy conversion that is bringing the end of the present regime of Price System operation and dictating the installation of a new social order—the Technate of North America.

Developing Trends

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE POLITICIANS?

WHAT WE HAVE today, in the last analysis, is a test of business and industry, the real motive power of our capitalistic democracy. It is, after all, a challenge to business and industrial statesmanship. Today this is a challenge to a comparative few because of the concentration of control in fewer and fewer hands as the investigation into monopoly by the House judiciary committee is revealing.

Never was so great responsibility imposed on the leaders of our American democratic capitalism, nor on so few. Their stewardship is on trial.

—Thomas L. Stokes, July 14, 1949.

—'Capitalistic democracy' or 'democratic capitalism.' Either way it's an admission that a very few businessmen are in control of our entire economy. YOU had no say in it, even if you did vote in the last election. All you did then was to help decide which politicians should hold public office.

GOODS COST LESS THAN PAPERWORK

WASHINGTON—(NANA)—Bureaucracy is great stuff in Washington, particularly when the taxpayer foots the bill.

Here's a bit of inside information on the mysterious workings of government which the Hoover commission has just dug up!

The paperwork on every government purchase totals more than \$10 in costs and labor. But half the purchases are for less than \$10. That means the overhead costs more than the goods themselves.

—This is no more senseless than the rest of the business set-up. In many cases it costs more in energy to charge a price and collect it than it does to produce the goods or services.

COVER PICTURE—(Continued from Page 7)

our social problem in its entirety would be the same fundamental approach used by the engineers in solving the problem of crossing Puget Sound. The present operators of the ferry system are concerned only with making profits, whereas Technocracy proposes that we tackle the job as simply one of transporting people and goods at the least expenditure of energy and resources.

NO. 157 (VOL. XIV)

FAILURES TURN UP; LIABILITIES TAPER

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—(AP)—Business failures rose to 171 last week from 168 in the preceding week and 116 for the like week of 1948, Dun and Bradstreet reported today.

Of the latest total, 123 involved liabilities of \$5,000 or more. This was a decline from the 137 of the previous week but above the 97 for the corresponding 1948 week. Failures involving liabilities under \$5,000 rose to 48 from the previous week's 31.

Business failures so far this year total 5,493, compared with 3,083 for the corresponding date last year and 1,988 in 1947.

—Going up!

FARM EMPLOYMENT DROPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(AP)—The Agriculture Department reported today that farm employment at the end of July was down 3 per cent from a year ago; 11,773,000 compared with 12,123,000. However, the figures increased about 400,000 from June to July.

WARD SALES DECLINE

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. reported July sales of \$77,005,376, a decrease of 21.3 per cent from sales of \$97,832,706 in July, 1948. Sales for the six months ended July 31 were \$526,623,193, down 13.1 per cent from \$605,866,092 in the like 1948 months.

—Going down!

FOREIGN PRESS SUBSIDY ASKED

WASHINGTON, June 7.—(AP)—The United States should "openly or otherwise" subsidize foreign newspapers and radio networks, Representative John D. Lodge, Republican, Connecticut, said yesterday, in order to put across the State Department's overseas information program.

Lodge said in a report on the United States Information Service, including the "Voice of America" programs: "The American Army has for some time, and with good results, operated foreign-language newspapers in Germany, Austria and Trieste. Why cannot we, too, whenever it may seem advisable, openly or otherwise subsidize foreign news and radio networks?"—Seattle Times.

—'How to win friends and influence people.' But the behavior of Americans in foreign countries is resulting in American newspapermen, radio commentators, businessmen, and diplomats being less welcome in more parts of the world.

POPULATION GROWTH OF JAPAN POSES PROBLEM TO U. S.

TOKYO—(UP)—Last year the net increase of Japan's population more than equalled the total number of people living in Vermont, New Hampshire, Arizona and Wyoming combined.

On the four main islands of Japan, whose area is slightly less than that of California, are compressed 81,000,000 people. Last year they bore a record 2,500,000 babies. Thanks to hygienic reforms introduced by their former enemies since the surrender, the death rate is lower than at any time in Japanese history.

In a decade, at the current rate of increase, there will be 100,000,000 people in Japan.

Meanwhile, the American taxpayer continues to help support the Japanese at the cost of \$1,000,000 per day, and every month finds about 130,000 more of them.

—Everett Daily Herald.

—And they say WE won the war! Maybe we should stay out of war, or lose one for a change?

'IT'S AMERICA'S WAR'

THE MASSES of Western Europe in their present mood will not fight Russia without Germany, and most of the people say they won't fight the East even if Germany was armed to do so.

These masses consider it is 'America's war,' not theirs, and they say 'Let America do it.'

Since Yalta, it calls for a strong mental effort to evade the impression that there seem to be sections in the state and war departments whose special job it is to invent political diplomatic and psychological errors, even blunders, in America's foreign policy and the manner of its execution.—Karl H. Von Wiegand, July 23.

—Technocracy asks: Should America's foreign policy, which is in support of the Vatican's declaration of war on communism, lead to war against Russia, whom would we have for allies?

MORE FOOD IN EUROPE THAN CAN BE MARKETED

WASHINGTON.—The problem of agricultural surpluses is not one which is confined to the United States; it has begun to plague Europe itself, which for so many years has been in the American bread-line. As a matter of fact, increasing farm surpluses in this country find their origin for the most part in the diminishing need of Europe for American food and the existence, in some parts of Europe, of far more food than the continent's crippled distribution system can take care of.

This snarled-up distribution system is evidenced by the recent disclosure that the Dutch are dumping 600 tons of vegetables a day because they cannot export to western Germany, which has always been the Netherlands' chief export market for food.

In brief, the facts are these: Under the Dutch trade treaty with the American-British biizone of Germany, \$3,500,000 was allotted to the Netherlands as the quota for German imports of Dutch food in the period from April 1 to July 30. Last week, this quota ran out, nearly two months before the expiration of the quota period.

This is to say, there are no more dollars—the treaty was in terms of American currency—available in western Germany to pay for imports of Dutch food. The Dutch could continue to export to western Germany, but it would be on a gift basis, since the western German administration could not provide the foreign exchange to pay for the food.

Dutch producers, faced with the loss of this long-time market, tried to dispose of their goods in the open market,

but the offerings failed to bring the minimum prices at auctions. Consequently, no sales are made and the food is dumped. The export value of the food now going to waste is estimated unofficially at \$1,000,000 a week.

—They're learning the "American Way"—destroy the food and starve the people.

TRADE PACT AGREED ON IN MOSCOW

LONDON, July 8.—Dollar-short Britain secretly has agreed to buy nearly 1,000,000 tons of coarse grains from Russia in the next year, official sources disclosed today.

The informants added that part of a barter-deal agreement was initiated in private in Moscow last week—a few days before Britain's economic planners announced a three-month standstill on dollar spending.

Talks for a one-year British-Russian trade pact have been going on for some time. The grain deal would form part of that year-long pact.

Negotiations for a long-term British-Soviet trade agreement are expected to start soon. Russia is to supply a big quantity of wheat over and above coarse grains—oats, barley and corn, the informants said. They declined to say how much. Britain would furnish machinery, ships, rubber and wool.

The agreement on coarse grains is of great importance to Britain. The British buy much of their food from countries like the United States and Canada for dollars. But Britain's dollar resources are running out and she is seeking to build up alternative sources of supply in the non-dollar, food-producing regions of the world.

Russia and other Eastern European countries do not demand dollar payment. They desperately need machinery and capital equipment, which Britain cannot sell easily for dollars.—Associated Press.

—This is the logical, realistic approach to the problem of supply and demand. It is such physical factors that will eventually determine the outcome, regardless of political machinations. Russia has the food, England the machines. They cannot afford to be enemies, regardless of American business interests.

DAY OF RECKONING

DETROIT.—U. S. producers of motor vehicles in June set two all-time records, the Automobile Manufacturers Association said today. (1) More passenger cars, motor trucks and motor buses were produced and sold than in any other June in automotive history. (2) More motor vehicles were sold in the domestic market than in any previous single month. Overall production for the month of 593,640 cars, trucks, and buses topped May by 23 per cent, according to the association. Only twice in history—in April and May of 1929—has the month's output been exceeded. Only twice in automotive experience—in 1929 and 1941—has total production of 2,994,284 vehicles for the first six months of 1949 been surpassed. The six months production total for 1949 amounted to an increase of 20 per cent over the first six months for 1948. Exports continued a downward trend. A total of 164,120 units were shipped abroad the first six months of 1949, a drop of 25 per cent against the first six months of last year.

—Daily Journal of Commerce, July 29, 1949.

—More surpluses to clog the wheels of the Price System, bringing ever nearer the day of reckoning.

MORE OIL THAN WE THINK

PROF. A. I. LAVORSEN of Stanford, a geologist who has played his part in making petroleum surveys for the government, imparted at Lake Success this week the cheerful news that though known world reserves amount to only 70 billion barrels—hardly enough for more than

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

twenty years at the present rate of consumption—there is an undiscovered 500-year supply. Oil companies usually take a cheerful view of the oil future, so Dr. M. King Hubbert, who represented one of them, departed from their custom when he branded Professor Lavorsen's figures as "an exercise in metaphysics." Andrew B. Critchton, a coal and coke producer, was of the same opinion.

The widely varying estimates of proved reserves must be appraised in the light of the technological knowledge available in any given year for the efficient utilization of oil. If we bear this distinction in mind Professor Lavorsen is not too wildly optimistic. Only last year Dr. E. V. Murphree, president of the Standard Oil Development Company, declared that "the potential yield of crude petroleum of both the United States and the world is quite high, for the world as a whole amounting to some 264 years of supply at the present rate of consumption."

Professor Lavorsen is therefore to be taken seriously. This does not mean that we can afford to ignore the steady drain on estimated proved reserves and the drain to come on supplies still to be discovered; for, as Dr. Hubbert pointed out, the amount of oil in the ground is fixed.

—Editorial in New York Times, 8-26-'49.

—For the sake of investment values, the press must support the optimistic view regarding our resource reserves, no matter how irresponsible are the people who supply the view.

2 PER CENT OF FACTORIES DO HALF OF BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—(AP)—Less than 2 per cent of the nation's factories do nearly half of the nation's business, the Census Bureau reported last night.

The bureau said 4,664 plants of a total of 240,881, employed 500 or more persons each, and accounted for almost half of total production as measured by value added to materials by manufacture into finished articles.

The bureau said less than 1 per cent of the nation's factories—the 1,935 which employ more than 1,000 persons each—accounted for about one-third of the total employment (14,294,304) and of the value added by manufacture (\$74,425,825,000).

Figures were from the bureau's 1947 census of manufactures, first comprehensive factory count since 1940.

—Little businesses, like little farms, are obsolete in a high-energy civilization. Social trends require that they all be liquidated.

JOB RETRAINING PROGRAM URGED BY B. L. S. CHIEF

BECAUSE OF THE increasing difficulty for persons more than 40 years old to obtain jobs and the high cost to the government of taking care of the growing number of old people, Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, today emphasized the need for government and industry to retrain people for jobs which they can handle as they get older.

Clague said:

"It is difficult for many persons to do their regular job as they get older. Also, it is difficult for older persons to find jobs once they are out of work. Some type of adjustment is needed that will keep them gainfully employed until they are 65 years old. This could be a shift of position within an industry, or a retraining program to enable them to take jobs within their physical limits.

Clague is the author of two books on economics.

—Such wisdom! With advancing technology already crowding labor out of the picture, we should start in to train our old folks for new jobs at the same time we are shipping abroad the abundance that could keep them in comfort for their remaining days! How ridiculous can people become?

BUSINESS LOANS RESUME DECLINE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Business loans resumed their decline last week, falling back \$60,000,000 in the week ended August 3 after interrupting a half-year's downturn with an increase of \$16,000,000 one week earlier.

Loans in the 12th Federal Reserve District (including Seattle) declined \$18,000,000 in the week of August 3.

The Federal Reserve Board said the new over-all drop left the total of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans \$2,801,000,000 below the all-time peak of last December 22.

The board bases its report on figures from Reserve System banks in leading cities across the nation.

Real estate loans continued the week-to-week record-breaking climb they have been making, with few breaks, since the war's end. They rose \$2,000,000 in the week ended August 3 to a \$4,143,000,000 total. Also, leading-city bank holdings of U. S. government securities increased \$183,000,000 during the week to a total of \$33,773,000,000 as compared to the \$12,831,000,000 total of business loans.

—Almost a 3 to 1 ratio of government holdings to business loans does not reflect a healthy state for business. The poor old Price System is becoming more decrepit day by day.

WOODWORKERS 50 PER CENT JOBLESS, SAYS SECRETARY

FIFTY PER CENT of the members of the International Woodworkers of America (C. I. O.) in this area are unemployed, Walter J. Belka, secretary of the Northern Washington District 2 of the union, estimated today.

"We have members who have been unemployed since last October, especially in the logging end of the industry," Belka said.

Belka said much of the unemployment is due to the importation of millions of feet of logs from Canada. He said there is no duty paid on Canadian log imports under the Marshall Plan.

Canadian logs are more accessible to water, stumpage is cheaper, the minimum hourly wages paid Canadian loggers are 50 cents below those here and United States purchasers have a 12 per cent advantage on the exchange rates between the two countries, Belka explained.

The union has some 7,000 members in this district.

"Most of our members know now that, from an employment standpoint, the Marshall Plan is a poor deal," Belka asserted.—Seattle Times, Aug. 12, '49.

—When they learn that the whole Price System is a poor deal they will be in a position to do something about it. As pressure groups, even the unions are not strong enough to arrest the physical trends.

20 CENTS ON DOLLAR FOR SURPLUS ABROAD

WASHINGTON, July 29.—(AP)—American war surpluses left abroad were sold at 20 cents on the dollar, on the basis of their \$10,000,000,000 cost of production.

Secretary of State Acheson made this disclosure today in a final report to Congress on the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. Remaining functions of the office were absorbed by the State Department on June 30.

Approximately \$2,000,000,000 was realized from the surplus, said Acheson, including the \$84,560,000 estimated value of property contributed to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Equipment which cost \$400,000,000 was abandoned as uneconomic to use or move.

—So now we can start all over again and build up another supply. Good business? You bet! But how do YOU like it? Or don't you have any say about it? NO?—Didn't somebody say this was a 'democracy'?

Can You Name It?

MYSTERY CLUES FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE TO PONDER OVER. YOUR ECONOMIC FUTURE IS TIED UP IN THESE CLUES. CAN YOU NAME IT, MR. BUSINESSMAN?

BUSINESSMEN have failed to recognize the arch enemy of their businesses. They respect it highly and seek its advantages, for they fear it not. It represents progress, intelligent achievements, and practicality. Its onward march towards perfection is unidirectional and irreversible.

It creates no suspicion, is seldom attacked, yet it is responsible for Price System business being placed in a very precarious position today. It will crush Price System business with irresistible ease. In spite of human resistance, it is making social change inevitable.

It was conceived and nurtured under a Price System but its productivity has become so great that it has permanently displaced millions of workers, has created new worries for management and amazement for a world of people. It now enables extraneous or non-human energy to do work equal to that of 500,000 men.

For each 78 cents' worth of electrical energy that it has converted, it saves \$312 in wages by displacing 39 men. In other words, for each hundred dollars' worth of converted energy there is \$40,000 worth of purchasing power lost, in the form of wages that are unearned.

ONLY TWO PERCENT HUMAN

It has been the means of reducing the energy of man to relatively 1/50th part or only 2 percent of the total energy that is used in our entire industrial set-up. It has made it possible and feasible, now, to eliminate labor costs entirely and to permit each citizen to requisition constant abundance without price.

It is the physical process that must be used to produce constant abundance; but the distribution of abundance is hindered by businessmen using a mental process of evaluating price and profit which act as barriers between full production and full consumption.

Its preciseness, productiveness, and bountiful-

ness cannot be restricted or held within the stringent bounds of a price system for very long. It will soon relegate businessmen as such to the past, because a price system will not permit them to produce and distribute technological abundance.

Its very nature is productiveness; therefore it will destroy any system that legalizes waste when there is need, or curtails production for the sake of price, or creates artificial scarcity for the sake of profit, or limits the distribution of its bountifulness for the sake of mercenary gain.

THE FOE OF HUMAN TOIL

It is the ruthless foe of human toil.

It has solved many labor problems for business management; but at the same time it has created an insurmountable market problem that will eventually dissolve business. As a result of it, we must either accept an economy of abundance or else suffer social chaos.

It will not permit social change to come ahead of its natural time; neither will it permit social change to be delayed beyond its natural time without inflicting social chaos upon the entire population. It is the conquering foe of the status quo.

It has brought us to the threshold of abundance; but it can take us no farther without intelligent social acceptance. Its matured development has already opened up wonderful possibilities and new probabilities in a New America.

Can you name it now, Mr. Businessman? Then consider well the following:

The clues we have given you have referred to **MODERN TECHNOLOGY**. Technology is defined as 'Science applied to human use.'

Modern technology is the technique of scientific operation of modern equipment that is used in industries which convert energy at a high rate. Modern technology is a marvelous collection of correlated achievements; and it is modern technology that makes social change inevitable.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

So-called Russian communism is not the arch enemy of our Price System, since in itself it is a price system too. The Russian price system has many of the characteristics of our own, which we imported, and probably originated in the same place. Collectivism under the price system in Russia has gone farther than in the United States, where it has been gaining only slowly; but the two are basically the same.

The general outlook of both countries differs greatly. Russia cannot get rid of her price system because as yet she cannot produce technological abundance, though for the same reason she still has no marketing problem. The United States cannot keep its Price System, because the United States is geared to produce technological abundance and therefore cannot solve its marketing problems under the System.

REASON TO BE OPTIMISTIC

We have reason to be optimistic about the future of North America, because we can produce constant abundance so easily, and because it is a relatively simple task to substitute a system of requisition without price considerations for the present Price System. Distribution can be modernized just as production has been modernized. The blueprints are now ready and waiting for a redesign of social operation so that modern technology will be used to serve each citizen with constant abundance without price, for to be consistent, production must likewise be without price. Consumers know that it is only the ever-present price-tag that keeps abundance from them.

It would be fantastic to propose having such changes in all the rest of the world, because nowhere else do the requisite conditions exist; but on this Continent, which has 50 percent of the developed natural resources, 62 percent of all the machines in the world, 75 percent of the technical skill, and only 9 percent of the world's population, it is not only practical but most probable that such a change will occur.

Modern technology, and not political edicts, will bring social change. The mere classification of scientific knowledge did not change society, but the application of modern technology did. Business and politics have been served notice to quit and vacate because the 'Physical operation of our social mechanism has already passed under the dominating control of science and technology.'

NO. 157 (VOL. XIV)

Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc., has pointed out that 'social change is the change in the per capita rate of energy conversion and that technology is the instrument for effecting social change' . . . that 'social change involves a change in the techniques whereby people live' : . . 'that therefore social change can be defined in terms of physical action' . . . that 'any method of its measurement must likewise be physical' . . . 'that all social activity must obey the laws of physics and is subject to the limitations imposed by those laws'; that 'the physical status of any given social system can be measured quantitatively'; that 'the history of social change is the history of engines of energy conversion' . . . that 'the progression of a modern industrial mechanism is unidirectional and irreversible;' that 'a progression once started must continue,' and 'that retrogressive evolution does not exist.'

This, Mr. Businessman, is the underlying cause of the difficulties you are experiencing today—the reason why, although you may yet be solvent and operating, your headache is increasing. The tale of the Price System is told, and the System continues to limp along only by virtue of the government support on which it has been battenning for more than fifteen years. And there is nothing else ahead for business.

But even if you are a so-called successful businessman, the advantage you achieve in the Price System is as nothing to the standard of living possible for you and your family in the Technate. In losing that slight differential advantage which you now hold you would gain immeasurably in the long run; and you would really have the security for which you can only struggle today, and which is never fully possible under the Price System.

—Charles A. Salyer, 11834-1.

JOBLESS MAN STEALS CAR TO BE JAILED

HUTCHINSON, Kas.—(UP)—A man stole a car here just to get into jail.

John Fontron, county attorney, said William F. Southworth of Kingston, N. Y., told him he took a car and ran a stop sign to land behind bars.

Southworth was quoted by Fontron as being an ex-service man despondent over failing to land a job.

"He said he thought he would be just as well off in jail."

Getting his wish, Southworth was jailed to await trial.

Seattle Times, July 29, '49.

—Well, who's kicking? We promised to take care of our veterans, didn't we?

**U. S. TO SPEND MOST WHERE
IDLENESS IS UP**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The White House indicated today that government spending will be concentrated in areas where unemployment has reached 12 per cent or more.

It made public a letter by John R. Steelman, presidential assistant. This said that an effort will be made to channel aid into the following areas where the Bureau of Employment Security indicates such a situation has developed:

New Bedford, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Waterbury, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; the Utica-Rome, N. Y., area; the Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., area; Muskegon, Mich.; Knoxville, Tenn.

Steelman, in letters to the national defense establishment and other government officials, said he would report soon on additional labor markets in which unemployment has reached 12 per cent or more of the available labor force. He said the Lawrence, Mass., and Cumberland, Md., areas probably "will fall in this category."

—Associated Press.

—A typical Price System approach—applying patches to the old order when an entire re-designing is called for.

CONTENTS

No. 157 (Vol. XIV)	October 1949
	Page
Prima Facie Evidence (Editorial)	2
Expand or Die	3
Tacoma Narrows Bridge (Cover Picture)....	7
Macro-Economics	8
Research Bulletin	14
What About Conscience?	18
Developing Trends	21
Can You Name It?	24



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own press.*

TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT ?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 50 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debt. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receive subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN ?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE ?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocrat unit.

WHO ?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party.)

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.



TECHNOCRACY GRAY CARS at the Maryhill Museum, about 100 miles east of Vancouver, Washington.

RIGHT: At the 'Stonehenge' monument in the agate area.—Techphotos by Sands.



Operation Maryhill

PART OF THE GRAY FLEET OF SECTION 3, R. D. 12245, Vancouver, Wash., piloted by Robert Bobst's miniature 'hotrod' Technocar, left Section Headquarters in Vancouver, Wash., at 8 A. M. Sunday, June 12, proceeding east up the Columbia River Gorge on Evergreen Highway; destination the Maryhill Museum about 100 miles east. A picnic lunch was enjoyed under the few available trees about five miles from the museum.

Many of the exhibits of Indian artifacts were found in the immediate vicinity along the river.

The 'hotrod' Gray Car attracted a lot of attention and the 'Take One' box of literature was emptied by interested people. Later, the motorcade proceeded east about two miles beyond the museum to a queer looking concrete structure built to represent the 'Stonehenge' ruins in England. Near this structure is an Agate Shop with many tons of petrified wood, geodes, 'thunder eggs,' rose quarts, jasper, moss and plume agate, etc., piled around. As there were several 'rock hounds' in the crowd, considerable time was spent here to good advantage. About 3 P. M. the motorcade started the long drive home.

This operation was a test run to see what results could be obtained. Apparently it was a success, for more of these trips were requested. This kind of symbolization makes a noticeable impression on the people of the area.

—Elliott R. Sands, 12245-3.

NO. 157 (VOL. XIV)

TECHNOCRACY MAGAZINES

TECHNOCRACY'S MAGAZINES provide the best available interpretation of the present rapidly changing times and help the reader to keep up-to-date on the social implications of the events which are occurring throughout the world. They lay special emphasis on the developing social trends of the North American Continent.

These Magazines are essential reading for all serious-minded North Americans. You may subscribe for them by means of the subscription blank below. Fill it out and mail it TODAY.

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THE TIME IS ALREADY HERE WHEN THOSE PEOPLE OF THIS CONTINENT WHO OPPOSE A WAR WITH RUSSIA—IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE GENERAL WELFARE OF NORTH AMERICANS—WILL FIND THEMSELVES ATTACKED BY AGENTS OF THE VATICAN AS COMMUNISTS AND ATHEISTS. TECHNOCRACY IS NEITHER COMMUNISTIC NOR ATHEISTIC. IT IS THE MOST PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION ON THIS CONTINENT. AS SUCH, TECHNOCRACY OPPOSES PROPAGANDA FOR WAR, REGARDLESS OF THE SOURCE FROM WHICH IT COMES.

THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

JAN. '50

IN THIS ISSUE

- Labor—Reactionary or Dynamic?
- The Despoilers
- War is Obsolete
- Why Be Only Average?
- Freedom—for Monopoly
- Check—and Double Check

NO. 158 (VOL. XIV)
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Seattle, Wash.





Editorial ---

THE SMALL FARM AND FASCISM

Technocracy has pointed out frequently that fascism is based on small-scale, hand-tool, human-toil operations. The peasant farmer is a typical example of such an operation, and one which is praised by the leaders of fascism. But, even more desirable from the standpoint of fascism is the large, serf-like, tenant-farmer estate owned by the nobility or church. This latter is the pattern which has characterized in a large measure the agriculture of numerous fascist-type countries, among which, as a few examples, we could mention Poland, Italy, Argentina, Mexico, China, the Philippines. The leaders of fascism are strongly in support of large agricultural estates when they belong to such a pattern; but, they belligerently oppose any large agricultural operation which is conducted as an efficient corporate, or cooperative unit. In the face of such an alternative, the leaders of fascism vigorously campaign for the 'small family-type farm.' This last is the tack most commonly used in America. We have noticed American bankers, for example, speaking on numerous occasions in affectionate support of the small farm. The following item, appearing in the *New York Times* of November 6, is another approach of a similar nature:

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5.—
The social effects of land monopoly and the large corporation farm were discussed today by the diocesan Directors of Rural Life at their two-day session preceding the Catholic Rural Life Conference convention here.

The diocesan directors strongly criticized what they termed a lack of regard for human values and sound family living inherent in land monopoly.

They said the (large corporation) farms were 'socially objectionable' and in many instances were involved in 'unjustified competition with family-type farmers.'

Technocracy opposes the small-scale family-type farm on the

grounds that it is too costly in terms of resources, energy, and human toil. Technocracy's design calls for large, agro-technological units many miles square which can operate with the minimum of human labor and a minimum expenditure of resources and energy.

That the individual may cultivate a small plot of land for his own enjoyment is one thing, one that Technocracy does not deny; but, any idea that the agricultural economy of the Continent should be operated on such a basis is one of the things which Technocracy vigorously opposes.

—W. I.

'Behind Remote Barricades'

Reporting on the United Nations dedication ceremonies held in New York on October 24, Bob Considine of the I.N.S. Staff had the following to say, in part:

'Listless Crowd Hears U. N. Dedication Talks.'

'Representatives of more than 2 billion humans gathered . . . to impregnate man's loftiest dream—peace through U. N.—with granite, steel and oratory . . .

'President Truman tried dilligently to bestir the crowd with a 20-minute speech asking for control of the atom, the spread of social justice and better living standards throughout the world . . .

'The people seemed bemused. They stood along the shabby shops and saloons fronting the six-block stretch of sovereign territory within the U. S. and were silent. There was no applause, perhaps because the police had held back most of them behind remote barricades.

The sound of the delegates clapping their hands (for the brief cornerstone-laying rites) came out of the loud speakers like a little hollow cough . . .

'High in the skeleton of the 39-story building plastic helmeted steel workers looked down idly on the ants below, while other workers sprawled in the rear benches of the spectators' section, smoked and talked through the speeches. About 500 seats were empty.'

In this excellent bit of writing the reporter has caught the spirit of a crowd of some 10,000 people held 'behind remote barricades' . . . 'along the shabby shops and saloons,' to view at a distance a ceremony concerned primarily with the welfare of the people of distant lands—a ceremony where workmen who were building the mighty structure sat or stood by while one of the dignitaries 'set himself to the difficult task of troweling some mortar between the halves of the heavy stone.'

(Continued on Page 4)

JANUARY 1950

LABOR: Reactionary or Dynamic?

When events finally overwhelm you, instead of getting hysterical, remember that Technocracy's program is still waiting and that it offers you more than you ever received under the Price System, even at its best.

TECHNOCRACY long has warned Labor that, in its fight to maintain man-hours of employment in the face of technological displacement of human toil, Labor was waging a losing battle. Technocracy has pointed out that the solution to the problem of declining purchasing power in the midst of rising production is not to be found within the Price System; rather, that a new form of social control is mandatory. Technocracy offered Labor, and all other North Americans, a design of social operations commensurate with developing trends. Labor, along with the others, chose to ignore the warning and the proffered remedy. Instead, Labor chose to align itself with 'capitalism' in a fight against social change, under the subtle direction of the Vatican. In a circular which has been given wide distribution among employes, and which has appeared in ads in daily newspapers, the heads of the two main labor organizations are quoted as follows:

'C.I.O.'s Philip Murray says this about Free Enterprise: "The rights of private property and free choice of action under a system of private competitive capitalism, must continue to be the foundation of our nation's peaceful and prosperous expanding economy. Free competition and free men are the strength of our free economy."

'William Green says this about Freedom of Enterprise: "As the spokesman for a labor organization with six and a half million members I want to make it emphatically clear here and now that the A. F. of L.

stands foursquare in support of free enterprise . . . We believe that private business and private industry have made tremendous contributions to the development of our country and will take advantage of the growing opportunities for even greater growth in the future. For these services to the people we concede that the owners and managers of private property are entitled to a fair profit . . . WE OF THE A. F. OF L. WILL OPPOSE ANY ATTEMPT TO ABRIDGE, RESTRICT OR INTERFERE WITH THE FUNCTIONS OF FREE ENTERPRISE."

In view of their personal backgrounds and associations, one could hardly expect either of the above spokesmen to support anything but reaction.

LABOR DOESN'T LIKE IT

During the war and the postwar boom, Labor went hog wild over the high wages and lush overtime pay which \$300 billion of government credit pumped into the Price System economy made possible, and closed its eyes to the larger and more significant social trends. Labor shut the door to new ideas, and fascist reaction tightened its control over American and Canadian Labor. Technocracy, knowing that its analysis was correct, and knowing that a day of reckoning would come, continued with its work of preparing for social change.

We doubt that Labor ever succumbed to the soporific of big business that 'Machines Create Jobs,' nor do we suppose that Labor is entirely

fooled by the current gobbledegook that improved technology makes the worker 'more efficient' and hence capable of earning higher wages than his less efficient hand-tool predecessor; but, we do know that Labor has acquired no long range social perspective and has advocated no long range social objective which is in conformity with technological trends. Now the trends are beginning to catch up with Labor, and labor doesn't like it a bit. The coal miners are viewing the hand-writing on the wall with increasing alarm as greater technology is taking over the job of mining coal. The recognition of the social import of technological advancement will spread far and wide. A minor example is the following eloquent cry of despair which is registered on a handbill recently circulated in the San Pedro, California, area (quote):

THIS IS YOUR FIGHT

700 members of Local 64, FTA-CIO at Van Camp's Fish Cannery are fighting for your income, your jobs and your business. They have returned to work but the security of their jobs, your income, your jobs and your business is still unanswered.

MACHINES OR WORKERS ?

This is the question that faces the entire community. The Fish Canning Industry is introducing machines that are displacing approximately 25% of the workers in the cannery. In Van Camps alone a loss to the community of \$10,000 per week in purchasing power.

A conservative figure for the industry means a loss of \$60,000 per week for the workers in the fish canneries. It means the same loss to our friends the merchants and small businessmen with whom we do business and who give us credit.

MORE JOBS FOR MORE PEOPLE

It has been said that you can't stand in the way of progress and that the introduction of new machines is progress. WE STAND FOR PROGRESS: But we say machinery should provide more jobs and a larger payroll. Machines that create unemployment is reaction and not progress.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Call your mayor; your city councilman, Board of supervisors and your Union. Ask them to help solve the situation. Call Van Camps . . . (End of quote),

American Labor, like the American people in general, will learn eventually; but, unfortunately, it will have to come the hard way. We are not appealing to Labor to adopt Technocracy's program; not yet. We realize that Labor is still drugged with the hope of regaining overtime pay. Technocracy can wait, knowing that time and events are on its side. Technocracy merely asks of Labor: When events finally overwhelm you, instead of getting hysterical, remember that Technocracy's program is still waiting and that it offers you more than you ever received under the Price System, even at its best. REMEMBER: Technocracy needs you to help build the New America of Abundance and Security for all; but, what is even more important to you, YOU need Technocracy. Members of Labor, is that too much for you to keep in the back of your heads for the day, now imminent, when you find that your Price System ambitions are washed up? TECHNOCRACY PLAYS AMERICA TO WIN!

'Behind Remote Barricades'

(Continued from Page 2)

Nor are the apathy and disinterest of the local spectators to be wondered at. These are the people, together with the rest of us, who are paying the bills; whose rich heritage of abundant resources is being ravished and depleted and sacrificed to the gods of big business by those same dignitaries and politicians while our own citizens are held to a standard of living far, far below that which their heritage warrants.

The dignitaries are few, the workers are many, and the real barricades are, after all, only ignorance and inertia. Eventually the force of circumstances will nullify the inertia. The ignorance can be overcome only by factual education. This is the task Technocracy has set for itself—the biggest task and the most important function any organization ever tackled.

In the interest of your own and your children's future welfare—nay, their survival—why not join Technocracy and lend a hand? Or are you, too, content to sit idly by and watch while the diplomats and dignitaries set the course of our ship of state toward the rocks of depression, chaos, and disaster for this, our Continent?

—L. L. B.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

The Despoilers

They started on the East Coast with a gun, an axe, a plow, and a torch, and in a few years they shot, chopped, plowed, and burned their way to the Pacific Coast.

WHEN people gather for a common purpose, individual vocations do not count for very much. For instance, a group composed of farmers, ranchers, loggers, dam engineers and canal diggers, geologists and agrobiologists, would represent as many different vocations. However, while each element would have its individual problems, they would all have one basic cause in common, the conservation of our soil and the welfare of the country. To achieve effective results it would be advisable first to outline the common problem and determine the common objective. The fundamental problem in this case could be expressed in the one word 'erosion,' and the objective of the group would, or should be the restoration of the original stability and fertility of the soil.

TWO CHIEF REASONS

Before starting to look for the answer it is important to learn the causes of the erosion problem which has already robbed this country of a full third of its arable soil and depleted the fertility of the remainder. It would be all too easy to ascribe these conditions to 'over-cropping,' 'over-stocking,' or 'over-logging,' but that wouldn't help much. We have to go deeper than that. In every case there are two chief reasons—lack of knowledge in our forefathers' time, and the ancient economic system under which we are still operating as they used to operate.

Our forefathers lacked knowledge of crop rotation, summer fallowing, contour plowing, etc. Consequently they planted the same crops year after year on the same soil. When one crop commenced to fail they tried another, which might or might not be successful in that soil. So it went from year to year, always taking from but seldom adding anything to the soil's fertility. They did not know, as we do today, that there is no minimum that can be taken from the soil without causing trouble sooner or later.

Along with the lack of knowledge of what they

were doing to the soil ran the compulsions of the Price System economy, which were the same then as they are now. They needed a certain rate of income each year in order to have a degree of security that would maintain their living standards and educate their children. When their crops started to fall in yield they also fell in quality. Maintaining the required income, then, required the cultivation of more and more land, with a subsequent increase in depletion. And of course the growing families required greater expansion also.

Out on the range lands the picture is about the same. When in the effort to maintain the standards of the ever-increasing population, the rancher increased his herds beyond the natural range capacity, the same degenerative cycle ensued. When cattle and sheep are on lush pasture they soon eat their fill and lie down. There is a cushion of grass under their sharp hooves which prevents them from doing much damage to the crowns and roots. On crowded range the story is very different. The stock soon has the grass very short and then they either eat off the crowns or leave them exposed to the sun. Consequently, the plants soon die, since the crown is where the exchange of moisture and minerals from below and the sunshine and nitrogen from the air above takes place. Hungry stock searching for grass soon cuts and pulverizes the range so that the soil blows away in windy weather and washes away in the wet spells.

THE STORY REPEATED

In our great forests the story has been repeated. There the loggers chopped and burned with such abandon that in a few generations they ravished forests that had taken ages to produce and will require centuries to replace. It has been estimated that early day logging methods utilized only from 10 to 25 percent of the lumber, yet to get out the large, select trees the smaller and younger ones were slashed and burned with no thought of the future.

With the denuding of the hillsides erosion immediately started in. Look at the sides of those hills today—great gullies cut all down the sides and becoming wider and deeper each year. Those little patches of green you may see on some of them are for the most part willow, alder, or aspen—stuff that a coyote can hide in but man can never log.

There is the problem, and those are some of the causes. Who has the answer? That is something that requires a lot of consideration; and there is not enough time left now to allow for making any more such mistakes. The need is too urgent and the time too short.

For the remedy it would be easy to say, reduce crop acreage and institute a big soil-rebuilding program of summer fallowing, plowing under green crops, and pasturing with a limited and carefully regulated amount of stock. In that manner the soil could be rebuilt in time. Out on the ranges a similar program would be equally effective—reducing the stock, eradicating weeds, and replanting with heavy rooting grass to reduce the erosion; likewise with the forest areas, where the practice of scientific forestry would in time restore in large measure the original dynamic balance of nature.

While the more intelligent farmers are theoretically in favor of such procedures, yet individually they tend to resist because of the expense involved. They are afraid of losing their farms. What they do not realize is that they are losing their farms anyway. Those that are not being blown away are fast being washed from under their feet.

As dark as the picture appears, though, there is an answer. Technocracy has the answer.

What is the first thing we all struggle for—that each and every one of us must have in some degree? It is a guarantee of security for ourselves and our families. You may find this a surprising statement, but actually the achievement of complete security would be the easiest part of the solution. It would require first that we stop shipping our foods and resources to other countries and cease all our present practices of political and financial interference with a technological system of distribution to our own citizens. The reason we do dump our so-called surplus into foreign countries is to maintain this vampirish system of 'free enterprise' under which we are now operating and under which our Continent has been ravished. If you think that in shipping our food to foreign lands we are prompted by humanitarianism for those people, just remember that at least a third of our own population, some 45,000,000 of us, are underfed and suffering from malnutrition. It is more for the welfare of American business than the welfare of 'starving people' that we ship our product abroad.

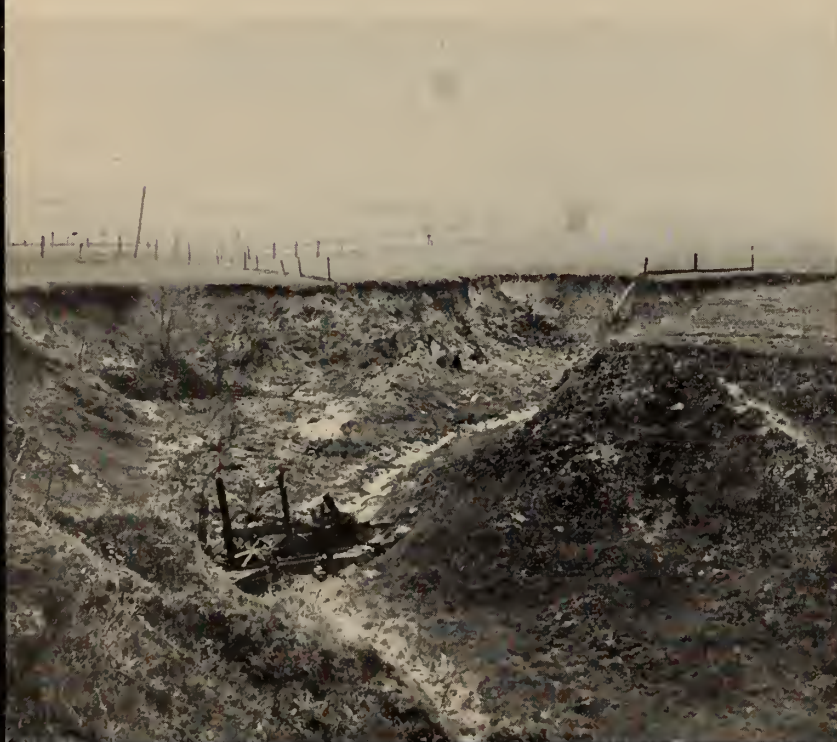
MORE FOOD INCREASES PROBLEM

Actually, in suddenly feeding the masses of people in an already over-crowded nation, we are merely upsetting their dynamic equilibrium and, in the long run, aggravating rather than alleviating their condition. A scientific analysis of the facts will verify this statement. The more food we send them, the greater becomes their population problem.

When, in the Technate, each individual farmer is assured of his income regardless of his functional responsibilities, everyone will be ready to cooperate in any program that is for the good of the soil and the country as a whole. A survey will soon tell how many acres are needed to insure an adequate food supply for everyone and to keep plenty in reserve for any emergency. Instead of the small farms we know today, the land will be handled in large tracts up to 25 miles square, using equipment of the optimum size and power to accomplish the necessary work. We hardly need mention the increased efficiency of such operation. While these tracts are in crops, other areas will be in summer fallow or being prepared for cropping by periods of one to ten years of light pasturing and green manuring to increase the humus in the soil.

LEFT: Erosion of rich farm lands is only one phase of the problem.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT



Corn and other row crops have been termed the biggest aid to erosion the world has ever known. Look at any corn field—rows running up and down hill forming perfect runways for water every time it rains. Smooth cultivation only helps along the devastation. Contour plowing and strip farming are being practiced in some areas today, of course; and also basin type cultivating, which scoops out the earth in a series of shallow holes that hold the rain and allow it to soak in rather than run off; but there is no overall system of farming to produce an orderly supply of agricultural products.

It has been estimated that with properly built up soil and efficient farming methods an area one fifth the size of the present cultivated acreage could feed the present population of the North American Continent. All the agriculture would not be concentrated in one area, however. The cultivated tracts would be strategically located in the best agricultural districts of the Continent, each growing those crops which are best suited to the soil and climatic conditions prevalent in that area. Sections in process of soil rebuilding will supply pasture and range for the stock. Thus the stock will be close to the grain needed for 'finishing' them. With every head of stock fattened to its prime before butchering the number required will be less, for the waste that is a part of the slaughtering of poor grade animals will be eliminated.

The biggest part of our so-called range land of today will be turned into forest, to form natural water sheds as well as wild game reserves and recreational areas. With proper care these would soon become a hunters' paradise and a healthful playground for the whole people. Ducks Unlimited would become a reality instead of an organization that does little more than make more noise than the ducks, which is about the extent of their activities today.

DRASTIC MEASURES MANDATORY

Perhaps these measures seem rather drastic, and they are; but the situation is growing so critical that drastic measures are now becoming mandatory. We have borrowed heavily on our credit of natural resources and wasted them lavishly. When posterity writes the history of our times, if it is written at all, it will not be in the glowing terms in which we speak of our ancestors as those stalwart pioneers and the conquerors of a Continent. Their history and ours may be written together in a few brief sentences that will be far from flattering to either them or us; for, it may well say that they

started on the east coast armed with a gun, an axe, a plow, and a torch, and in a few short years they shot, chopped, plowed, and burned their way to the Pacific Ocean, leaving behind them a scene of waste and desolation unequalled by even nature itself in its most severe convulsions. Not only did they take the skin of the carnivore for their protection and decoration, the flesh of the herbivore for their food, the vegetation for their food, clothing and shelter; but, driven by the wanton lust of the system under which they operated, they then destroyed the very source from which it all came—the good earth itself.

THE WAY OF SCIENCE

Modern man prides himself on his intelligence. It remains to be seen whether that intelligence is great enough to encompass his own 'salvation' in the only way it can be accomplished—through the science which he himself has developed. The way of science is the way of Technocracy.

You can join with those Americans who seek the way of science or take your chance with chaos, brought on by a debacle of the Price System in its orgy of waste for the sake of value inflation. There was a time when the birth of an idea took generations; but, today, those who conceive an idea must also carry it through gestation and give it birth. So, get in step with the tempo of our times; join in the march to the Technate.

—Jack T. Ness, 12247-3.

MY TWO CENTS WORTH:

Uncle Zeke thinks these purges of leftists he reads about in the papers are terrible. He says they are a disgrace to humanity. I don't think he looks at it the right way. If he did, he wouldn't say that. In the Bible, we read about whole cities of people being butchered for just being different. The Mohammedans slaughtered millions of people who weren't Mohammedans. The Catholics tortured and killed just oodles of people for not believing the way they did. The Germans killed millions and millions for just being Jews or Russians. Chiang Kai-Shek's men murdered thousands and thousands of students and other Chinamen because they didn't think the same way he did. So, if Americans want to purge those who don't believe the right things, I don't see how it is any disgrace on humanity. It is just like what humanity has always done.

—Ima Moron.

WAR IS OBSOLETE

With the application of Technocracy's Design for North America the American people can then make a significant contribution to world peace. The Technate will permit no 'arms to Europe' campaign, nor to anywhere else in the world.

WHAT purpose can the political administration of the United States have in striving to keep the 'imminent danger' of war before the American public? Certainly the business world is not naive enough, or uninformed to the extent that it would consider war with Russia as generally desirable. There must be some underlying motive, a motive closely related to business profits.

Looking at the probabilities from the standpoint of any economic gain to be had from waging a third world war, the first thing to be recognized is that World War II ended for all time the non-participation of the civilian in warfare. In any war of the future, the civilian must consider himself as much of a combatant as the man or woman in uniform. No one can be permitted to sit aloof and skim the cream from the war economy. Certainly not in case of a war with Russia.

Staggering as this may seem to the person who has faithfully been drinking in the poison which is spewing forth from the press and radio, if he possesses a grain of intelligence he must take time out from his worried searching of the scandal sheets and consider the facts as to just where he stands in the present whirlpool of confused social thought.

WAR HAS BEEN 'NORMAL'

We must all concede that in the past war has been the 'normal' state of the world situation, in a greater or lesser degree, since human society time began. It is merely an extended overt social expression of the concept of the 'survival of the fittest.' In fact, in glancing back over recorded history, we find there have been less than 350 years of peace in the last 3500 years! Why should wars stop now? We may rest assured that it would not be because there is any wilful desire or enlightenment on the part of humanity that the hitherto profitable predations of war should come to an abrupt halt. People show no more collective intelligence now than they have in the past.

The nations of the world, not of their own volition, are now recognizing a major war as not only

unprofitable, but dangerous. To wage world wars in this scientific age is to spell destruction for vast parts of the world's civilization.

The uninformed individual may seek comfort in referring back to the ancient prophets of doom, likening present day predictions of destruction by war to prophecies of ages ago.

But a superficial investigation of recorded history should reveal, even to the mildly discerning person, that parallel with the rest of physical development, each successive war of recent history has taken in a greater scope of territory. Early wars were individualistic and tribal affairs. Later, as society developed, city-states pitted themselves against each other. The merging of city-states into national states again modified the character of war. Nations hurled their might against each other. Finally World Wars I and II exemplified huge alliances in which a large number of nations took sides in waging war. Were there to be another world war, the peoples of whole continents would be struggling to subdue one another.

Modern weapons of warfare, through the extended application of technology, have rendered warfare obsolete in respect to the conventional concept of war. Wars are no longer merely conflicts between armed men in some remote field, but involve the entire population and economy of an area.

Contrary to the idle assertion of Winston Churchill, the fact that the United States possesses the atomic bomb has been no deterrent to preparation for war with Russia. Consider the potential destructive power to human life of bacteriological warfare. And what about the rapidly progressing war-minded research in cosmic rays, and atomic dusts and gases? Russia does have, or probably will soon have every weapon known to modern warfare that the United States claims, and maybe a few that the United States doesn't claim. The implications of war of this type should be obvious.

As it is proven by history that wars are fought

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

basically for economic advantage, strain as we may to discern an opportunity for material gain from warfare under these conditions, none can be seen. Nor is this any basis for seeking solace in the thought that the nations of the world would, for the sake of 'humanitarianism,' outlaw the use of weapons of mass destruction.

There is one item we had better understand now. Soviet Russia isn't kidding. As already made quite clear through Russian diplomacy, the United States can lure Russia into making no agreement for the restriction of use of weapons of warfare. Russia knows that the only chance for world peace is in the knowledge that she can make warfare too dangerous for the potential participants. Elaborate attempts have been made and are being made to the end of gaining Russian cooperation in the objective of maintaining a world safe for the business of war.

BRITAIN TURNS TO RUSSIA

At this point it must be made clear that there are no nations in the world that can be seriously considered insofar as the course of international politics is concerned, other than the United States and Soviet Russia. The small nations are of minor consequence in this respect. Because of this fact, developments are interesting to observe.

America is the gigantic producer of the world. Because North America possesses great productive capacity for all types of goods, and because of her unique combination of resources and climates, the remainder of the world has no product or resource which America needs in large enough quantity to enable function of the trade balance concept, which is of major importance in the successful operation of world trade in a scarcity economy.

Britain, for one, is being forced into trading her production to Russia for items of food, such as grain, and other products which Russia can supply. At the same moment Britain is drastically reducing imports of goods from the United States, because of a dollar shortage in her economy which there is no way of alleviating for more than a temporary period. As evidence of 'appreciation' for the assistance that the United States has given Britain, members of the British government are accusing the United States of being responsible for the economic crisis in Britain. This is blamed on the Truman Administration policy of creating what these Britons call a 'welfare state' in the United States. The American citizen is the 'sucker,' the 'fall guy'

for the world. But apparently we love to be made fools in the eyes of the world.

But the crowning achievement in diplomacy lies in the fact that it has entangled the American people in the ignominy of vicious intrigue of international politics with the promotion and signing of the North Atlantic Pact. The pact is a commitment to supply with arms those nations which are members of the agreement to prevent 'aggression' by the Soviets. All the while Britain, Denmark, Norway, and other members of the pact are being drawn inextricably into the Russian sphere of influence through trade agreements. Where do the American people get off in this smudge pot of international politics?

The obsolescent weapons which the United States will send to pact nations out of our World War II stockpile may momentarily stimulate business, but can the west European nations economically support the armed forces that must go with them?

As to the possibility of checking Russian influence, at which it is clearly aimed, it would be just as effective to send bows and arrows.

To quote Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, who served four years on the staff of General MacArthur:

In the last war—before lend lease—11 million Red soldiers, equipped entirely by Soviet industry, were thrown against Nazi attack. When the war ended Stalin was using 502 Red army divisions to push Hitler back into Germany while on the western front the allied strength was 91 divisions, of which 63 were American.

Even if our allies had all the American equipment needed, they could never hold against the Red army. It would be less than honest if the United States government were to endeavor to hoodwink them into believing they could hold. It would be less than honest to permit our allies to believe that our assistance will do the job.

In the face of this strange world situation it must be reiterated that the promoters of war in the United States and in the world are in the distinctly unfavorable position of not knowing quite where to turn.

Though many nations profess to be opposed to Soviet influence, they have come to the conclusion that it is no longer feasible for them to rely upon the United States for aid. Plainly, the United States is in the clutches of an accelerating depression

trend, and the world sees this fact. In all of the world the big question is how to survive in the present unholy mess of increasing populations and diminishing resources. In a sense, Russia provides the means of survival for many nations of the world, because Russia has the resources and can provide a market for manufactured goods—at least for a while.

But in view of a condition of surplus goods and services in North America, we Americans are being forced into a position of economic isolation from the world. And as American influence tends to retract to this Continent, America is cut off automatically from foreign transactions in trade and finance. This trend will provide much impetus for the disintegration of Price System values in North America. Now, what will we do when we see one nation after another go to Russia for aid? Shall we promote a war against the eastern world to perpetuate the American Price System?

Science and technology have all but put the Price System on this Continent out of business. They have enabled the industrial structure of North America to produce more goods and services, but they have also destroyed the scarcity concept upon which a Price System structure must subsist.

NO 'ARMS TO EUROPE' CAMPAIGN

The Price System cannot continue in operation under the acute pressure of national and international events. In summary it may be said that (a) American business will promote any plan for war industry activity, short of actual war, and even at the risk of war, in an effort to bolster the U. S. economy. (b) American politicians and businessmen have involved America in foreign entanglements because of their functional incapacity to face problems at home. (c) In spite of attempts to lure world sympathy over to the side of America, the magnitude of physical conditions is compelling many of the nations of the world to look to Russia for aid. (d) As a consequence of this developing trend, America is being forced into an isolated position in the Western Hemisphere, in which our influence will be restricted primarily to the North American Continent. (e) Certain culmination of these trends into an economic crisis of the first magnitude will compel Americans to call upon the technically trained personnel available in North America to prevent complete chaos from developing in our society.

Technocracy has for sixteen years shown the necessity for establishing the Continentalism of North America. More and more intelligent Americans

are awakening to this fact, and are realizing that America must extricate itself from international politics, so that we may solve our own problems. Technocracy Inc. has taken the time and effort to work out the Design for the New America.

With the application of Technocracy's Design for North America, the American people can then make a significant contribution to world peace. The Technate will permit no 'arms to Europe' campaign, nor to anywhere else in the world. There will be no small men with smaller minds holding the power of life and death over the peoples of the world.

There will be a scientifically controlled social mechanism, which will be capable of guiding development in North America, and which will operate with the complete exclusion of all political principles. By the example of a scientifically controlled society that North America will set for the world, a guide post will be planted, pointing to security and abundance for other peoples of other areas of the globe. America can thus make a meaningful contribution to world peace.

Responsible and loyal citizens of North America owe it to themselves and their fellow citizens to join Technocracy. Time for the job to be done in North America is drawing near—the job of instituting technological control. Technocracy invites you to become informed and help guide North America to her destiny of Continentalism and abundance and security for all.

—Harry Briggs, 12247-1.

VETERAN'S DILEMMA

IN A QUIET dell a little way from here there dwells a hermit. A strange man is he. His eyes glow as do the eyes of men who seek the truth; but it is whispered here that he is mad, for when approached he mumbles in his beard, and all the day long he constructs geometric figures in the softness of the earth before his cave. Polygons and circles sketches he with a crooked stick as well as other figures new and strange, or so the whispers say.

I chanced one day to pass this man's abode, and when he discerned that I too was a mathematician he condescended to speak to me. I asked him the meaning of the new and strange devices there in the soft earth before his cave, and he said that they were solutions to hitherto unsolved problems. He explained how he, with only a crooked stick and the soft earth, had trisected an angle of a triangle, squared a circle, and—and the Delian god

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

would have smiled—for he had succeeded too in doubling a cube.

He tried to explain these things to me but I was unable to comprehend. And when he saw I could not comprehend, he told me sadly that he too had a problem which was beyond his understanding. Because of this he could find no rest, said he. And the problem is this: 'There are on earth superior creatures known as humans. These creatures regularly commit a heinous crime and this crime is called war. The people are not responsible for this crime, for as they say, it is only the military who kill and destroy. The military is not responsible, it says, for it but executes orders from the government. And governments are not responsible, for they purport to be but the will of peoples. No one, therefore, is responsible.'

The hermit began to mumble in his beard then. He mumbled about logic, and axioms, and postulates. The brightness left his eyes and with his crooked stick he constructed geometric figures in the softness of the earth before his cave. And there were polygons and circles as well as other figures new and strange.

Then silently I took my leave for I could not help him. I am not very wise and I could not understand—I do not understand.

—George W. Buddrius.

Comment: The solutions to the problems of this world are technological, not philosophical. To attempt a philosophical comprehension is enough to drive anyone to a hermit's life and to mumble in his beard. A physical problem can have only a technological answer.

Why Be Only Average?

DON'T BE A MR. AVERAGE MAN! LEAVE MEDIOCRITY TO THE POLITICIANS.

CONSIDER a curious fact: our country leads the world in the age-old problem of production, but stands very low among civilized nations in solving the problems of social control. Why? Because we have made full application of the scientific technique to our production problem, while to our social problems we are applying mythology and abracadabra.

Let us consider Mr. Average Man's approach to a problem; this approach consists of three levels of thinking. These three levels are superstition, 'myth-mindedness' and 'cause-mindedness.' As we investigate these three levels of approach, we can determine whether any of the three is a kind which can be successfully applied to problems of our present technological social structure.

Superstition has been said to be 'a ghost of primitive physics'; it has been carried over from that long, dark night when men were groping for the concept of cause-and-effect, when all relationships were obscure. Superstitions were invented to account for all things; they were the explanations of the day for the events in nature as well as for the behavior of the people. Man knew very little about

himself, but for those things he witnessed he was curious enough to demand an explanation of some sort, so superstition became the accepted means of explanation, and vestiges of it remain today in the minds of nearly all of us. How many of us today find ourselves 'knocking on wood,' walking around a ladder, experiencing some concern with 'unlucky thirteen'?

As man progressed further, superstitions became a bit unsatisfactory as explanations, and man investigated further. So came into existence the second level of thinking—myth-mindedness. This is the leap from unverified belief to action; in man's progress from superstition to science, this occupies the great middle zone. People who are myth-minded can be aware of cause or aware of effect, but have not investigated enough to recognize relationship between the two. Those in this category, for example, would punish with a jail sentence others who have been so indiscreet as to go against the rules and regulations of the society, in the belief that punishment will prove a deterrent for both present and prospective offenders. These people have not investigated to find whether the social

structure itself rather than the individual is at fault. The efficacy of the 'punishment technique' has not been demonstrated. Men today are still using this myth-minded approach to social problems; they are demanding action in the terms of their beliefs—beliefs which have never been critically examined and thoroughly tested.

The advent of the scientific method has made it possible for men to discover and familiarize themselves with the relationship between cause and effect. This scientific method is the third level of thinking—cause-mindedness. Through the use of this scientific method of thinking, man has been able to create the extraneous energy-consuming devices, the machines, which have brought about our present day high-energy civilization. Mr. Average Man today is forced to use this level of thinking for dealing with these products of our technology; he has had to give up thinking in terms of spirits for dealing with his automobile, radio and refrigerator. So also has he had to give up thinking in terms of myth-mindedness or 'common sense' for working with these machines. He has learned that for dealing with the physical world, for building a bridge or a house, he must use the scientific level of approach—cause-mindedness; he must know the cause, the effect, and the relationship between the two. This has become a taken-for-granted pattern of behavior for Mr. Average Man for dealing with technology; but millions of people do not yet see the difference between the way they handle their cars and the way they handle their own lives. Mr. Average Man has not yet progressed far enough in his thinking to apply the level of cause-mindedness to social problems. He retains his social opinions, and thinks he has contributed to the solution of social problems by voting into office a politician who indicates he holds the same or very similar opinions! For Mr. Average Man the application of the scientific method is unheard of for dealing with social problems.

'Goddess of Liberty, listen!
Listen, I say, and look!
To the sigh and sights of sorrow
This side of Sandy Hook!
Your eyes are searching the distance,
You are holding your light too high
To see the slaves that are fettered
Though close at your feet they lie.'
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Of what is the scientific level of thinking composed? It consists of those steps taken in working as a scientist with the basic postulates upon which science is founded. These are: 1, that the external world actually is; 2, that nature is uniform and dependable in that uniformity; 3, that there are symbols in the mind for all events and things in the external world. The scientist accepts those postulates and through the use of them locates the physical facts surrounding any situation, assembles and classifies those facts, ascertains the cause-and-effect relationships between those facts, and applies that knowledge in solving the problem. The scientist knows that this is a pattern of behavior applicable to any situation. The Technocrat, in his capacity as social scientist, is confronted with a difficult problem in educating others to see that myth-mindedness is now as out of date as superstition, and that the scientific method is the only workable method for solving social problems.

FACTS VS. OPINIONS

As opposed to the average man's approach to a problem, there are several steps which a Technocrat takes in approaching a problem. First of these is the step he must take to become a Technocrat; he voluntarily agrees to accept mental discipline, the same discipline that any student accepts when he begins his training as a scientist. He learns during this training period the exact meaning of the word 'fact,' and what distinguishes a fact from something which is not a fact. He learns how to distinguish an opinion from a fact, and not confuse the two. He learns never to accept concepts or theories as facts, but to test them thoroughly. He learns that all opinion is unreliable. What is even harder, he learns never to harbor opinions of his own when the facts are ascertainable. He learns that there are two types of scientific laws—the positive laws, which state the never-varying relationships between phenomena, and statistical laws, which are statements of probability. He learns that these two types of laws are applicable to any situation.

The Technocrat is aware of the fact that neither superstition nor myth-mindedness has ever solved a problem; both have instead only added to the confusion. Either or both may be 'guaranteed to make any simple problem more complicated!' The Technocrat engages in research to locate the facts surrounding any situation, with complete disregard for the opinions, beliefs, or prejudices of anyone. He then applies the method of science and solves the problem.

Technocrats are acquainted with the fact that we must, after all, conform to physical laws; it is a dynamic physical world in which we live. Technocrats are aware of the impact of technology upon our social structure. They know that, due to pressure of abundance brought about by technology, our social system is rapidly approaching the time when it must disintegrate or move into a social state operated in accordance with the laws of the physical world in which we live, a society in which the scientific method is the taken-for-granted pattern for solving all problems.

Technocracy can help you with the solution to our social problems. Don't be a Mr. Average Man! Leave mediocrity to the politicians. Join Technocracy and learn to apply science to the problems of society.

—Enid Bates, 10439-A.

Ref.: The terms 'myth-mindedness' and 'cause-mindedness,' and the phrase 'ghost of primitive physics' were obtained from the book 'Delinquency Control,' by Julliard Carr, Ph.D.

THE MAN FROM MARS REPORTS

WELL, Sir, I just got back last night. The trip was tiring but very interesting indeed. However, not knowing the history and customs of the Earth, I found many things that were hard for me to understand. In fact, after being there about five years I finally reached the conclusion that the people who call themselves the masters of the Earth and boast of their superior intelligence really have a lot to learn from the dumb animals they keep in subjection.

For instance, in some sections called Europe and Asia, men were fighting together all the time, mostly because there wasn't enough food to go around. It seemed natural enough for the people who didn't have enough food to try to get some from those others who did have it. These actions were also practiced among other animals, such as what they called 'wolves' and 'leopards' and others, in time of famine.

However, over on the other side of the Earth there is a place called the United States. The people there looked much like the others but acted differently. It was very difficult to understand their way of life. In fact, they seem to be confused about it themselves.

These people have invented many wonderful machines to do their work, and they also seem to be gifted with an unlimited supply of raw materials to feed these machines. With this combination, you can't imagine the tremendous amounts of foods, clothing, and other advanced comforts of life they turn out! Why, just before I left there they had food and other supplies stored so high in their warehouses and granaries that they were simply

swamped. In order to make room for the new supplies that were always coming on they had to get rid of the old, so they would burn them, sink them, give them away, or plow them under, or cut back production all along the line, all in order not to have too much. Finally they had to stop some of the machines altogether for a while, believe it or not.

This all seemed most interesting to me, but I knew you'd find it difficult to accept; so, I asked some questions and made some notes to bring home with me.

Approaching some men standing in what they later defined as a 'soup line,' I explained that I was from Mars and would like some explanations on their way of life, which I found it hard to understand. They seemed very pleased about it so I asked, 'How does it happen that you let your clothes get so ragged when you have so many new garments stacked up over in that building across the way?'

'Well—you see,' said one, 'we have to run these machines in order to earn money so we can buy those clothes. But the machines have made so many clothes that we had to stop them. Now we can't earn any money to buy the clothes.'

I said, 'Oh!' Then I asked him, 'Is that all you eat—that soup? Why, I saw all kinds of food over in those buildings—or don't you folks eat that type of food?'

'Well, yes; but, you see, we have to have money to buy that, too; so we'll have to wait till the machines run again before we can afford to eat anything but this soup.' It apparently seemed quite logical to him.

Then I said, 'In other words, when you get too much of everything, that's when you starve. Is that correct?'

'Well,—yes. Maybe,—I guess so. Oh, I don't know.'

I could only say 'Oh!' again. You see, sir, I was convinced by then that at one time these people must have been awfully smart, to have been able to create all these wonderful things they had; but at some time or other they had turned very, very dumb, because now they didn't know what to do with all their wealth. It's quite fantastic, really!

And to top it all, some of these supposedly intelligent creatures are doing their best to cook up a terrible war, all because they haven't got sense enough to figure out how to use the goods they produce. They think a war is a good way to use them up. They are even trying their best to get other countries to take their stuff and use it; but always there is this question of 'money' interfering. And that's funny also, for actually the people of the United States have most of the money too! Yet as nearly as I could figure it out, the money itself is practically worthless stuff. But it seems the possession of enough money gives the holders many preferential advantages over those who do not have it.

MAJORITY ARE HYPNOTIZED

So far, the big money holders apparently have the vast majority of the people hypnotized. This is done by a system of propaganda issued through what is called 'advertising.' The general populace is so conditioned to 'believing' everything it reads in the newspapers or hears over the radio (these are some of their very wonderful inventions) that it is a simple matter to keep them in line.

I did find one group of people, though, who seemed to realize just how ridiculous the conditions are in the United States, and also in Canada, a country to the north which has similar people and circumstances. The people in this group call themselves 'Technocrats,' and they are trying their best to acquaint the others with just what is going on in the world. They are also pointing out to all who will listen that it is even now possible for their entire population to have peace, security, and abundance from birth until death, through a process of scientific operation and control of their vast resources. Their program sounded very simple and workable, and it would get rid of the interferences due to 'money.'

When I left, the people as a whole were still un-

der the hypnotic spell of the propaganda and it was a toss-up whether they would wake up in time to avoid the ultimate state of confusion and chaos toward which they were heading.

It's all very strange, I'll agree, but that is how it is, Sir.

—Walter Brooker, 12348-2.

BLUEPRINT

You can be a bit emphatic
When you're waxing Technocratic,
For the facts are all at hand to say it's so;
You can blueprint every action
To completest satisfaction,
And, what's more, point out the road we have to go.

While the motors whirl in motion
There's a pleasure in the notion
That they'll share their productivity with man.
Then we'll make their produce double,
While eliminating trouble,
For we'll introduce the blueprint and the plan.

There's a lot of common knowledge
That's uncommon to a college,
But you'll have to seek the treasure trove alone;
And while digging where it's deepest
Every proven fact thou reapest
Will become a shining gem for all to own.

Every day it's getting tougher,
And the Seas of State grow rougher;
Soon they'll have to come to someone in the know.
Then with slide rule, square, and measure
We'll save our Continental treasure,
And the Technate then will smoothly run the show.

Oh! a better day is dawning
Under heaven's big blue awning,
And it's great to be among the millions here.
'Iron Age' had us in our coffin,
But we're still around and often
And we'll be on hand to get the final cheer!

If the problem's scientific
And it packs a punch terrific,
Jot it down where all the world can plainly see;
For the men who ring the rafter
With their scorn and doubting laughter
Soon will shout with glee, 'Hooray, Technocracy!'

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT



SITE OF NAVY'S NEW 1,000,000 WATT RADIO STATION —Seattle Times Photo.

Technology Marches On!

CHEMURGY

IN THE *Miami Daily News*, November 4, 1949, the Agricultural Editor, William H. Bischoff, presents a discussion on CHEMURGY as a form of technological progress, with particular emphasis on its future prospects in Florida, which incidentally, he sees to be very encouraging. But, of course, Mr. Bischoff must say a good word for the status quo and assure the investors that Chemurgy will not have an adverse effect on Price System values. He says:

Chemurgy is a new word coined to describe the process of turning agricultural products to industrial use. It is not to be confused with the late lamented word 'technocracy,' which was coined to describe a new and radical economic theory.

Yes, it is necessary to assure business and finance from time to time that Technocracy, which they regard as the worst enemy of the Price System on this Continent, is gone and almost, if not entirely, forgotten. That Technocracy is operating as a Continent-wide Organization, with Section Headquarters in many places, with Study Classes, Public Lectures, and Gray Cars, and that it publishes many Magazines and Bulletins, is no doubt a little

disconcerting to these people. Perhaps that is the reason why business and finance need to be reassured so often that Technocracy is really 'dead.'

The important point to be noted in the *Miami Daily News* column is that it is promoting the very thing that is building the foundation for social revolution in all parts of the world. The application of science to the problems of society—technology—is the greatest revolutionary force ever known on this planet. Business, which is reactionary by its very nature, is faced with the contradiction of having to install more technology in order to stay in business today; but, tomorrow, this very same technology will discard business into the ashcan of history.

So, let us say to Mr. Bischoff of the *Miami Daily News*, 'More power to you!' He is tactically correct in following the wishes of investment finance; it will help him keep his job today. But, strategically, he is incorrect. In the long run, he will be as discredited as will be the interests of the status quo to which he now so humbly bows.

NAVY PLANS 1,000,000-WATT RADIO STATION

THIRTEENTH Naval District Headquarters have announced that preliminary work has started on

the site for the world's most powerful radio transmitter. It will be built in the Cascade foothills, 11 miles northeast of Arlington, Snohomish Co., Wash.

The new transmitter will provide the Navy with effective all-weather radio communication throughout the vast Pacific area, according to an account in the *Seattle Times*. The report states:

'The Navy said the Jim Creek site was selected because of its natural contours, a valley with 2,000-foot mountains on either side. Antenna will be strung from one mountain to the other over the valley.

'The new station will transmit low-frequency waves of extremely high power. Such waves, the Navy said, are most reliable in the North Pacific, where magnetic storms and other difficulties play hob with high-frequency waves.

'The station will be 20 times more powerful than the biggest commercial radio station.

'Construction of the transmitter building will take from 15 to 18 months. Its construction involves an elaborate grounding system and the use of copper shielding because of the intensive field of radio energy to be developed.'

MECHANICAL CHEWER GULPS TREES

CHIPS OFF THE OLD BLOCK are a cinch for a mechanized termite now feeding on small timber on the University of Washington campus.

The critter gobbles trees up to five inches in diameter in a flared steel maw. It spews chips and

masticated foliage by the ton in geyser fashion from a curved chute. University gardeners will use the chips for mulch.

The operator estimates that the chipper in one-half hour can dispose of a pile of trees and underbrush that would take a crew of four men half a day to load and haul away.—*Seattle Times*.

Editor's Note: This looks as though they'll have to find a new form of boon-doggling to take the place of leaf raking in the next depression.

NEW METAL BEARING ALLOY

A NEW METAL BEARING alloy is being introduced to the industrial world by its inventor, R. L. Gregory, President of the Endurance Metal Corporation of Everett, Washington. Gregory has developed a new technique for suspending lead in uniform distribution in copper, through a 'homogenizing' process so lasting in effect that samples of the alloy have withstood as many as ten remeltings and recastings.

Should this metal alloy prove successful in experiments now in progress, potentially it will be an important safety factor for heavy industrial equipment. This is due to the fact that when ordinary lubrication fails the lead tends to melt slightly and ooze out to act as a very efficient self-lubricant. With the usual additives heretofore thought essential, under such conditions the bearing runs dry and the shaft is scored and eventually locked under the intense heat resulting from the lack of lubrication.

Gregory reports that the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific railroad is now formulating plans to test the Endurance Metal bearing on several types of railroad rolling stock, while other concerns such as the Ford Motor Co. and Douglas Aircraft are presently testing the alloy.

Gregory says he has refused offers from both British and Russian interests to buy his formula, preferring to retain its benefits for development by our own industrial economy.

NEW DEVICE SPEEDS BRICKLAYING

THE PICTURE shows a college junior demonstrating a new brick-laying device which had its first public display on the campus of Huntington College at Montgomery, Ala. Invented by two

LEFT: A 'Mechanized Termite' feeding on small timber on the University of Washington campus.
—Seattle Times Photo.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT



World War II veterans, it is said to be capable of laying bricks at four times the normal rate. Built-in levels and guides make it unnecessary to use plumb lines or leveling devices. An auxiliary master scoop provides enough mortar to bed eight bricks in one operation.

The inventors also claim that the machine will reduce brick-laying costs as much as 36 cents a square foot and will bring brick homes into the low-cost field.

To the average Price System-conditioned person this matter of low money cost is the primary consideration in any process, and the production of low-cost houses is particularly important. Technocracy sees in such improvements the elimination of man-hours of useless toil, and the conservation of natural resources through the use of abundant replaceable materials rather than scarcer or non-replaceable products. Also, instead of producing millions of cheap, inadequate, 'low-cost' houses for most of the people, Technocracy stresses the fact that on this Continent it is possible for the entire population to have the finest kind of homes that will be real 'machines for living' instead of being primarily sources of income or profit for an owning class.

GAS TURBINE DRIVES NEW LOCOMOTIVE

DURING THE PAST summer, a new type locomotive started hauling freight on the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad. It resembles a Diesel-electric, but it thunders like no Diesel ever built, mixing a steady roar with a high, hoarse whistle. Fifty feet away, a man has to shout to be heard. The locomotive is the first gas-turbine type to go into commercial service in the U. S.

All designers dream of locomotives that will burn cheaper fuel, produce more HP per foot of length and pound of weight, and be more reliable and easier to maintain. Whether the gas-turbine locomotive will replace other types or turn out to be just an experiment, testing and comparing will determine.

The design of new locomotives must meet size requirements, curve radii, shop facilities and turntables, and keep length under 100 feet. Tunnels and bridges limit height to about 15 feet, and tracks limit width to about 10 feet. The weight must be less than 60,000 pounds per axle, yet the locomotive must carry enough fuel for a 12 hour run. Also, the unit must be beautiful, have smooth riding qualities, be easy to maintain, and be double-ended.

The gas turbine has been most fully developed to power military aircraft, which are expected to last only a few hundred hours. A locomotive meas-



New bricklaying device saves many man-hours.
—Wide World Photo.

ures its useful life in years. Gas turbines, to be efficient, should be used in big single units. They are hard to start, need reduction gears, and must carry a very large supply of fuel because it is burned so quickly. It took the engineers five years to build this one.

The 25,000 lb. gas turbine with compressor, combustion chambers and turbine in line, is expected to run 15,000 hours between overhauls—three times as long as a Diesel. Having no regenerators, the exhaust goes right out through the roof at 150 mph. at 850 degrees F.

Popular Science for July 1949 states:

The turbine shaft is geared down to drive four generators—the same type used in Diesel-electric locomotives. These power driving motors attached to each of the eight axles. The starting problem was solved by a small Diesel engine, which drives a small generator. That, in turn, powers one of the regular generators, making it a motor. This runs the compressor until firing speed is reached. Then the turbine is started with a spray of Diesel fuel before being switched to the regular fuel.

In the new engine, a steam generator has been built in and steam coils run down through the fuel tanks, which form the base of the whole locomotive. The oil is raised to 100° F in the tank, then pumped up and heated to 200° F just before entering the ignition chamber.

The side walls of the locomotive hold the dry filter to clean the 80,000 cu. ft. of air that the engine consumes every minute. On a HP per foot basis, the gas-turbine locomotive, 53 HP/ft., com-

pares favorably with the Diesel-electric's 30 HP/ft., 50 for steam, and not too far from 60 HP/ft. achieved by the highly efficient electric locomotive.

To quote again from *Popular Science*, July 1949:

This matter of fuel consumption is one of the tough problems to be ironed out before the

gas turbine can enter into full competition with her elder rivals. Study is continuing on the use of powdered coal instead of oil. If this proves successful, future gas turbines may burn coal and the present oil-burning type may prove only an intermediate stage.

Freedom --- For Monopoly

The period of history has arrived when we must change our present method of distribution so that ALL shall enjoy the fruits and the freedom which the intelligent application of science can bestow upon us.

IF ONE can visualize an inebriate who stands drinks for the crowd but fails to consider the well-being of his own family, the picture adequately illustrates the growing attitude of American monopolists. In a price-system economy, the position of a monopolist gives him, not only an abundance of goods and services and special privileges, but also great hidden dictatorial powers over the destiny of the national family.

Power, prestige and the drive for security through the accumulation of personal wealth must necessarily be the major incentives in becoming a monopolist. Progress and humanitarianism, therefore, are incidental. So when the national family is unable to supply the demands of monopoly, its benefactors then turn their benevolent smiles upon someone else's family who will, through some direct or indirect means, satisfy their requirements. And thus it is, that the drinks, war materials, or whatever it is, are provided for the outsiders at the great expense and suffering of monopoly's own kin.

Pondering the situation from a highly industrialized civilization and from a sane twentieth-century point of view, this attitude is, biologically, most unnatural and perverted. The eloquence of the much publicized orations about 'our' great institutions and 'our' inherited and hard-won freedom, with the implication that the 'our' includes the great majority of our people, is also far off the track; for over 80 percent of the population have no equity whatever in the means of wealth production. And since freedom depends, not upon an individual's merit or moral and cultural virtues, but upon the size of his bank-account, the 'our' inferences are skits of moronic mockery which even the animal kingdom would not deign to recognize.

During the industrial revolution which has taken place on this Continent over the past 50 years, big industrialists have sought through our schools of education to impress upon our citizenry that we enjoy greater benefits and greater freedom than do the people in other parts of the world; always implying, of course, that it has been the system under which we have operated which has brought about these conditions. But the fact of the matter is, that it has been our greater resources and smaller population which have largely contributed to our more desirable conditions. Closer investigation reveals, too, that the majority of the people in many other countries, even the Australian Aborigine, have shared a larger proportion of the necessities of life which have been available to them than have we.

WORLD'S WEALTHIEST PAUPERS

Thus, in bringing out the actual state of economic conditions in America, the majority of our people have been the wealthiest group of paupers in the world. For although they have had ample resources and have assisted in producing an abundance of the necessities and comforts of life—enough for the whole of our population—all that they are privileged to do if they are unable to pay the piper's (free-enterprise) fees, is to look at them longingly. This is the type of freedom which big-business devotees' full-page ads are defining as 'our' freedom; ads which are more difficult to rationalize than certain episodes in *Alice In Wonderland*.

Only a few years back the American industrial giants did a veritable jig-dance to the tune of 'Give us the tools to produce more and all will be well with the nation.' Well, we gave them the tools in

billions of dollars' worth of Government-built war plants, war surplus equipment and direct subsidies. But we are still waiting for them to head into full production of cheap and abundant goods and services for our great American family. Instead of the promised more abundant life for which we have already paid so dearly, we have been compelled to give more and more of our personal earnings to other countries in order to dispose of what increased production there is, so that monopoly may continue to exact its increasing tribute.

The large extent to which monopolies are tightening their hold on the whole of our nation's economy is not found in full-page ads, but according to the *Progressive* (Aug. 1949) three corporations in each of the following fields produce from 66 to 91 percent of the total out-put: chemicals, farm tractors, rubber tires, copper, window glass, passenger automobiles, and primary aluminum. Three milling companies produce 38 percent of all flour; three meat-packing houses produce 43 percent of all processed meat; three dairy companies produce 44 percent of all condensed and evaporated milk and 63 percent of all cheese; three baking companies produce 74 percent of all biscuits and crackers, and three companies produce 80 percent of all soap. In the years between 1940 and 1947, more than 2,450 formerly independent manufacturing firms with \$5,200,000,000 in assets, were swallowed up to make big business even bigger.

In summarizing these and other equally significant figures, the Federal Trade Commission was said to have concluded that: 'No great stretch of the imagination is required to foresee that if nothing is done to check the growth in concentration, collectivism will have triumphed over free-enterprise.' It was further stated that the FTC did not mean the collectivism of government planning, but the kind of corporate collectivism identified with fascism. Even if American monopoly must resort to fascism, then, there is growing evidence that it is determined to attempt to maintain supreme control over our political and economic lives—by the greatest concentration of wealth in the fewest private hands ever to take place in industrial history.

To this end, and this end alone, it appears that big-business would all too readily plunge our nation into a third world conflict on whatever pretext may be concocted or available. The supplanting of the United Nations Council and the Marshall Plan—which have both been publicly proclaimed as failures—with the Atlantic Pact which is purely

a military alliance, might well verify the immediate contention.

That a new social and economic reconstruction program is imminent on this Continent then, if we are to avoid further economic chaos or another and more deadly World War in which to extend further commercial markets for the monopoly controls, is apparent on all sides. And in the years just ahead it is going to be extremely difficult for our citizens to recognize the danger signals which will be so eloquently wrapped in the words 'our' security and 'our' freedom. Our people are going to be compelled to pierce the smoke-screen of propaganda and decide once and for all just what the definition of freedom means to us as a nation and as a people, and not merely what it means to big-business.

CHANGE—OR ELSE

Since the discovery of atomic energy, many of our most learned American scientists and economists have repeatedly warned that science and natural law, not man, have decreed that the period of history has arrived when we must either change our present method of distribution in such a manner that ALL shall enjoy the fruits and the freedom which the intelligent application of science can bestow upon us, or, that we will all be destroyed by it. But free-enterprise, ever since the last great depression, has proven conclusively that it is totally unable to carry out such a venture for the simple reason that it cannot start the 'fair' price it is accustomed to demanding and receiving.

What system is there, then, that could distribute our great abundance without scattering it to the four winds of the earth in a wasteful, drunken and haphazard manner?

Economic security and freedom may be had by ALL of our people through the practical application of science to the whole of our social way of life. Another and more deadly war can be avoided, and we can dispense with the threat of further and more catastrophic depression if we install a technological control. A more abundant way of life IS quantitatively and scientifically measurable; it IS potentially possible on this Continent—here and now.

If you are genuinely interested in HOW this can be accomplished, study the literature of Technocracy. Better still, join the Organization and take its Study Course. Technocracy Inc. is a hundred percent American Organization, non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian. Technocracy is science applied to the social order.

—Helen Ittner, 12247-3.

CHECK --- and DOUBLE CHECK

The selection of goods and services—which are the well-being of the individual citizen—is not provided for on the election ballot.

IF YOU fail to understand Technocracy, it is not surprising in view of the widespread hysteria now being so assiduously propagated against social change by the fascistic reactionaries in and out of government. It is sometimes hard to keep one's mental equilibrium while this temporary hysteria blows itself out. But some day the psychic pendulum will swing the other way and most of us will again be able to think in terms of reality, which seems so nearly impossible today.

RESERVING JUDGMENT

Perhaps the best way to keep a level head is to follow the method of the scientist: namely, if the matter under consideration is of sufficient moment to be worth bothering with, simply keep gathering demonstrable data, pro and con, about it, reserving judgment until all the facts are in. We can check and balance our data from time to time and thus learn the preponderance of evidence at the moment, even though correct finality of judgment may have to await some fact or bit of evidence not yet noted on our data sheet.

Some fairly competent people are able to hold a balanced view of the social problem and carefully analyze the various proposals for social change. Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, for example, recognizes a highly significant difference between 'radicalism' (communism, socialism, or what have you) and the strictly modern Americanism of Technocracy. Here is what he says:

'Even Radicalism is hampered by the cultural lag. Instead of linking their activities and interests with a program of contemporaneous perspective, such as Technocracy, most radicals conduct their discussions and plan their program within the restrictions imposed by the dialectic of Karl Marx, who is, in a way, as outmoded as Adam Smith or Herbert Spencer. Marx knew nothing of the second Industrial Revolution or of contemporary finance capital.'

We have a form of supposedly representative political government. But what do those corporation lawyers and other politicians down at Washington know, or care, about the well-being of rank and file American citizens? Not much, so long as the said citizens keep on paying taxes and voting politicians into office. Yes, we have the form of what seemingly should be good government all right, but is it competent? *The selection of goods and services—which are the well-being of the individual citizen—are not provided for on the election ballot.* The business and political interests see to it that you never get to vote on such items as that. Once in two, four, or six years, you may vote to validate some candidate whom Business has really nominated. That is the extent of your participation in government. Now look about and see what it does for the individual citizen.

It was an earlier, Old World, business-minded form of political government that saddled upon its people the institutions of the Price System—rent, taxes, scarcity values, and business enterprise. Early maneuvering brought the essentials of that foreign government to our shores and made them the basis for our own government.

That is how we came to have money, prices, exchange values, rental charges, and taxes, all payable to a hierarchy of parasitic non-producers. Our life work, under this Price System type of government, is to maintain and extend these now-American institutions up to the point of all the tax, rental, or sale value they can be made to yield.

BONDED DEBTS SELDOM PAID

O yes, there is also the opportunity to go into debt—every man for himself and the government for all of us. Some people are timid and hesitate to launch into debt on their own initiative, so the government does it for them. The quantity of this governmental service has long since passed the point where it can ever be paid; so the government falls back on the Old World principle that the government is privileged to bond itself, not for what it can pay back, but for what it can pay interest on. So the bonded debts of government are seldom or never paid, but are reissued under another name and interest is collected for the investment bankers who, for the most part, now control the government. Maybe you own a little hundred-dollar bond which you hope to cash in ten years hence, when you'll need the money more. Question: From which tax pocket will you draw the money to meet the principal and interest, when it falls due? You know,

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

the government must first tax you before it can pay you what it owes you.

It is idle to tell you how much that federal interest amounts to now, for the human intellect has little notion what the figures mean, but it adds up to over 1 million dollars per day, just for the interest, and crowds 6 billions of interest for the year. Does the rank and file citizen derive any benefit from this interest-paying? Not the slightest. His job is to *pay and pay and pay*. Meanwhile Uncle Sam goes into debt some more, for *future wars*. It would be funny if it were not so tragic—this Price System buying, selling, interest and rent. It's the coldest war of all, and right here in our beloved homeland, America. Its terms are cold and heartless; we cannot be real friends to our neighbors, for we must always watch for opportunities to chisel them. But remember, it's *The System* that is cold; not the people.

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT

Needless to say, with all due respect to a number of fine people who have faithfully tried to make our Price System government work for the general welfare, the indications are it won't be able to survive for long at the present pace. For when a government (be it communist, socialist, free enterprise, or what have you) continually contracts debts payable to a mere handful of its citizenry, debts that we home folks cannot pay, and hands billions of dollars to foreign countries, it goes without saying that the days of that government are numbered. Sooner or later, it will and must retire from the field, because, like any other bankrupt, it cannot pay its debts. Remember that there are laws, such as Taft-Hartley, on the statute books—and more in the making—that are obviously drafted by the National Association of Manufacturers or by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and passed for the express purpose of handicapping and subjugating certain classes of citizens—laws 'to keep the workers in their place'—controlled and fearful. We need a system of controls that will function distinctly for people, not *against* them. Technocracy offers a design of social operation wherein the wholesome abundance provided by North America's modern technological setup will be for *all* American citizens, rather than for any class or group.

Please take another look at Technocracy's program; check and double check its proposals. Among other things, there will be a balanced-load production—as much produced as consumers want and of the kinds they specify. And *there won't be any*

price. Have you heard of any communist country or free enterprise setup that takes a people's order for the kind, size, color, etc., of goods they want, then lays down those goods *without a price*? And does it as a continuing, all-the-year policy of action? All your wants will be met; the quality will be the best; you will have three days vacation every week if your age is between 25 and 45, and *all the time* if you are older than that. If there is some odd item of personal consumption, it can probably be had on the same non-price basis. There will be nearly three months vacation every year—all in a lump, with no restriction of consumer privileges. Where else, if anywhere, can you get even *half* that much service? There is nothing like Technocracy's non-price services offered elsewhere under the sun.

There is only one serious qualifying condition about Technocracy. You have to stand up and *declare for it*: it won't come of itself. *Fascism* will come—unbidden, like a thief in the night; indeed is rounding the corner right now. But TECHNOCRACY, with a thousand services you never *dreamed* could be true, has to be CHOSEN. It takes a genuine interest in the welfare of this Continent and its people and a concept of large-scale scientific planning to be a Technocrat. Can you qualify? Try it!

—F. D. Linkletter, 12247-3.

SCIENCE MAY BY-PASS COAL MINES

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 7 (INS)—A revolutionary discovery that could mean replacement of most of the half million miners in the United States was announced by the Missouri School of Mines.

The school announced perfection of a method to derive the heat and energy from coal without mining or exposing the mineral to the surface. Underground electro-carbonization is employed in the process.

Mining experts said that, if the discovery is profitable on a commercial basis, gasoline to power cars and heat homes could well be obtained from coal that still remains in the ground.

In field tests, holes were drilled into the coal seams below the surface. Iron pipes were inserted to serve as electrodes along with a set of pipes connected with the electrodes to carry the gas generated by electrolysis to the surface.

High voltage sent through the electrodes heats the coal, which soon begins to give off the oil-saturated gas. By use of a cooling tower and flow meter carbonization is induced, and the gas stored in surface tanks is rich in oil, which has a heat value generally exceeding 500 BTUS (thermal units).

Dean Wilson said successful tests have been made to utilize coal, without mining it, for manufacture of gas, gasoline and coal-tar medicines.

Dr. Forrester hails the process as a major step toward saving the rapidly diminishing supplies of crude oil and gases known to exist in the world.

Developing Trends

UGH!

THE GREAT WHITE UNCLE'S handling of Indian affairs took a sharp rap from a copper-colored critic last fortnight. Nat Paddy, chief of the Paiutes living on the Western Shoshone Reservation near Riddle, Idaho, wrote a long, legal-looking letter to the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs.

He condemned the Bureau's long-range program to put the nation's 393,622 Indians on their feet economically so they could live like white men.

Chief Paddy wasn't so sure the Indian wanted to be like the white man. Wrote he: "Didn't the white man's radio and newspapers say there were 5 million white men out of work? That's 13 times the number of Indian; in the U. S. Weren't 6 million white men criminals? And weren't 8% of all white men insane or suffering from mental disorders? Forty times the Indians on U.S. reservations.

So, the chief deduced, "White man's ways do not provide very well for even the white man." His solution: "Let the red man live his own life.—Pathfinder, Oct. 5, 1949.

—'Native' intelligence!

INSIDE STORY

WASHINGTON.—Inside story of the Ford-United Auto Workers' agreement on pensions was that it could have been settled exactly one week earlier—except for one thing. Walter Reuther didn't want it settled too easily.

On Friday, September 23, the red-headed chief of the United Auto Workers suddenly broke off his negotiations. Both sides had been pretty much in agreement. Everything was going well. But Reuther told John Bugas, chief negotiator for Henry Ford:

"I can't come to an agreement without first threatening you with a strike."

So negotiations were broken off. Strike news flared in the headlines. A strike deadline was even issued for midnight, Thursday, September 29. Henry Ford had been entirely willing to give the auto workers an old-age pension of \$100 a month including government pensions, but Reuther wanted to sell his union on the idea that he was winning a tough victory.

NOTE—When the strike deadline rolled around on September 29, the agreement provided for almost the same terms as were discussed on Friday, September 23. But the intervening strike hullabaloo had helped Reuther cement his hold on the union, though disrupting relations between the union and the Ford Company.

—Drew Pearson, October 6.

—More things stink than just stale fish.

MORE FARMERS DESERTING LAND

WASHINGTON.—(NANA)—Farmers continue to desert farming and are drifting into the cities in growing numbers.

The Agriculture Department says the trend to the city hasn't declined any in the last decade, despite high farm prices and booming agricultural prosperity.

A decade ago about 23 of every 100 Americans were farmers. Now the ratio is less than 19 out of 100.

Reason: More machines are used on the farms, which means fewer workers and greater competition for the remaining farm jobs.

—But they'd still have us believe that 'machines make more jobs.' O, yeah?

D. P. CONTINGENT DUE

WASHINGTON Nov. 7.—(AP)—Forty-one states and the District of Columbia will provide homes for 1,267 displaced persons due to reach New York tomorrow aboard a vessel chartered by the International Refugee Organization.

—And, in the meantime

8 INFANTS DIE OF MALNUTRITION IN CALIFORNIA CAMPS

FRESNO, Calif., Nov. 5.—(UP)—Eight infants were dead from malnutrition today as San Joaquin Valley authorities probed labor conditions of migrant workers, living in conditions reminiscent of depression years.

Kings County health officers uncovered two more infant deaths October 28 and October 30 as the investigation moved toward the end of the first week. Fresno County officials said two children died from the same cause October 30 and November 2.

Health officials and social workers gave examples of how some 150,000 agricultural migrants live while harvesting in the multi-million dollar farmland valley.

—We have our own 'displaced persons' problem. Bringing in hundreds or thousands of European D. P.s will only aggravate conditions here and will not solve Europe's population problem.

CROSS PURPOSES?

FARM PRODUCTION is steadily lifted by more machines, more fertilizer, better seed.

Pre-war 1939 corn fields produced an average of less than 30 bushels an acre; last year's per-acre corn output was 43 bushels. Cotton farmers averaged 238 pounds an acre in 1939; last year they averaged 311 pounds. Per-acre output of potatoes, at 122 bushels in 1939-40, averaged 212 bushels last year.

In 1850 men accounted for 15% of farm-labor energy; animals contributed 79% and machines only 6%. Now machines do an estimated 92% of the work; animals and men each account for only 4%.

Commercial fertilizer is a big factor in lifting farm production. And each year farmers spread bigger tonnages on their fields. In pre-war years (1915-1938) factories made an average of seven million tons of fertilizer yearly. Last year, they produced 16 million tons of it.

Commercial fertilizer has been used most heavily by cotton farmers. Last year it made big strides in the corn country. Wheat growers are eyeing it. Yearly use may soon reach 20 million tons, farm experts say.

—Wall Street Journal.

—Science and technology could do an even better job of production if only Price System interference could be removed. But the government goes right on training its future farmers to produce more while at the same time it works desperately to cut production and keep prices so high that a great many people are actually suffering from malnutrition.

ARMS AT 10 CENTS ON DOLLAR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(AP)—The United States has disposed of approximately \$1,000,000,000 in surplus military equipment to 39 foreign nations for less than \$100,000,000 since V-J Day, a State Department report showed today.

—One way to subsidize reaction around the world.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

'PROBABLY THE WORST IN HISTORY'

WASHINGTON.—Oscar R. Ewing, head of the Federal Security Administration, has described the condition of the nation's educational plant as "probably the worst in history."

Testifying before a Senate Labor Subcommittee on legislation to provide federal aid for construction of schools, Ewing said up to \$10,000,000,000 in such construction is needed to provide a minimum of 40,000 additional classrooms over the next 10 years.

"The longer we wait the worse the crisis will become," Mr. Ewing said.—A. S. Press.

—All this and Free Enterprise too? Maybe the two go together, eh what?

SCHOOLROOM PRICES IN CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA school districts took a shuddering look at the problem created by the constant influx of new citizens into the state, found they would have to open two new 12-room schools each week for the next ten years to meet foreseeable needs. Los Angeles, with 32,000 more enrollments this year than last, estimated it must build 500 new classrooms a year to keep up with increases.

—Quick, Oct. 24, 1949.

—Well, come on, Free Enterprise. Let's see you solve this one!

HARVESTER ELECTRIC

WASHINGTON.—The USSR information bulletin, official propaganda publication of the Soviet embassy here, reports the "world's first" electric harvester combine recently passed tests in Russia. The magazine said electric tractors already are in use and described this type of harvester and tractor as machines equipped with long cables on reels which transmit electric power from mobile generating units.—Chicago Tribune Press Service.

—America's technological genius has been stifled by business enterprise; and, now, our vaunted supremacy is being threatened by the "backward" areas of the earth.

DOOMED STEEL MILLS

PITTSBURGH.—The steel industry's old-fashioned hand rolling mills are being killed off.

A typical hand mill, with a "hustling" crew of seven or eight men, can turn out between one ton and three and a half tons an hour. Red hot sheet bars, manhandled with long tongs, are rolled back and forth through sets of rollers until squeezed into sheets of the proper thickness and length. Price of the finished product: \$140 or \$150 a ton.

Contrast this with a modern continuous cold strip mill like Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.'s 70-mile-an-hour job at Aliquippa, Pa., or Weirton Steel Co.'s mile-a-minute mill in Weirton, W. Va. Or contrast it with fast hot strip mills which can do better than 250 tons an hour. The mills roll out as many sheets in a few minutes as the hand mills turn out all day. Price of the finished product: \$90 to \$100 a ton.—Wall Street Journal, Sept. 7, 1949.

—The trends are undirectional and irreversible. There can be no going back.

U. S. RENTING BUILDINGS IT GAVE AWAY

Paying as Much as \$100,000 a Year for Places to Store Grain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NANA)—The government today is renting millions of square feet of space in wartime plant and buildings it disposed of a short time ago as surplus property.

The plants which were given away—free—are being rented by the government to store surplus grain which the

NO. 153 (VOL. XIV)

Department of Agriculture is compelled to buy under the price-support program.

The Commodity Credit Corp. has revealed that it now has leased more than a dozen of the "surplus" buildings to store corn, wheat and soybeans.

—We paid taxes to buy the buildings; we pay taxes to buy the grain; now we are taxed for the use of the buildings we gave away, in order to store the grain we bought, so that we can pay higher prices for the bread we still must buy if we're going to eat.

This, boys and girls, is known as politics—and we tax ourselves to pay the politicians for doing this to us!

Did you vote in the last election—for more of the same? Why?

TUCKER PLANT MAY REVERT TO U. S.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—(UP)—Trustees of Tucker Corporation disclosed today that they will ask the federal government to take over maintenance of the firm's huge plant in a move which would end almost all hope for production of Tucker rear-engine automobiles.

The move would mark the end of Preston Tucker's dream of producing a radically new automobile and to make Chicago an automotive center rivaling Detroit.

—Here endeth a serious threat to the status quo in the auto industry.

45 TO 64 AGE GROUP, NOT 65, HELD PROBLEM

CHICAGO.—A labor specialist told an institute on problems of old age he is more worried about the economic outlook for persons 45 to 64 years old than for those over 65.

"In a few years this group (45-64) will constitute an emerging long-time problem of unemployment which will give the nation plenty of trouble, even in times of prosperity," the speaker declared.

The nation's economic and industrial system, he continued, is not well-gear'd to take the 45 to 64 group into account in employment.—Seattle Times.

—The Price System says, "retire on a pittance at 65." Technocracy says, "retire on abundance at 45." Americans, the choice is yours.

WINE FOR THE SWINE

UNDER ITS price-support buying the Government is piling up food at unprecedented rates. It has, and doesn't know what to do with, 59 million pounds of dried eggs—nine years' supply—stored in caves; 15.5 million lbs. of cheese; 245 million lbs. of dry skim milk; half of all the butter in storage in the U. S.; 500,000 bags of red kidney bean; so much wheat it now uses 36 reserve fleet ships as floating elevators. Newest development: wine and raisin-grape growers have such a surplus they'll feed 120,000 tons to hogs, with the U. S. paying \$80 a ton.

—Quick, Oct. 24.

—Technocracy long has stated that 'you can't sell an abundance.' Of course, if you want to buy it from yourself for the privilege of storing it away so you can't use it, that is still your privilege under 'free enterprise.'

PRICE SYSTEM STRATEGY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Robert R. Young of the Federation for Railway Progress, urges the railroads to abolish the baggage car, the Railroad Express

Agency, and even the "candy butcher" as "nuisances" that only cost money. Young, chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, supported a plan proposed last year by Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. Haden Alldredge. Alldredge recommended elimination of the Railway Express Agency and suggested the post office department include pickups as well as delivery of all packages up to 70 pounds. Packages above 70 pounds would be carried by an "improved railroad less-than-carload freight service." Young said the Railway Express Agency has become a "dispensing charity" to railroad stockholders who "are fed up with that kind of business."

—Seattle First Nat'l Bank Bulletin.

—When a Price System corporation proposes to turn any operation over to the government it's a sure sign that there are no more profits to be wrung from it.

BARROWS GO MODERN

THERE IS NOTHING so simple but what the ingenuity of man can make it complicated. The purpose of the complication is, naturally, to make things simpler for him.

Take the wheelbarrow. . . . Now there are wheelbarrows with built-in motor, gasoline tank, throttle, brake and clutch. Where before man was master of the wheelbarrow and it could not move without him, now he merely hangs onto it as it goes about its work. The strain has been transferred from his muscles to his nerves. The old-style wheelbarrow lay down and quit when the man did. The mechanized barrow is capable of running over pedestrians all by itself.

One of the jockeys . . . who has worked on many construction jobs, said the machine was like many another 'labor saver.' You are about as tired as you'd be at the end of an old-fashioned day, but you have accomplished two to four times the work.—Seattle Times.

—Just one more way of saving man-hours and cutting construction costs. More efficient, yes; but the wheelbarrow itself is an anachronism in this day of large scale mechanized operations. Why use manpower at all on jobs that could be done without it?

ALL OF US TO WORK FOR GOVERNMENT?

WASHINGTON.—(NANA)—Federal forecasters say everybody will be working for the government—if the present trend continues.

Only one of every 25 workers was on the government payroll 50 years ago, they say. By 1920, this ratio had become one of every 15 workers.

Now, it is one worker out of every eight, and by 1950 it will be one of every seven workers, they predict.

—Why not? WE are the government, aren't we? Maybe, someday, we can all be working for ourselves to earn enough money to pay off the debt we owe ourselves.

BRILLIANT!

FRENCH LICK, Ind.—America needs 2,200,000 more salesmen, it was declared by J. M. Stedman of Allentown, Pa., an executive of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., in an address before the annual convention of the Indiana Electric Association. "Federal Research Corp. reports show that whereas in prewar days one of 14 people was engaged in selling, today only one in 29 is so employed," he said. "Now over two million are selling, but four and a half million should be in that field."

—Seattle First Nat'l Bank Bulletin.

—Why not take in each other's washings, too? It would make as much sense.

COWS THRIVE ON SAWDUST FEED

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—Science is getting along right well in its effort to convert hay-burning cows to a sawdust diet.

Dr. Henry K. Benson, retired head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, told the National Farm Chemurgic Council some cows in the West are the guinea pigs in this experiment.

They developed a liking for a molasses made from yeast and sugar, produced from sawdust. They appear to be thriving on it. The diet has to be tested a while longer before the scientists decide it could become big business, using a great proportion of sawdust and wood products that now are mostly waste.

Dr. Benson said the yeast contains vitamins and the sugar is a high-energy food. He hopes it will cut the cost of producing beef.

The government is building pilot plants to see what the cost of production will be in large quantities. The molasses is mixed with other animal feeds.

Dr. Benson said the idea of changing Old Bossie's diet to sawdust was born in the plants the government built during the war to make alcohol from wood. The alcohol was needed for making rubber. Some of these plants no longer are needed for rubber.

The new livestock feed has been produced in pilot plants at Madison, Wis., and has been fed to cows in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

"In time we may make the timber industry so efficient, by using all its byproducts, we will be utilizing everything but the song of the buzz saw," Dr. Benson said.

—Associated Press.

The mental concept of ownership is the measure of the differentials between individuals; the sire of jealousy, the mother of crime and the major manufacturer of most miseries.

Without scarcity there is no value or price, and could be no price system. Price, value expressed in terms of money, is the measure of the variable pressure of the force of desire, a tool for the use of the chiseler, to chisel his fellows with. It has no material equivalent, no function but interference, no purpose but exploitation, no existence except an idea, an opinion, but yet as a Price System control concept it maintains mass misery and deprivation long after the physical necessity for them has passed into history, through the force of social habits or mass inertia.

The Four Freedoms, the so-called Atlantic Charter, contain a declaration against the foundation of the very system they were written to uphold. The complete freedom from fear and the full freedom from want would nullify all Price System operations.

—W. E. Walter.

COVER PICTURE

Through the rocky, timbered hills south of Mt. Rainier workmen are pushing a new highway over White Pass which, when opened next summer, will bring the cities of Southeastern Washington 77 miles closer to Yakima and the central part of the state.

—Photo by Bob and Ira Springer, Seattle.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

From the Question Period

I have only been a member of Technocracy Inc. for a short time but already my work in the study class has convinced me that Technocracy has the solution to the problems of the American economy. I have seen for myself how Technocracy, since 1921, has predicted each development of our economic life. Why, therefore, do the American public and the 'bigshots of government and industry' persist in ignoring Technocracy's proposals? You often see quite minor political figures and quite minor financial figures quoted in the press but never Howard Scott or any other spokesman for Technocracy Inc. When is Technocracy going to be recognized as a serious factor in American life? (Name withheld by request.)

Technocracy will be recognized publicly as a serious factor in American life whenever conditions on this Continent become so critical that the general American public finds it necessary to begin thinking about the necessity for social change. The war-purchased prosperity which we have enjoyed until the first of this year has made it unnecessary for the bulk of our people to think. When a man eats regularly, works regularly, draws a paycheck regularly he usually doesn't find it necessary to worry about the future of his country. Human beings react in this manner and usually adversity is the only stimulus that will force them to consider or to advocate change.

The so-called 'bigshots of government and industry' are well aware of the existence of Technocracy and its findings. In 1933 they were so well aware of it, and took it so seriously, that it was expedient for some of them to arrange a complete blackout of all information about Technocracy in the public press. So sudden was this action that in some cases newspapers switched their opinion of Technocracy from a very favorable one to a very unfavorable one within 24 hours.

Since then there have been many indications that the prospect of a mass interest in Technocracy is one of the nightmares which haunt the sleep of the big operators of our Price System. Witness the millions of dollars which have been spent to 'prove'

that machines make jobs. Witness the vicious attacks against Technocracy which appeared in many newspapers when Technocracy launched its Total Conscription program at the outbreak of the war.

As the situation of the American Price System becomes more critical, interest in Technocracy's proposals will mount and increase among the members of the general public. It will become easier to spread Technocracy, to organize Technocracy Sections, to enroll new members. As the Price System slumps toward its final impasse public interest in Technocracy will increase to a point where, as Jimmy Durante would put it, 'everyone will want to get into the act.'

What is the basic postulate of Technocracy as a body of thought?

The basic postulate of Technocracy is that 'all the phenomena involved in the operation of the social mechanism are metrical.' This challenging statement by Howard Scott, first enunciated in 1932, offers a completely new concept in human government.

The implications of Technocracy's basic postulate are as follows: All of the individual parts of the whole social system can be measured and to a reasonable extent predicted. Thus, the whole social system can be measured and its operation predicted. This being so, then the social system can be controlled, its rate of operation speeded or retarded, its output increased or conserved. This, in turn, means that the social problems of man can be examined and solved.

Our political and financial leaders today are stumbling blindly around in a maze of conflicting problems which they can neither measure nor appreciate. Because they refuse to understand this basic postulate of our civilization their efforts are doomed to continual failure. It is high time that we abrogate an obsolescent system and make way for a technological determination of social operations.

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CONTENTS

No. 158 (Vol. XIV)	January 1950
	Page
LABOR: Reactionary or Dynamic?.....	3
The Despoilers	5
War Is Obsolete	8
Veteran's Dilemma	10
Why Be Only Average?	11
The Man From Mars Reports	13
Technology Marches On!	15
Freedom—for Monopoly	18
Check—and Double-Check	20
Developing Trends	22
From the Question Period	25



Editor Lucy L. Barnes
Business Manager Rina Corcoran

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TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT ?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 50 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debt. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receive subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN ?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE ?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocrat unit.

WHO ?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party.)

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946.

OF THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT, published Quarterly at Seattle, Washington, for October, 1949.

STATE OF WASHINGTON }
COUNTY OF KING } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Rina Corcoran, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of The Northwest Technocrat and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Section 3, R. D. 12247, Technocracy Inc., 103 4th Ave. No., Seattle 9, Wash.; Editor, Lucy L. Barnes, 103 4th Ave. No., Seattle, Wash.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, Rina Corcoran, 103 4th Ave. No., Seattle 9, Wash.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the name and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

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RINA CORCORAN,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1949.

(Seal)

A. F. BRAGDON,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires Aug. 22, 1951.)

SHALE SOURCE OF URANIUM

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Two Swedish engineers—Gunnar Brundell and S. H. Tjernstroem—have discovered a cheap method of extracting uranium from shale, according to Aftonbladet of Stockholm.

Eased on a novel chemical process, the method is of great potential interest and value not only to Sweden, which depends largely on uranium extracted as a by-product from shale treated for mineral oil, but to the United States, where widespread areas of uranium-containing shales may soon be worked for their oil content, and could—thanks to the new Swedish invention—become a cheap source of unlimited supply of fissionable material.

Together with the uranium, the new method permits extraction of vanadium from the same alum shales of which Sweden possesses billions of tons.—Oregonian.

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“HOW’S BUSINESS?”

“WELL, LOOKING AT IT ONE WAY,
BUSINESS IS WORSE; BUT, LOOKING
AT IT ANOTHER WAY, BUSINESS IS
BETTER.”

“HOW DO YOU MEAN?”

“BUSINESS IS WORSE THAN IT WAS
LAST YEAR, BUT IT IS BETTER THAN
IT WILL BE NEXT YEAR.”

THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

APR. '50

IN THIS ISSUE:

- The Limit of Tolerance
- Modern Magic
- Listen, My Children
- Engineered Slums
- Economy By 'Jettison'

NO. 159 (VOL. XIV)
(2)

25¢

Sec. 3, R. D. 12247
TECHNOCRACY INC.
Seattle, Wash.





THE United States has decided —by political decree, not by democratic processes—to produce an H-bomb, which is estimated to be somewhere between two times and one thousand times as deadly as an A-bomb.

The basic theory of such a bomb has been known for some time—and by Germans, Britons, Frenchmen, Russians, and many others, as well as by Americans. Briefly, it involves combining an atom of simple Hydrogen and an atom of Hydrogen-3 (or their equivalents) to form an atom of Helium. In so doing, a considerable amount of energy is released. This is a process of fusion rather than fission. It is claimed that this process is one of the principal means by which the sun is able to generate so much energy. It is quite probable that scientists (not politicians, not businessmen) will be able to construct such a bomb.

But, once the bomb is constructed, what will we do with it? The only social objective hinted at so far is a negative one: Let us make an H-bomb before the Russians do, so we can scare them. Or, if the Russians already have one, let us have one too, so we can scare each other. Then what?

The political and business statesmanship of America has no answer. It is as impotent in the face of this problem as it is in the face of abundance of potatoes, shortage of water, depletion of our petroleum reserves, and the numerous other first magnitude problems of this Continent.

Of course, if our national policies were directed by real statesmen, we would soon make arrangements for the abolition of war. But, that would never do. For, war is good for business; and, according to the official propaganda, 'what is good for business is good for all of us.'

—Techno Critic.

Critical Comment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—The government is going to throw away about 50,000,000 bushels of surplus potatoes acquired under the farm price-support program. The potatoes cost the government about \$1.25 a bushel. Counting the throw-away and other potato operations on which it took losses, the government stands to lose a total of \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 on last year's crop. It lost nearly \$250,000,000 on the 1948 crop.

The National Potato Council wired in protest against the dumping proposal as soon as it was made public. The Council said dumping would 'place the entire farm program in an untenable position insofar as public opinion and good will are concerned.' It wanted the potatoes made available to industrial users. Mr. Brannan (Secretary of Agriculture) said industrial plants wouldn't take the potatoes

unless the government paid the freight. This, he said, would cost about \$15,000,000 more than just dumping them in the region where they were raised.

* * *

Editor's Comment: The 'surplus' potatoes cannot be given to the American consumers, since the whole 'price-support program' is intended to make potatoes scarce and high-priced to the consumers. And, of course, the consumers are charged, through taxes, for costs incurred by their government in gypping them. This is just one instance which supports Technocracy's contention that the Price System is incapable of distributing an abundance; that scarcity is necessary for the survival of the Price System. Americans, if ever you want abundance, you must first repudiate the Price System and institute Technocracy.

Price System Special!

Free Enterprise Style

The Seattle Times

Thursday, Jan. 26, 1950

For

FINANCIAL HELP 59

TO SAVE home, will sacrifice one eye for cash. 1911 Broadway North evenings.

STATE REG. LENDERS 61

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60
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APRIL 1950

The Limit of Tolerance

In the event of industrial stagnation the limit of social tolerance is only three weeks, after which there is no need for tolerance. On the average that is about how long it takes to starve to death.

VAST and undisturbed lay the North American Continent before the first English settlement was established back in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia. North America was then a land of almost impenetrable forests and rich prairie grassland, some grass so tall a man could have ridden through on horseback and not have been seen from a distance. How could this little settlement at Jamestown conceive of the size and the potentialities of North America? After nearly starving to death for the first winter in the New World because of lack of means to produce food, the position of the first immigrants to this area was indeed precarious, and a far cry from the mighty industrial machine which has been erected in their wake.

Though in an undeveloped state, North America in the early days aroused the imagination of the world. Fabulous tales spread to the Old World about the New, and with quickening tempo the settlement of America was carried on. The growth of this particular area was a 'natural,' principally because the temperate climate suited the European settlers. It was in the middle region of North America, the strip of cool land between the parallels of 26° and 55° North that the white man found paradise in the Western Hemisphere. He easily transplanted his European culture, his type of food and his stock here because of its similarity to the lands from which he came.

As the numbers of colonists increased there was a growing intolerance of the domination of England, which finally flared into the American

Revolution of 1776. After proclaiming the new republic the United States of America, American expansion continued Westward. Taking advantage of turbulent conditions in European politics, America gained control of French, English, and Spanish territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Rio Grande to the 49° parallel. These manipulations gave the United States control of 2,977,128 square miles of land area.

With the amount of land controlled by America in 1827, the Secretary of the Treasury commented at the time to the effect that 500 years would be required to settle America. There was no conception of the period into which the world was moving at that moment—the First Industrial Revolution.

A Blot on the Record

Not in 500 years, but in less than 75 years, the Continent had been crossed and settled, coast to coast. America now dominated an entity fantastically wealthy in natural resources. How these resources were to be abused will forever remain a blot on the record of human progress.

Technology was coming into its own. Political misdirection unleashed machinery, brutally, to accomplish the settling of the West. Complacent agricultural communities on the East Coast were transformed into roaring industrial centers, producing the sinews to expand. Railroads made an appearance of importance 20 years after the turn of the 19th Century. They were soon indispensable to the development of our young society. During the Civil War the government gave

away land on a wholesale basis to corporations, if they would agree to build railroads through it. The 'free land' policy was extended to anyone who would agree to abide by the regulations of the Homestead Act of 1862. Oklahoma was an outstanding example of this type of settlement.

In 1889 and 1892, two large tracts of land were given away to those persons who got to them first in spectacular 'runs.' In story-book fashion the competing settlers were lined up and with firing of a cannon as a signal, the mob cut loose at break-neck speed in every conceivable vehicle to get to and stake claims on this fertile prairie country. A very short span of years found Oklahoma one of the most tragic examples of soil erosion. The psychology of the time was to break the prairie sod and bleed the fertility of the soil. When the ground was useless, move on and let the wind blow the remaining top soil away. There was lots of land, more than we could use.

Such, too, was America's view concerning other precious resources. Even more spectacular than the short time it took to settle North America was the rapidity with which we tore the 'guts' out of the Continent.

During the period of the Iron Horse considerable progress was made toward laying waste to resources accessible by rail. It wasn't long before land, forest, and mineral resources in the proximity of railroads were badly mangled. The chain-reaction of the Industrial Revolution was unidirectional. It eventually produced the Automobile, which would consume the lethal by-product of petroleum, gasoline. America was off on another wild binge of resource destruction. The automobile demanded more and better roads and highways to run on. In twenty years a network of highways permitted us to reach more effectively into the vitals of the Continent. Vehicles of every description saturated the highway system, pulling and hauling at 'inexhaustible' resources. Still the insatiable thirst of the Price System demanded more.

Prisoners of Their Personnel

Concomitant with the development of the gasoline engine was the use of more technical skill in discovering and exploiting resources hitherto unavailable. The businessman called upon the technical knowledge of every branch of engineering to further his campaign of resource devastation, all for the pointless acquisition of monetary wealth.

More and more complex has become the industrial machine, until now the financial magnates are

virtually 'prisoners' of their functional personnel.

The role of the trained individual, technologist, engineer, or scientist, has been one of relying on the Price System demand for his knowledge. He is the builder and the operator of North American technology, domineered and controlled by the functional incompetence of business and politics. He is solely responsible for the erection of the complicated social mechanism in which we are living. He is the driving force behind physical progress. And to him and the unique combination of resources and climate must go the credit for the fact that we are the number one economic power in the world today. His skill has been used to produce only, and not to control and operate. That is what is causing America's bursting headache.

Intermittent Headaches

These 'headaches' in years past, commonly called depressions, have been of the intermittent type. Industrial expansion and the mechanization of productive methods foster them. As in the panics of 1873 and 1893, it was possible as a last resort to move West to escape the privation and poverty which prevailed during those periods of economic adversity. Free land was the 'safety valve' to keep the Price System from falling to pieces. At the turn of the 20th Century the era of land expansion disappeared for all time; that is, under the Price System. Yet, the industrial capacity to produce continued to increase. The threat of depression became perpetual. The intermittent 'headache' of depression had changed to a 'chronic' variety. By chance, rather than by planned direction, we built up an unwieldy reservoir of energy which the Price System would not permit America to use in a socially beneficial manner. It is not strange, therefore, that with the arrival of World War I America embarked on her first journey into the putridity of international politics. War was good business then. It allowed the Price System to destroy some of the surplus labor force and excess materials, and provided room for American investment in the 'recovery' of war-torn countries.

World War II was a carbon copy of World War I, only on a grander scale. Both wars serve as indictments of a system of social operation which is forced to destroy its production because of its inability to meet and successfully adjust to changing conditions. Through war and general waste and inefficiency we have destroyed four-fifths of the original timber stands in the United States. The

business world has bent every effort to ravage our last vestiges of mineral resources, and a large share of our rich soils has been washed out into the waters surrounding the Continent.

Grave as America's social and physical problems are, no genuine concern is being paid them. Only apologetic gestures are being made toward solving them. The vicious Price System psychology of individualism (the universe revolves around the individual) still reigns supreme. Meanwhile, the relentless march of events exerts increased pressure on the social structure. What is the difference between a steam boiler and a social structure in respect to pressure? Either will stand only so much pressure before the physical state is compelled to change. The point of change is the limit of tolerance. That point is being reached, as Technocracy indicates.

The immediate future, from the standpoint of engineering analysis, promises for America increasing unemployment, taxation, social problems, and danger of impoverishment of our natural resources, with social chaos as the end result of it all. Ignoring these conditions as best they can, politics and business point with pride to this picture of maladjustment. To these factions Technocracy can only award the highest achievement in the perversion of human mentality.

In the Final Phase

Technocrats are aware that the Price System is suffocating in debt in an effort to maintain purchasing power, so that the industrial machine will not be choked to death by production. It appears that the Price System has entered its final phase, which is the creation of debt beyond the income of the Federal Government, a process described as 'deficit spending.' Technocracy takes note of increasing unemployment, accurate figures for which are not available, but which is known to have thrown the Price System into a state of imbalance.

In an effort to offset unfavorable business conditions the Price System has pulled the stops on installment buying. But last reports on business failures up to the last week in December, 1949, show that failures are up to 9,278 for the year, as compared with 5,295 failures for 1948. At the same time, in spite of convenient strikes and factory shutdowns, business inventories have reached a figure of nearly \$55 billion, an average increase of approximately \$1 billion per month over a period of the last two years. But business insists that the Price System is on a sound financial basis. Business

doesn't dare emphasize the fact that the major investment of financial corporations today is in government bonds. Nor is it generally understood that the interest rate on certain issues of government bonds has dropped to 1¼ percent. Anyone who could see sound Price System economics in these trends should consult a psychiatrist. These trends have been emphasized continually by Technocracy.

In order to appreciate the analysis of Technocracy one must possess more than common sense. Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc., defines common sense as 'the residual deposit of all superstitions and beliefs up to the age of 18 years.' He points out that what Technocracy is looking for is a little uncommon sense. Intrinsic intelligence is hard to find.

The facts disclosed in the foregoing discussion of the development of North America should be common knowledge to anyone who has undertaken a study of American history, even superficially. When Technocracy puts the whole problem together in a simple way, it should be readily understood. Technocracy has a record stretching over more than thirty years of battling social inertia and stupidity. It thus concludes that our Price System educational institutions produce sterile minds, social morons. We may have an inherent mental ca-

MY TWO CENTS WORTH:

Uncle Zeke is all upset about the Hydrogen Bomb, on account of it is a thousand times as deadly as an Atom Bomb, and that is supposed to be awfully deadly all by itself. But I don't see what's the use of getting so excited. A person can be killed just by getting hit on the head with a club. If somebody hits him with an H-bomb, he might get killed a thousand times as much, but I don't see any sense in that. After all, how many times does a person have to be killed to be dead? I think it is an awful waste of energy to kill people a thousand times dead when it is just as good to kill them only one times dead. It doesn't make any difference to me what kind of weapon they kill me with, because my troubles would all be over anyway. What worries me is that they might only kill me half dead. That would mean that I would have a big doctor bill to pay, and I can't afford that.

—Ima Moron.

capacity to learn, but we must also have the ability to correlate knowledge assimilated. Even then we are not intelligent until we apply what we understand to everyday living. No person is intelligent until he is able to use all three components.

America has built a shiny new industrial machine, relatively speaking. We have built a tin-horn culture around that machine. Physical growth of North America has far exceeded the degree of social consciousness of its population. Technocracy sees the possibility of producing a well-cared-for civilization by using scientific methods of social operation. Technocracy also sees a sick people, mentally and physically, in North America, totally dependent on the operation of this Continental entity, and yet faced with inevitable paralysis of the very technical processes they depend upon to live. Webs of power transmission lines stretching to nearly every locality, unbelievably intricate in operation, bind the Continent together. The transportation system, so much a part of our everyday living, furnishes New York, it is estimated, with the equivalent of sixty miles of freight cars loaded with food supplies every day. Many other cities and towns are equally vulnerable to the effects of an industrial breakdown. All but a small percentage of the people of North America are trapped in the machine which has been constructed.

Only Three Weeks

Technocracy's accumulation of scientific data leads to the conclusion that the depression into which North America is sliding will probably result in a complete breakdown of our highly specialized culture, if scientific measures are not taken to gain control of industrial operations. The industrial limit of tolerance is measured in thousandths, even millionths, of an inch. In the event of industrial stagnation, the limit of social tolerance is only three weeks, after which there is no need for tolerance. On the average, that is about how long it would take to starve to death. Price System inefficiency and waste consuming some natural resources to the limit, will not be long in finishing them off, if present trends continue.

Technocracy's analysis represents more than thirty years of painstaking engineering research. Physical and social trends bear out Technocracy's analysis to the finest technical pin-point. The American citizen who prides himself on being a staunch and loyal member of North America is being issued a writ of mandamus by Technocracy to go into action. Too often Technocracy finds the average per-

son a victim of 'Red' psychosis, superimposed on an eat, drink, and be merry mentality. He thinks in terms of fears and political expediencies. We've tried politics for 174 years. Now let's try to be intelligent.

Since its beginning in 1919, Technocracy has pointed to the necessity for coordination of technical effort in North America, so that the many facets of our problem may be solved. The Price System is plagued at the present time with the horrifying spectre of abundance and a loss of ability to deal with this great change brought about by technology.

The Design of Technocracy will provide abundance for all North Americans, regardless of occupation or status. It is a necessity that we use a medium of distribution, rather than a medium of exchange. A study of Technocracy's Design will reveal the method of operation which will be used. The longer we wait to join Technocracy, the tougher the job will be. And this job of making a transition into technological control will be just as healthy or as rotten as every American wants to make it.

No 'point four' program nor any other assinine plan will keep the Price System going much longer. America is being forced to call upon her magnificent army of trained personnel in order that we may survive. Technocracy's Design for the New America awaits only the approval of the American public. It is time for the American people to stop merely screaming that they are Americans, and instead to behave like Americans; because Technocracy is telling us that time is running out.

—Harry Briggs, 12247-1.

'SANTA' FACES U. S. RAP IN \$15,000 YULE MAIL FRAUD

CHICAGO, Feb. 4, 1950.—(UP).—Charges of mail fraud have been brought against a 40-year-old "Santa Claus" who allegedly reaped \$15,000 in a Yuletide package-redemption scheme.

Federal agents yesterday arrested Eugene M. Stevens, Chicago, and charged him with using the mails to defraud.

The charge said Stevens mailed out 150,000 postcards with a message to the addressee that a Christmas package was being held for them. They could redeem the package, the message said, by forwarding \$1.49 for handling charges and postage.

The agents said Stevens got 10,000 replies at \$1.49 a head, about \$15,000 for the lot.

—L. A. Daily News.

—Such 'free enterprise' is possible only under the Price System. It would be impossible in the Technate. In fact, Technocracy would automatically eliminate 95 percent of all crime, merely by changing the operating characteristics of the system.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

MODERN MAGIC

A SIXTEEN hour blizzard had deposited New York's record snowfall and the great city was almost completely paralyzed. But down on Fifth Avenue, in front of a big new store building, it appeared that some kind of magic had been at work, for that stretch of pavement was entirely clear of snow. Not only was the pavement clear and clean, but the store's maintenance men could go on about their other work; their shovelling had been done for them.

'Magic?' Yes—the 'magic' of modern technology! It was magnificently demonstrated in this new solution for the age-old problem of snow removal. The problem was proved to be a very simple physical problem and the answer was equally simple fundamentally. The snow was caused by cold and therefore it could be dispersed by the application of heat. It was found to be easier to prevent the snow from accumulating than to remove it afterwards, and there can be little question that time will cancel out the cost of installing the necessary equipment. It is more than probable also that the store's insurance rates were lowered because of the lessened pedestrian hazard.

The engineering job was merely that of installing a network of pipes during the laying of the sidewalk and then pumping through them a hot solution of water and permanent-type 'Zerex' antifreeze. This product of the Du Pont laboratories is so designed that it not only prevents freezing but also keeps the pipes from rusting. Thus when there is

no snow and the heat is off the water in the pipes will not freeze in cold weather and the pipes will remain in good condition.

An item in the *DuPont Magazine* for January-February states that snow-melting installations like this aren't unique any more. The new home office of a large insurance firm in Boston has just installed one of the largest, and a new restaurant in Detroit another. Snow-melting systems have spread to other fields. Large manufacturing concerns in the east have found that they can keep roads leading to main highways snow-free at small cost. Pipes are needed only under the wheel tracks to do a thorough job of snow melting.

Money in Their Pockets

Gas stations and car agencies, too, have found that a small snow-melting system saves hours of labor . . . and that's money in their pockets. Even home owners are going for these installations. A group of them near Boston got tired of being marooned atop Snake Hill in heavy snowstorms, so they got together and buried heating pipes under the wheel tracks of a twisting, winding quarter-mile stretch of road. Now, when it starts to snow, one of them flips a switch. An oil-fired boiler and a small pump do the rest.

'Whether or not,' says the *Du Pont Magazine*, 'you figure snow-melting systems are expensive to install depends on how serious you consider the snow and ice problem. Some systems—including labor, pipe, pump, water heater, and incidentals—have been installed for as little as 30 cents a square foot of heated surface. Others have cost more than a dollar a square foot. Whatever the cost, though, you can be sure that it will save you money most winters.'

It is to be noted that as usual under Price Sys-

Right: Laying pipes in a new sidewalk for a snow melting installation in Detroit. Note the laborious hand-tool method employed, even for this advanced project.

Technocracy would make a universal application of such a system as soon as its feasibility had been demonstrated, and it would be done by the most efficient large-scale methods known.

—Photo by Detroit Edison Co.

COVER PICTURE:
New York Times Photo.

NO. 159 (VOL. XIV)



tem operation, the cost in money is of first importance. All the materials for large-scale installation are readily available, and there are many twisting, winding stretches of road that could be made immeasurably safer, but unless the property owners or the communities are very well-to-do all the engineers in the country are of no avail. Safety, comfort, and convenience are now to be had only at a price—a perfectly logical and necessary corollary of the Price System. This is the reason why our boasted 'high standard of living' is actually far below what the 'magic' of modern technology has already made possible.

In the coming Technate, such civic improvements as the above will be a natural concomitant

of scientific community designing, applied automatically for the general welfare of all alike. Installation will be on the basis of the physical requirements, limited only by considerations of optimum efficiency and the greatest conservation of our natural resources. Saving of man-hours of labor will be of primary importance, as contrasted with the present-day idea of 'making jobs' so as to distribute the current meager allotments of purchasing power.

When restrictions of price, profit and politics have been removed, a big snowstorm can well mean something for all to enjoy, rather than the source of untold misery that it is for so many today. (Photos by courtesy Du Pont Magazine.)

LLB.

LISTEN, MY CHILDREN

And you shall hear, politicians to the left, politicians to the right; politicians declaiming with all their might!

YES, in this year 1950 the politician will be ever present; in the newspapers and magazines, at clubs, at churches, at union meetings, and as an added spice to your enjoyment of the commercials over the radio in your homes, stores, depots, and even, in some cities, from radios blaring in buses as you commute back and forth to your jobs.

These politicians will be introduced to you as 'The Honorable Gentleman from—' 'The Eminent Statesman from—,' as 'Your Friend and my Friend,' and as 'The People's Candidate.' They will call each other all manner of horrible names. Then 'the eminent statesman' will shout vituperations at 'your friend and my friend'; they'll both scream hundreds of promises in your defenseless ears; and you'll fight with your best friends over 'their' oratory, and then probably wind up at the voting booth in the usual election daze. Yes, this is an election year and the campaigners will be shouting louder than ever before, because our administration and our economy are both in a very jittery state indeed.

Two months after you've recovered from the campaign 'binge' you most probably won't remem-

ber the name of the 'eminent statesman' you voted for. How many of you reading this can recall your district congressman's name at this minute? Do you know what his background, ability, and training have been for the job you put him in? Do you know how many sessions of congress he attended this year and can you name one of his specific campaign promises which has been fulfilled?

Rest assured that if you can answer our question to your own satisfaction, you are one of a very small minority of American voters.

The chances are that if you voted 'right' you'll blame the 'left' for your own and your congressman's unfulfilled promises, and vice versa. That's part of our great political game—always have someone else to blame for unaccomplished reforms, or for appalling conditions in our country. Republicans blame democrats, democrats blame republicans, farmers blame labor, labor blames big business, little business blames monopoly, and they all blame 'human nature!'

While all these different factions are busy blaming one another, there is one Continent-wide Organization which blames no one—neither individuals, nor groups of individuals, nor human nature. This

Organization is Technocracy Inc. Technocracy simply recognizes that we are trying to drive our present high-powered 20th Century civilization down an old rutted, narrow trail which served well enough for the much simpler civilization of our great-grandparents, but which is no longer competent to supply the service it is called on to give.

Technocracy scientifically analyzes our whole method of living in North America today, finds the real cause of our trouble, and proposes a real, workable solution to our problem. Blaming this or that politician or a political party for our jitters is not going to bring us security; but the objective study of our whole social and economic system will bring recognition that politics and its parent, the Price System, are no longer capable of administering our lives or our country's life. It is not a minor change in the same type of administration or administrators that is needed. It is rather a major change to a completely new economy and social structure.

Your Own Security

Now, if you are interested in your own security and in keeping America secure, then, fellow American Citizen, read on while we startle you with a few more large Technocratic statements.

But stop! Remember, we said 'objective' study. This means that you 'maintain that fine quality of mind (as you read) which can entertain a new idea, neither believe nor disbelieve it, and withhold judgment until the source observations have been verified.' One article can do no more than hint at the whole analysis and the whole proposed solution offered by Technocracy. The follow-up study and verification of our statements must be done by you, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Intelligent American, preferably in a Technocracy Study Class.

Now, since we stated that the Price System is no longer an adequate social system for our country, we'll define the Price System for you. A price system is any system which effects its distribution of goods and services through a system of trade or commerce based on commodity valuation and employing any form of debt tokens, or money. So, we have a Price System here, and so does every other country in the world today.

While a dog-cart, a camel, or a horse and buggy may still provide adequate transportation in other parts of the world, these vehicles and their drivers will certainly not serve our travel needs in North America today. Just so, the old, old Price System which was conceived in past ages of human toil

and scarcity is no longer able to serve the people or the land of North America. For North Americans and the North American Continent stand unique and alone in the world today, facing a condition never before faced by man; a condition mankind has been struggling to attain from the beginning. Our condition is one of potential abundance and release from long hours of labor.

There is the whole thing in a nutshell. We have an economic system to exchange a scarcity, but we have no real scarcity to exchange. Foodstuffs and other goods, produced in abundance in United States and Canada using only two percent human labor, cease to have 'value' in terms of money. So long as we are still trying to use a scarcity economy we must destroy or ship away our abundant produce in order to create an artificial scarcity, which can then be exchanged for a price.

Of course, there is a great deal more to the analysis of how and why we North Americans can produce an abundance of goods and services while the rest of the world still has a genuine scarcity. However, it's enough for us here to point out the crux, or the crucial point, of the problem and let you know that Technocracy has the only solution to that problem.

Technocracy is a scientific plan for the production and distribution of an abundance on a non-price basis. Technocracy was designed here in North America by North Americans to meet the specific conditions in North America. Abundance cannot be exchanged; it can only be distributed, OR destroyed or given away.

Presto ! There is Light !

The medium proposed for use in Technocracy's distribution system is extraneous or non-human energy. We all use it all of the time and yet the term itself may be strange in your ears. Energy is the ruling factor in our American way of life today. Think a moment—you flip a switch and lo! There is light—electric energy. There's a meter on your house that measures how much you use every day, every week, every month. Thus the power stations can calculate how much a community needs at each period of the day or year. You get into your car or bus or a train or plane, and presto! Extraneous energy propels you to your destination. There too, a meter measures and records how much gasoline you use to go to a certain distance. All down the line, if you will consider but a moment, we live by the use of extraneous energy. We travel, we communicate, we cook, we heat our build-

ings, and we produce 98 percent of our goods and services with extraneous energy. And every erg of it can be measured. So, the Energy Certificate, designed by Technocracy, is really, first of all, a scientific Continental accounting system. But it is much more than that. It serves also as an identification of the holder; it gives every American citizen a real voice in government; and through its use crime and malnutrition in North America would be almost completely eliminated.

When you hear the next politico suggesting that we put another patch on the old Price System suit by going in debt another few billions, or that the farmer must cut production so that prices won't fall, Technocracy asks you to recall that the same promises and suggestions are made regularly by these 'statesmen of the status quo.' Every suggestion they put forth will still always be one to support the *Price System*. It will not be for the real welfare of you and your country! The suit that fitted li'l ol' Granpop in 1880 just won't fit his strapping grandson in 1950.

Begin to ask yourself and others questions like this: 'How can any law maintain full human employment while we use one machine run by one hoisting engineer in the construction of an eleven story building?' (How many of the younger generation even know what a 'hod carrier' is?)

No, don't expect a new set of congressmen to solve this physical problem confronting us. Remember, if you continue blaming individual politi-

cians, or labor, or farmers—that's US—you and I.—American citizens, citizens of the richest land on earth; people with a priceless privilege of inhabiting a Continent where a new economy of abundance can be instituted. If we care enough—DO YOU?

We can use Technocracy's design and live, or hang onto the dying Price System to the bitter end—and die with it.

In the past, many other civilizations have died because they refused to change with changing conditions. This can happen to North America, only faster. Whether it does or not depends on how fast our patriotic, intelligent people snap out of a lethargic acquiescence to Price System propaganda and act for their own collective welfare. Technocracy will gladly make the facts available to you so that you yourself may know where North America stands today.

There are Technocracy Sections and individual Technocrats all over this Continent, from northern Canada to Panama, engaged in educating our people to the social change taking place in America. Call or write your nearest Section (or Continental Headquarters) for information on how to enroll in a Study Class. The information is available TO YOU, with no strings or price tags attached. It's your move. Don't miss the boat to the New America.

—Gladys Gorman, 12247-3.

Competition In Wastefulness

'THE DIFFICULTIES involved in keeping all of the auto industry going throughout an entire year are illustrated by this fact: During record-breaking 1949 at least one car or truck maker was idle during 29 of its 52 weeks.'

'STAINLESS STEEL producers are banking on architectural applications to step up demand in 1950. The field is so promising that the entire industry is concentrating on it. A top-level executive predicts that architectural potential, when fully realized, will be as great as the entire present demand for stainless steel.'

'THIS YEAR will see intensified American efforts to build up sheet steel export business in the face

of rising competition. Bulldozers at work right now in northern France on the Sollac mills are preparing foundations for strip mills that will give France a potent export potential. This, added to mills now planned or under way in Britain and elsewhere on the Continent will add up to a stiff sheet steel struggle within the next few years.'

—Iron Age, Jan. 5.

Editor's Note:

—Just how fast can we get rid of our irreplaceable natural resources? That is what it boils down to. Technocracy does not hesitate to say that such practices constitute Continental treason. The new proposal to issue new coins of different denominations for the avowed purpose of stepping up certain metals industries is another case in point.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

Engineered Slums

We would all like better housing and we could all have it; but we stubbornly refuse to make the operational change which alone can make that possible.

MOST of our slums didn't just happen. Actually 'we planned it that way.' Some of them, according to statements made by Bertha Paulson of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, are worse in many ways than those of central Europe and England. This is borne out also by Clarence Woodbury, who stated that the section known as New York's Spanish Harlem exceeds anything he has ever seen in London's east end or along the water front of Marseilles, both of which are notorious as slum areas.

Europe's slums are many centuries old; ours are less than two. Most of Europe's slums developed as a natural result of time and poverty; that is, they were at one time first class districts, but as more modern and newer ideas and methods were brought into being they were neglected and so degenerated into slums.

'Low Rent Housing'

The picture in this country is very different; our slums were engineered. There are exceptions of course; but in most cases they are never intended as anything else but 'low-rent housing' for 'people in the lower income brackets.' In earlier days in the big cities they were built frankly as investments for the well-to-do, and as such they returned magnificent dividends to their owners. As dwellings they were poorly designed, poorly constructed, and cheaply maintained, and they provided a minimum of comfort, health, conveniences and service; but from the investment standpoint they were perfectly engineered to house the largest number of people in the least space at the lowest cost to the owners.

Why do we continue to have slums on this Continent? The primary reason for many of our slums is our technology. Our methods of manufacture demanded a lot of people near where the manufacturing took place. Thus anything built, regardless of condition, would be in demand and occupied. If you investigate you will find that in prac-

tically every slum case it was a large manufacturing concern, or a concentration of various such concerns, that was responsible for the start of the slums. Maybe the factory has gone but the slums remain. Even today, wherever a large manufacturing concern employing a lot of people continues to operate for a considerable time, slum conditions develop in practically every case. The secondary reason is that under the boasted free enterprise system such housing, when it is privately owned, is highly profitable.

The war brought new developments in the housing situation. Private enterprise was either unable or unwilling to provide the hundreds of thousands of new units needed to house the war workers whose sudden migration mushroomed the population of many large cities. Through sheer necessity the government took over the job, with results which we all know. Space will not allow a detailed account of the plight of the many returning veterans who in large measure were forced to adopt these new slum areas because they provided the only cheap housing available to them. That job has been well done in many other magazine articles. One such article, 'Our Shameful Record in Veterans' Housing,' in *Collier's* for July 23, 1949, points out the crux of the situation in a single paragraph:

Why didn't the statesmen foresee what was bound to happen? They were sponsoring public-created slums, built with worn-out materials and assembled on the only vacant areas of our cities—the wastelands where no one would willingly live. There is a temptation to believe that the statesmen merely took the word for the deed. HAVING PASSED A FLOCK OF LAWS, THEY FELT THEY HAD DONE THEIR DUTY. (Emphasis ours.—Ed.)

This, then, was the result of the combination of profit-hungry private enterprise operating under government contracts in a national emergency in-

duced by political and diplomatic mismanagement. As of today, an even greater flock of laws has been passed, but not one of the original problems has ever been solved. And we go right on building more and more slums as our government deliberately engineers more 'low-rent housing' for people in the 'lower income brackets.'

Housing has had an interesting history here on the North American Continent. Even back to the days of the cave dwellers, it shows conditions and reflects the various phases of social change. There isn't any doubt that after the cave dwellers became accustomed to their caves and had adapted themselves to those conditions, when time and circumstances compelled them to change or perish they fought against it.

The Last Word in Caves

Likewise with the tent dweller. Having a mobile dwelling had its distinct advantages. He could follow the herds of animals more easily, go where the fish runs were taking place, and the concentrations of wild fowl, the source of his eggs and much of his meat. He could visit the berry patches and gather other fruits and nuts in season. It would be quite safe to say that after the tent dwellers became accustomed to their tents they would look askance at the caves of their forebears. What were no doubt the last word in caves to granddad were just holes in the ground to the tent dwellers.

It is the same with us today. And while we find, after they have been adopted, that the changes were generally for the best, yet they are always rebelled against even by those who benefit the most.

As the tent dweller gradually evolved into the agriculturist he faced another drastic change in his living habits; he had to stay put more or less of the time in order to reap his harvests, and doubtless this too brought forth resistance. This change was hastened by the arrival of the Europeans on this Continent, with their sod huts and other hovels occupied by farmers, trappers, herdsmen, prospectors and other frontiersmen.

The tent and cave dwellers banded together for protection against predatory animals and other tribes as well as for mutual assistance. Today, we band together to operate our technology, and in so doing we change our habits to such an extent that an entirely different type of housing is necessitated.

In its finer aspects this change, brought about through a gradual succession of styles and types from the primitive dwelling heated by fireplaces

and lighted by candles to the modern gadget-infested apartment or mansion, has been all to the good, as far as it has gone. But the changes we have experienced to date are as nothing to the changes even the next generation may see, for the rate of change is constantly accelerating. The increasing experience and participation brought about by this acceleration has tended to lessen our resistance to the everyday physical changes in our living habits. On the whole, we accept the new luxuries and seek ever more of them—if we happen to be among those favored with the means or the wherewithall to achieve them. But in this connection a new development has occurred, one which it is difficult for an intelligent person to understand.

Scientific investigation has demonstrated that a change in our method of social operation would make possible even greater supplies of both necessities and luxuries, as well as finer housing, to such an extent that everyone could enjoy unlimited participation. But, true to our ancient habit of social inertia, *it is this change which we resist with all our might!* We would all like better housing, and we could all have it; but we refuse stubbornly to make the operational change which alone can make that possible.

It has been found that the returns from slum properties run as high as 17 percent. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that, as President Truman stated in his Labor Day speech, the real estate lobby, representing billions of dollars, is literally spending millions to fight slum clearance measures and the veterans' housing bill in every possible or conceivable manner. That there are one and a half million veterans either ill-housed or living doubled up with others because there are no decent houses available at prices within their incomes doesn't mean a thing to the lobbyists or their employers, but this is perfectly natural under the Price System. They are in business to make money, the same as any other free enterprisers.

Victory Scored

The United States News and World Report for March 11, 1949, gave a good example of the way the real estate lobby works: It was announced that rent controls were to be extended for 15 months, but that applications could be made for adjustments. This resulted in the housing expediter's office being snowed under with applications, which put them weeks behind in their work, and by June the real estate men scored their victory. In an underhand manner they had succeeded in get-

ting the expediter's budget cut by \$4,000,000. Trimming its already inadequate staff to meet this cut put that office in a helpless condition. So the slums stay and continue to grow, the housing program travels at a crawl, and rents and real estate prices climb.

When the developing physical trends do finally force us to change our method of social operation, as they must eventually if we are to survive, we will find ourselves living in homes far different from even the finest of today's dwelling places. In fact the advance may well be greater than all of the advances hitherto made in man's entire history. When homes are scientifically designed as 'machines for living' instead of being built primarily for the profits to be derived in their building, and rentals, they will bring about a standard of living which it is hard for the average person to conceive. Function will be the prime consideration, of course; but along with maximum function, when the price tags are removed the entire population will realize greater opportunities for cultural development than mankind has ever before experienced anywhere.

No Excuse For Slums

Even today, on the North American Continent there is absolutely no excuse for slum conditions. We have all the physical requirements necessary to provide real homes for everyone.

The most plentiful element on earth, next to oxygen, is silicon, from which glass is made. Glass is practically limitless in its uses. It can be spun into fine cloth, blown into foam, or tempered until it is bulletproof. It can be made to bounce like rubber, or stretch like elastic; and it can be made into bricks for building houses that will be practically indestructible as well as artistic, fireproof, vermin-proof, and economical of heat and upkeep.

Another building material that is plentiful and widely available is concrete. New developments in recent years have made concrete one of the most useful and adaptable building materials ever discovered. Foam cement, developed in the 'thirties, is light and very workable, with good insulating qualities as well as accoustic or sound control qualities. It too is both fire and vermin proof. Its use, as well as that of glass in building, has been restricted because of resistance by the established lumber and other such interests.

Plastics are practically limitless in their applications in building as well as elsewhere. Their wear-

(Continued on Page 17)

TIMELY QUOTES

'An economic system which for its own safety must restrict production of the things men urgently need is one that cannot endure.'

—Sir John Orr, M.P., First Head of the FAO and Nobel Prize winner for his work in trying to feed the starving.

'I do not say that if we keep on this spending spree at the rate we are going we will soon find ourselves in bankruptcy—though that is a possibility—but I do say that if we keep on this rate our tax burden will become well-nigh intolerable.'

—Herman W. Steinkraus, president of US Chamber of Commerce.

Editor's Note:

—But scarcity is essential to Price System operation and deficit spending is the last weapon of the Price System in its fight for survival, short of war. The end cannot be very far off.

R u b b e r Y a r d s t i c k s

SUPPOSE, just for the sake of argument, that 57 million persons were actually employed full time, as was claimed a while back. That would mean, on the basis of a 40 hour week, at least 2000 hours a year each or 114 billion man-hours a year. Now, in 1937, at which time we achieved an all-time high (up to that time) in production, we used only 11 billion man-hours of human labor in manufacturing industries. Can anyone in his right mind, and remembering the amazing labor saving machinery we developed during the war, believe that we are now using over 10 times that amount of human labor? And yet we are still trying to distribute purchasing power on the basis of man-hours of human labor.

Yes, truly our Price System economy uses 'rubber yardsticks' in many ways.

CONSIDER YOUR POST OFFICE

The functional personnel makes the service as good as it is.

The political financial control keeps it from being as good as it could be.

—J. McK.

Technology Marches On!

NEW USE FOR CONCRETE

A new application for concrete has been developed by the Conspheres Co. of Springdale, Conn., in the form of a spherical tank for the underground storage of flammable liquid such as fuel oil for home heating plants. The 'concrete sphere' was conceived during the steel shortage and high prices. An inside mold is assembled from steel segments; the outside mold is then added and concrete is poured and allowed to stand for 12 hours. The inside segments are then removed through a man-hole at the top.

Because of the spherical form, all sediment collects immediately below the sounding pipe and thus can be readily cleaned out. The spherical form also gives the greatest volume of storage for a given amount of concrete. A sphere of 600 gallons capacity is 68 inches in diameter.

The company plans to grant licenses and lease the molds.

—Concrete, January 1950.

Editor's Note:

—This clever invention deserves a salute for its ingenious use of a cheap and plentiful material with great possibilities for conservation of irreplaceable natural resources.

MACHINE HAULS CRAB TRAPS TO OFFSHORE POSITIONS

SAN FRANCISCO.—(Science Service).—Crab traps and lobster pots are quickly hauled to offshore stations, guided by an operator remaining on dry land by means of an underwater crawling wave motor developed here by a chemist with a hobby for mechanics.

It is the undertow, or backward flow of the water which follows the breaking of waves on the shore, that takes the device out to sea. It is not a floating affair. It crawls away from the shore on the bed of the ocean. The greatest distance it has crawled to date is some 800 feet.

In appearance, this wave motor looks like a pair of skis upturned at both ends. Pivoted to the skis is an upward projecting plate with rockers on its lower side. The motor is directed in its outward



Spherical molds for concrete storage tank for flammable liquid fuels. Cement is poured between the molds and allowed to stand for 12 hours.

trip by an attached line, one end of which is held on the shore by the user. By walking to the right or left, he can direct the motor to the position wanted.

—Seattle Times.

MEDICINE FOR COLD AUTO ENGINES

Petroleum engineers of California Oil Co. have concocted a medicine that takes cold-weather cramps out of auto and truck engines.

The starting compound, a mixture of ether and ethyl, comes in capsule form for easy insertion into an engine on a cold day. With the aid of a simple applicator, California Oil's Chevron Starting Fluid starts a stiff engine in less than 10 seconds at—25F.

The adapter for the capsules may be installed on a dashboard or on a post under a steering wheel. The driver slips a capsule into the adapter, presses a plunger which releases the starting fluid. Then he primes the liquid, forcing it through one or more atomizing nozzles attached to the intake manifold. . . . Cost of capsules—about 9 cents apiece.

—Business Week, Feb. 18.

RED SCIENTISTS PUMP FISH OUT OF OCEAN

MOSCOW, Nov. 20.—(AP)—Soviet scientists are experimenting in methods of commercial fishing without nets.

The development of this idea is a further step in working out the technique of fish pumps with the ultimate possibility of pumping fish out of the sea.

The fish pump is a device widely used in the Soviet Union for rapidly emptying holds of fishing vessels of their catch, saving valuable time and labor force.

It pumps the fish and considerable quantities of water out of the fishing vessel into containers on the shore.

Research indicated fish will swim up an electrical current in the water in the same way that they will swim against an actual water current.

The article said a fish pump by itself, no matter how powerful and even if it is placed in the midst of a school of fish, will only drive the fish away because they will swim away from the water current leading to its mouth.

On the other hand, said Chernigin, if the sub-



Segments of inside mold are removed through the manhole.

—Photos by courtesy Conspheres Company.

merged pump mouth is made an electrode for direct electrical current flow under water and other electrodes of the opposite pole are placed strategically around it the fish in the line of flow will swim along the electrical current into the pump's mouth.

At this point they will be seized by the pump's suction and carried together with quantities of water into the ship where the fish will be stored and the water ejected.

—Oregon Journal.

No Wonder It Fell!

REPUBLICANS continually campaign on the platform of 'Free Enterprise' and cannot understand why they are licked every four years. Many people feel instinctively that 'Free Enterprise' means ruthlessness in exploiting the natural resources and robbing future generations for the enrichment of a few people now. For instance, it is claimed that it takes 2,424 acres of timber a year just to make the paper to print the 'funnies.' One-third of our top-soil has been wasted since the white man landed here. Four hundred fifty million tons of it go down the Mississippi every year—and it takes a thousand years to produce one inch of top soil! Some of our best mines have been worked out, and a large part of the metals from them is wasted in foreign trade, wars, etc. More trees can be grown in time, but metals and top-soil cannot be replaced.

An ancient and classic example of 'Free Enterprise' was the 'Tower of Babel.' The Babylonians, so it is told, decided to build a great tower that would reach to high Heaven. There was no engineer to plan the structure. Every man picked up and assembled bricks according to his own ideas, using slime for mortar, and each trying to get to Heaven first to grab the front seat. Of course the tower fell. Our nation likewise could stand a little planning and engineering and conservation of natural resources lest it, too, fall.

Unless our Continent acquires a strategic direction future generations will inherit a land as barren as the Sahara Desert. That strategic direction is available only in Technocracy.

—E. Dunlap, 11834-1.

RIGOR MORTIS?

WASHINGTON.—Bert Andrews, Pulitzer prize-winning chief of the New York Herald-Tribune's Washington Bureau, has been offered the man-size job of breathing life into the Republican Party.

—Drew Pearson, Feb. 24, 1950.

—An admission that the elephant is dead.

ECONOMY BY 'JETTISON'

*More powerful than storms at sea is a thought whose time has come;
The determination to survive when an old idea is done.*

IN THE days of sailing ships, when there was a storm at sea, in order to prevent a vessel from foundering, it was a fairly common expedient to jettison the cargo; that is, to dump part or all of the cargo overboard in order to lighten the ship and give it more bouyancy. But times have changed and with our more modern and efficient vessels jettison is now a rarity. But our American economy is still operated along these ancient sailing vessel procedures—dumping commodities overboard in every conceivable manner possible to lighten the 'cargo' and maintain scarcity control.

Since the early 30s the people on the North American Continent have been living in a progressive era of abundance in which our Ship of State under Price System control has become productively overloaded in the industrial storm of society in transition. And instead of instituting a more efficient ship of state to carry civilization through the storm in comparative safety our statesmen have resorted to 'jettison.' First, by the New Deal Administration under which production was curtailed and food was destroyed while millions of Americans went hungry.

A Heaven-Sent Dumping Ground

Second, by a nationwide defense program when war loomed on the horizon in Europe and Asia. Then came World War II which proved a heaven-sent dumping ground for our foundering economic ship notwithstanding the human sacrifices involved. Following the war came Lend Lease Aid, the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact and the various other give-away programs which have all been highly instrumental in maintaining scarcity. Consequently half the population is still ill-fed, ill-housed and without proper medical and dental attention although they have assisted in producing and have helped to pay for mountains of produce which has been stockpiled, given away and even destroyed beyond use.

According to a report on low-income families released just last November by the Congressional Committee on the Economic Report which was based on Census Bureau data, 17,500,000 U. S. families, or nearly half of all U. S. families, received less than \$57.50 a week in 1948, the boom year. And this wage, according to the respected decision of the Heller Committee of the University of California, falls far short of the amount seen as necessary to maintain an average American family adequately and decently.

'And That's Not All'

In the February 1950 issue of the *Farm Journal* government stockpiled items to date are listed as follows: 12¼ million pounds of dried eggs, 33½ million pounds of prunes and raisins, 182 million bushels of wheat, 364 million pounds of linseed oil, 15 million bushels of flaxseed, and 89 million pounds of wool. 'And that's not all,' the *Journal* continues. 'All over the country—in warehouses, caves, elevators, bins, cribs, airplane hangars, and abandoned school houses—in almost every kind of storage that has a roof—are smaller mountains of cotton, flax fiber, butter, dried milk, peanuts, soybeans, potato starch, barley, dry edible beans and peas, corn, rice, rye, hay and pasture seeds, rosin, turpentine and tobacco.'

This continued trend of 'jettison' indicates conclusively that the prime concern of our national helmsmen is to keep the market afloat by one fluke or another in order that small minority and monopoly groups may continue to pile up more and more of 'something for nothing' (as they phrase it in opposing any form of public welfare). The social needs of the people are, and of necessity under the Price System, secondary and incidental despite past and present high sounding official proclamations to the contrary.

More significant and apart from class vindication, however, is the overwhelming fact that unless

our system can continue to maintain scarcity either by 'jettison' or by drastic production curtailment through fascist or socialist procedures, our Ship of State is doomed to founder and disintegrate. In another sense, unless America can henceforth remain constantly engaged in a cold, hot or fancied war with a real or imaginary foe either on or off this planet, our 'surplus' commodity outlets will become closed in the very near future and the American people will thus be compelled to accept an oppressed and culturally degrading state of wealthy pauperism.

This factual analysis is not new to the great majority of our people. There are many who are deeply aware that our system is at the crossroads; that our economy has reached an *impasse* in which social advancement and disaster are deadlocked. They are also fast becoming aware that with half the world seeking, striving for and rapidly acquiring market independence, our own 'economy' is rapidly

losing bouyancy as well as 'face' in world affairs. And a great many citizens are asking 'But what can we do about it?'

The answer is fundamentally quite simple, and it is readily available. The answer to any given problem is often at our fingertips if the need is urgent enough to search it out. Civilized man designed, blueprinted and built new modern ships to cope with the problem of jettison at sea. Technocracy has designed an all-American social blueprint to cope with the unique problems facing this Continent—America's social transition into an era of abundance.

Technocracy urges North American citizens to familiarize themselves with the fundamentals of the problem before us, and thus be in a position to take the correct action when it becomes necessary to 'abandon ship.'

—Helen Ittner, 12247-3.

ENGINEERED SLUMS - - -

(Continued from Page 13)

ing qualities, color possibilities and finishing characteristics, to say nothing of the ease with which the lady of the house can clean them, make them ideal for inside finish and decoration purposes; and they are for the most part made out of waste products and easily replaced agricultural products.

Air conditioning is another important item for our future homes, for there is no reason why it should not be universal on this Continent. With only clean air entering a house it would be so clean that the only reason for redecorating would be to satisfy the desire for a change. Consequently also, the general health would be improved.

Soundproofing, too, could be enjoyed by all. In the home of the future you could have a jive session in one room and a bridge party in another without disturbing the sleeping children, for they would not hear the noise. And improved lighting will add to the joy of life by relieving strain and nervousness which in turn lead to other disorders. No reason why it cannot be controlled automatically as the sunlight varies, thus reducing personal responsibility and reducing fire hazard.

When price tags are removed the size of the

home can be adapted to the needs of any size family, instead of working in reverse as it is today, when the larger families as a rule have the least room because they cannot afford larger quarters.

There will be no need for laundering facilities in the homes of the future. Outside laundries will take care of that function, as other outside plants do of baking and canning today. Cooking is another function that can be removed from the home if so desired, for central kitchens can do an A-1 job of it when price is no consideration. For those who like to cook at home the very finest modern facilities, such as radar cooking, etc., will be available. Disposable dishes or dishwashing machines will remove the drudgery and the self-appointed tasks can be fun.

All of these things are possible today, but only for those who can ignore the price tag. Tomorrow they must be made available to all alike or else none may enjoy them, for the present method of operation on this Continent is doomed to be submerged in the abundance it has created. Most people think that in order to have fine homes they must have lots of money. As a matter of fact, not until we get rid of money entirely will it be possible to eliminate slums and raise the general standard of our housing.

Technocracy is a scientific design for the achievement of engineered abundance and security for all. If you really are smarter or more sophisticated

(Continued on Page 20)

« Developing Trends »

ISRAEL LOADS FIRST SHIPMENT OF FRUIT FOR U. S.

HAIFA, Israel, Feb. 20.—(AP)—The first shipment of Israeli citrus fruit to the United States is being loaded for export.

Some 5,000 boxes of oranges and a few hundred boxes of lemons will be shipped in the American Export Line freighter Exurdon from Haifa.

Port officials said the consignment is "an experimental export" to determine sales possibilities in the American market.—Times, Feb. 20, 1950.

FRUIT TOO PLENTIFUL

WENATCHEE.—A surplus of fruit in the Yakima valley was decried at the opening session of the Washington State Horticultural association convention here. Roger Neal, president of the State Peach council, said that while other areas have marketing agreements, all residents of the lower Yakima valley have too many peaches. He said there was no control of low-grade fruit. "One sure way of solving all fruit marketing problems," he said, "is to use tractors equipped with bulldozer blades."

—Journal of Commerce, Dec. 7, 1949.

—There's something rotten, and it isn't in Denmark and it isn't just fruit.

TWO BILLION ASKED FOR CROP SURPLUS

WASHINGTON.—(NANA).—Farm officials are asking Congress for another \$2,000,000,000 to buy up crop surpluses, while starting the destruction of the first batch of \$60,000,000 worth of potatoes.

Privately, Commodity Credit Corporation, which does the buying, makes no attempt to hide keen dislike of what has to be done under the price-propping law.

"This is just spend-and-waste," remarks one top official. "But it's Congress' fault; they passed the law."

Furthermore, officials said, there's no chance Congress will change the law. It's an election year, and no politician votes to take away subsidies before an election.

—Yes, the politicians are smart—at your expense. Are you going to get wise? Or will you vote for more of the same? No; changing over to another party won't make any difference. They all have to play the game according to the rules. But if you will, you can insist on playing an entirely different game—a game in which nobody loses.

GOVERNMENT LEFT HOLDING 'POTATO BAG'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—(UP)—For one cent the government will sell you a brand new burlap sack worth 17 cents.

There's practically no limit on the number you can buy—hundreds, thousands, millions.

But there's a catch to it.

You also have to take the 100 pounds of potatoes in the bag. They're free, but you can't eat the potatoes or let anyone else in this country eat them. If you do, the government will charge you \$3 a bag.

And don't try to throw them away either. If you do, the government's charge is \$1 per bag.

You have to export the potatoes and you can't ship them to Canada, Cuba or the Caribbean.

Suppose you decide to send them to Europe. That's when your trouble begins.

It costs about 30 cents per bag to ship the potatoes to port from country shipping points up in Maine, where most of the potatoes are stored.

Then, it costs another \$1.50 to get them across the ocean. If you can find an European buyer who'll pay \$1.81 per bag, which officials say is doubtful, you'll break even.

Not so Uncle Sam. He loses \$2.09 on every 100-pound bag you buy. The one-cent export deal is part of the government's program to get rid of—at any cost—surplus potatoes farmers have produced under the price support. Officials doubt it will help dispose of many of them.

—Wenatchee Daily World.

—No comment. Everybody's getting 'regusted.' We only wonder how long it will take you to 'get up on your hind legs' and do something except howl about it.

SCIENCE SCORES WITH CROP YIELD

IN THE YEAR 1932 corn was planted on 113,024,000 acres of U. S. farm land. The total yield for that year was 2,930,352,000 bushels, an average of 25.9 bushels per acre.

In the year 1946, 3,287,927,000 bushels were harvested from plantings on 90,027,000 acres, representing a per acre yield of 36.5 bushels—due to hybrid corn on a large scale. This has freed 23,000,000 acres of land for the growing of other crops or for inclusion in a rotation and conservation scheme to provide a hedge against soil fertility exhaustion.

—W. Gordon Whaley, in Scientific Monthly, Jan. 1950.

—Thus science raises ever higher the potential living standard of all the peoples of the earth; but on this Continent the result is more and more confusion because we refuse to let science have an equally free hand in working out methods to distribute the products which are the result of its findings.

ECONOMIC TROUBLE SIGNS SEEN IN WESTERN GERMANY

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The trustworthy International Trade Winds say there's economic trouble brewing in Western Germany. Unemployment is steadily increasing, while retail shops are full of merchandise. How come? Consumer goods were produced in volume, but wages didn't keep pace with rising prices. Result: Folks haven't the funds to buy, and reduced sales bring about less need of production, which brings about added unemployment.

—Oakland Tribune, Feb. 19, 1950.

—Looks as though the Western Germans have learned well what our free enterprisers had to teach them. Now, why don't we withdraw and watch them get out of the mess? Maybe we could learn something from them.

'FREE COMPETITION' HELD NATION'S NEED

WASHINGTON — (CDN) — Opponents of "Trumanism" are shifting from use of "free enterprise" to "free competition" to describe their conception of a system that keeps a nation healthy and strong.

—Could it be that the term 'free enterprise' is acquiring a bad odor?

JOBLESS WORKERS AT RICHLAND SERIOUS PROBLEM

RICHLAND, Wash.—More than 5600 jobless construction workers are proving a serious problem to labor, welfare, and employment officials here and in nearby Kennewick and Pasco. Union offices at Pasco report that 5600 men have besieged the labor temple hoping for work on the coming construction program at the atomic energy installation. Hiring is not expected to start before April. Employment officials at General Electric Co., main contractor to the U. S. atomic energy commission for the operation of the Hanford atomic works here, and Atkinson-Jones Co., sub-contractor for the construction job, point out that this figure does not include hundreds of men who are seeking jobs here but are barred from the union until the surplus thousands have been employed. Figures furnished by Ray Clarke, representative of the Operating Engineer Union (AFL), show that union offices in Pasco have lists of more than 5000 workers waiting for jobs.

—Journal of Commerce, Seattle.

—'Abundance destroys value' applies also in the case of man-hours of labor; but his own man-hours are all the average man has to sell. Not even his union can create a market where there is no market. He will have to look to science for the answer.

NEW PLAN DRAWN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON. — (NANA). — White House bigwigs are evolving a new plan to combat unemployment in the United States.

The wraps haven't been taken off the new plan yet, but Dr. John R. Steelman, presidential assistant, will be the top man of the setup.

A central office is being created in the Labor Department to coordinate special-project job planning with state and local governments.

The White House has been concerned about the rising unemployment situation since an official report indicated the number of unemployed is now at a new postwar peak of 4,500,000.—Seattle Times, Feb. 25.

—But no amount of 'alphabet soup' can solve the problem of our national malnutrition.

3,500,000 PAST 65 HAVE NO INCOME

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(AP).—The Census Bureau reported today that 3,500,000 Americans more than 65 years old have no cash income at all.

This group makes up nearly one-third of the 11,000,000 persons in that age group, not counting inmates of institutions.

The bureau said the remaining 7,500,000 had a median cash income of \$808—that is, half of the 7,500,000 had less than \$808 and half had more.

—So this, friends, is what we have to look forward to for our old age in this land of wonderful opportunity! How do you like it? Are you going to accept it meekly, or will you rise up and demand a change? You can have a change, if you yell loud enough.

USE IDLE U. S. AID GOODS, GREECE TOLD

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 18.—(AP).—The Marshall Plan's No. 1 man in Greece has ordered the Greek government to put into circulation thousands of tons of American aid supplies left idle on the docks of Piraeus, some of it since 1946.

Paul R. Porter, economic cooperation administrator here, in a firmly worded letter to Greece's coordination minister, Stephan Stephanopoulos, threatened to suspend all purchasing rights of ministries which do not move supplies from the docks by February 1.

—Do as we say, not as we do.

JOINT STAFF CHIEFS 'HORRIFIED' OVER GI SLUM HOUSING

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 7.—(I.N.S.)—America's joint chiefs of staff today joined in expressing "horror" over housing conditions for American personnel at Pacific military installations.

Gen. Omar T. Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, described housing conditions for personnel in the Pacific as "military slums."

* * *

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Feb. 1.—(AP).—The United States Army in Germany today tackled its housing problem with a program to eliminate shortages and substandard conditions.

Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, has issued a directive for the improvement of housing for occupation personnel in Germany. He said the Army will spend \$110,000,000 on the program if Congress provides the money.

—Our official concern over housing seems to increase in direct ratio to the distance from home.

SOLONS LAUD CO-OP HOUSING IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(AP).—Five lawmakers who toured Northern Europe last year reported to the Senate yesterday the Scandinavian countries and Holland use cooperative housing systems "with much success to solve their housing program."

The slums in Europe aren't as bad as some in America, they said.

The five senators—members of the banking committee—avoided recommending the co-op system to end housing shortages in the United States.

—Of course! Surely no one would expect a politician to 'stick his neck out' like that. Besides, who wants to end the housing shortage? Hardly the representatives of free enterprise, for look what that would do to the real estate business! But don't take our word for it; ask the real estate lobbyists.

MORE AND MORE FORGOTTEN MEN

A UNITED PRESS survey of conditions in 45 larger cities of America indicates that "skid road" populations are steadily increasing and that hardship and suffering will be greater this winter than in many years, possibly as bad as the darkest winter of the depression.

An estimated 95,000 "forgotten" men are living in the blighted districts of Los Angeles, Boston, New York, Chicago and New Orleans alone. Thousands of others are barely existing in other large cities throughout the nation. Welfare workers state that the conditions under which the skid-roaders live are unbelievable to most of our people and very few cities are doing anything towards remedying the deplorable situation.

The survey reveals a grim picture of an army of derelict men, stripped of pride, clothed in castoffs and, in most cases, willing to do anything for the price of a drink. They sleep in alleys, doorways or in vermin-infested flop joint bunks. Mission houses are able to accommodate only a small percentage of the homeless. They poison themselves with wood alcohol, bay rum, canned-heat and fortified wine. And young men in greater numbers than ever before are "hitting the street" out of work and discouraged. Some are there because of family troubles or are badly maladjusted for other reasons, the survey shows. Many of the younger "forgotten men" are World War II veterans. They have lowered the average skid-road age from 60 to 40 since "peace" came. In addition, old-timers, who were absorbed by war jobs, are back again, stumbling along the curbs of the derelict districts of big cities. The situation will grow worse as fall turns to winter and har-

vest and other temporary seasonal work comes to an end. We talk loudly about our high living standards but we forget the forgotten men of the dingy, filthy skid roads in all large cities—the thousands who have lost ambition and have little or no incentive to help themselves out of the mire into which they have sunk. They are damned for their shiftlessness and their drinking while others take their profit on miserable traffic in body-destroying, mind-killing and soul-dwarfing concoctions that are making life a hell on earth to increasing numbers of our forgotten men everywhere.—Daily Journal of Commerce, Oct. 25.

—America's D.P.s! The past winter has done nothing to alleviate their condition, but we don't hear the free enterprisers bragging about this phase of the 'American way of life.'

Of course these men still have their 'freedom.'

U. S., EUROPE FACE ECONOMIC CRISIS, MOLOTOV TELLS RUSS

WASHINGTON—(NANA)—Vyacheslav M. Molotov, top member of the Soviet Politburo, is telling Russians flatly that "a new economic crisis" is developing in the capitalist countries of America and Europe.

Molotov says this development "can no longer be concealed" and that the ranks of the unemployed and the semi-employed are swelling by the millions on both continents.

Molotov declares in part:

"Before everyone's eyes the general crisis of the capitalist system is becoming more profound, with new states dropping out of the system and capitalism no longer having any prospects of general development."

—Seattle Times, Jan. 18.

—Free enterprise, to save face, must prove itself superior to government enterprise.

U. S. AND SOVIET ARE BOTH 'TECHNOCRACIES'

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The view that the United States and the Soviet Union are socially a good deal alike and are similarly, if not equally, menacing for Europe was forcefully expressed today by a distinguished French novelist, Francois Mauriac on the first page of the conservative newspaper Figaro.

"It is not what separates the United States and the Soviet Union that should frighten us, but what they have in common," wrote M. Mauriac. "Those two technocracies that think themselves antagonistic are dragging humanity in the same direction of dehumanization." For the inspiration of this article, M. Mauriac gave credit to Andre Siegfried, French professor of political science who recently visited the United States, where he is widely known and read.

These philosophical voices are raised in criticism of the American way of life—which they consider very alien to, and even menacing for, Europe—just at the moment when other voices are raised against the North Atlantic Treaty and in favor of neutrality for Western Europe. The United States seems to be catching it on all sides in France these days. M. Mauriac is a Catholic polemic.

—New York Times, Feb. 21, 1950.

—The voice of European fascism.

WALES COAL FOR U. S.!

LONDON—(CDN).—British Laborites will make much of arrival early this month in Boston of a British ship with cargo of 3,500 tons of coal from Wales. They'll call it an extraordinary sign of recovery in the isles. What will John L. Lewis call it . . . !

—Coals from Newcastle!

RESERVE SYSTEM FEARS 'BUST,' BANKER SAYS

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Federal Reserve System fears that present prosperous conditions "may roar into an inflationary boom and bust," a banking authority said today.

Elliott V. Bell, former superintendent of banks of New York State and now chairman of a public hearing house, said the Federal Reserve would like to be in a position to check such a boom before it is too late by a judicious use of open-market operations.

Speaking at the 22nd annual midwinter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association, Bell said the Federal Reserve System, however, was suffering from frustration arising from the fact it had not been demobilized from its wartime status.

The system is "subservient to the Treasury," Bell said. By selling U. S. Treasury securities from its portfolio, Bell said, the Federal Reserve could contract the money supply, tighten credit and thereby curb inflation.

—Associated Press.

—Manipulating the financial system is not the way to solve the problem of this Continent.

TWO-WAY TRADE

WHILE GENERALISSIMO FRANCO talks anti-Soviet, he is reported doing a nice piece of business with them. The two-way trade is being handled via agents in Iran, Afghanistan and Egypt. Franco's textiles, lead and mercury for Stalin's cotton, petroleum and fertilizer.

And did you know that Chase National Bank Vice-Presy Alfred Barth is in Spain discussing a \$25,000,000 loan? A like amount was arranged last year, with 100 percent collateral in gold posted in London. The new loan will be made if the collateral is as good.

—Oakland Tribune, Feb. 19, 1950.

—A leak in the dike of the Cold War.

PRICE SYSTEM PRESSURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American Medical Association trustees called today for a mandatory levy on its members of 3½ million dollars annually for an unprecedented, all-out battle against "socialized medicine." Dr. Ernest E. Irons, A.M.A. president, told the organization's 191-member house of delegates that the administration is making a new attempt to "nationalize medicine." The proposed dues program would collect \$25 a year from each of the A.M.A.'s 145,000 active members, with a penalty of membership forfeiture if payment is not made within 30 days.

—Adapted from Seattle "P.-I." by Seattle First National Bank Bulletin.

—Note the 'mandatory.' They're getting desperate; but eventually they will learn that the day of the free-enterprisers, even in medicine, is nearly done.

Engineered Slums

(Continued from Page 17)

than your forebears you will make an effort to overcome your aversion to change by investigating Technocracy. You will then be in a position to help eliminate forever the engineered slums that are such a disgrace to a so-called enlightened people.

But remember—the job cannot be done merely by passing another 'flock of laws.' It must be done the scientific way—the way of Technocracy.

—J. T. Ness, 12247-3.

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

PRICE SYSTEM DICTATOR - - -

EVEN though the situation is fundamentally tragic, yet there is also an element of humor in the inability of the Price System administration to give New Yorkers enough water to drink. In spite of severe drouths there still is a veritable abundance of water in the adjacent rivers and lakes and, according to recent news reports, five years ago the city engineers had plans laid for the expansion necessary to provide for the enlarged demands anticipated by this time. Except for the 'dictation' of the American dollar there would have been no such water shortage as the great city experienced. In other words, the Price System cannot even distribute water!

The press has announced a coal shortage in 36 cities—another demonstration of the inadequacy of dollar-dictated production, distribution, and service and security protection. Remember that prior to World War II American Free Enterprise, dominated by the American dollar, sold the North American Continent so short of mineral war materiel that our people had to put on nation-wide drives for scrap iron, copper, etc.

A farm organization leader was quoted as saying that the prosperity of the farmer depended on export volume, the stability of the currency, and the domestic demand (the purchasing power of the consuming American public). Today it is supported by federal tax funds expended through parity payments, subsidies, government purchase and storage, and government-created foreign markets financed by government loans—a further demonstration that an abundance cannot be distributed at a price. An abundance can be distributed to the consumers only as a profitless gift; but under the Price System we simply cannot afford to make ourselves the recipients of that gift!

The Price System was evolved to operate in a social order of scarcity. Today, in the presence of a potential abundance of both commodities and labor, the American dollar dictates the maintenance of an artificial scarcity. It predicates distribution on profits returned. Profits tend to concentrate wealth and necessitate an economic field for expansion. In the operation of the Price System, the dollar dictates competition; competition forces strife; strife leads to aggression; and aggression re-

sults in wars (strikes and cold wars) domestic and international.

In the social realm, the dollar dictates to the employer group and the ranks of labor. It dictates in the educational field; to every pressure group in politics; in research efforts affecting conservation and progress; in religious endeavor; and in the establishment of peace, domestic and international.

The dollar-dominated free enterprise administration is SPENDING \$1,314,000,000 TO ARM ALIEN POTENTIAL FOES. It asks congress for only \$5,000,000 for internal flood control and waterways repairs.

What is it that validates all debt? Not money. Currency inflates and deflates. Witness the decline in purchasing power of the American dollar during the past half century; also foreign currencies. Not property. It depreciates and becomes unmarketable. Not investments. They combine the risks of both currency and property. Not hoarding. Today we are off the gold standard with a greatly devaluated gold dollar. It failed to maintain production, distribution, and services during the economic crash of 1929. Why?

Technocracy informs how the domination of the American dollar can be succeeded by an orderly transition of the control of the operation of the physical mechanism of production and distribution. The dictates of the American dollar for the maintenance of an outmoded Price System imperil both public well being and North American Continental security. Science and technology can successfully achieve where dollar dictation is predestined to fail.

Technology has doomed the dollar to complete obsolescence.

Technocracy is a scientific design for the operation of our physical social mechanism without the use of money. Technocracy dictates abundance for all North Americans.

—Lewis E. Frazeur, 12247-3.

WATER SHORTAGES do not come unannounced. Behind each one there is usually a history of disregarded warnings and of engineering-planning rewarded only by procrastination. New York City offers the outstanding current example.

Two decades of events attest to the fact that planning by the city's Board of Water Supply was timely and adequate. They also reveal that approval of proposed projects was so seriously delayed by judicial and financial entanglements that completion of additions for present demand is still at least five years off.

—Engineering News Record, Dec. 22, 1949.

Monument - - - To INCOMPETENCY

*What say we call in the Engineers
before it is too late?*

GRAND Coulee Dam, the widely acclaimed marvel of engineering skill, is not so generally recognized for what it represents from another angle—a monument of political incompetency.

Soon, water will be flowing through the ditches of the Grand Coulee Project to irrigate thousands of acres of some of the best land man ever trod. This land, if properly and scientifically farmed, could produce nearly all the food, of kinds suited to its climate, that the present population of this country could use, excepting perhaps grain. It could have been a completely electrified inland empire, with water transportation to carry a large part of its products to other parts of the country.

If it had been left to the engineers, the Columbia River would have been backed up into Canada and the dam would have been built high enough to allow the water to flow by gravity into the canals. This would have saved a vast amount of power now being used for pumping and would also have made possible the generation of a lot more power. But no, we couldn't put water across that imaginary line which forms the political boundary between us and our good neighbor to the north.

Under truly scientific management, this fine land would be farmed in large units averaging some 25 miles square, using large scale machinery and very little manpower. The people would live in well located centers having all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of a large city. But no, again. That would be really efficient and it would have to be non-political.

The political bosses decree that this land must be worked in small 'family size' units, with small machinery and hand tool methods, in order to create jobs and living space for a large number of people; and if present trends are any indication, those people will be paid more for what they don't raise than for what they do, or will be paid for destroying produce after they have raised it. For under an economy of controlled scarcity it will be im-

possible to sell much of what can be produced on this land even when worked in small farms. Present experience is demonstrating this. *Abundance cannot be sold; it cannot be distributed at a price.*

Bringing this land into full small-farm small-tool production will attract a large number of seasonal workers, many of whom will not make enough money to move somewhere else when the work is done; so, as in California, Washington State and Uncle Sam will have to carry a larger relief load. We don't have to import D. Ps. We make 'em! Babies are dying of malnutrition in many places now.

To be a success Grand Coulee must be part of a Continental plan. Power, irrigation, and transportation must be tied in with a Continental Hydrology—not just the State of Washington or even just the United States, but the Continent of North America. The ownership of a small tract of land in the Grand Coulee Project will provide security for no one, but it will provide many headaches.

America, wake up! We have let the financiers and politicians mess things up too long already. What say we call in the engineers before it is too late? They, and they only, are capable of solving our physical problems. The plans and blueprints of Technocracy are ready. The old Price System is losing altitude fast and is due for a crash—and no crash wagon standing by!

So, let's get ready before it is too late. Join and study Technocracy, for there is no prosperity around the corner. This time we must institute a planned social change. America's worst enemy is ignorance. Learn the facts and they will dictate how you must act. Technocracy has the program which will provide abundance and abolish incompetence.

—E. V. Tyler, 12247-3.

"FAULTY" TEACHER TRAINING RAPPED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(AP).—The National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards said today it is becoming deeply concerned over faulty training of teachers.

The commission, a part of the National Education Association, said a national conference on teacher-training standards will be held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., June 28 to July 1.

"The formal education of teachers takes place in such a great number of institutions of such varying types and quality that the preparation of teachers does not always meet the needs of education for these times," the commission said in a statement.

"The profession itself is becoming deeply concerned over this fact."

—The Price System cannot stand to have TRAINED teachers; it wants only indoctrinated teachers.

From the Question Period

? ? ?

Why is the Energy Certificate the best available method for distributing the goods and services that people want here in North America.

The Natural Cost of each and every item is the measurable energy needed to produce and deliver it. This is not true of money cost and sales pricing, which represent the whim of the seller.

Using the Energy Certificate as a means of inventory and control, supplies are produced, not for sale, but for the known demand of the kind and quantity of goods that people are choosing for their own consumption; no waste; no unwanted goods.

The item transferred is not a sale, and the Energy Certificate cancelled is not money. Rather, it is a record of what is consumed, and where; and,

incidentally, by whom, should that record be needed. It is a constant inventory and also a record of demand on which supply can be based.

The Energy Certificate as a distribution agent contemplates a producible abundance for everybody when there is no price to interfere with natural demand. This can take place only in continental areas blessed with varied and abundant resources and far advanced in the science and equipment of industrial arts, along with trained personnel for competent operation. North America is equipped and competent now. Russia has a similar backlog of resources, but she will require 20 to 40 years to equip and train her people. In other words, North Americans can, if they will, begin almost immediately the program of serving our peo-

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It is A MEDIUM OF DISTRIBUTION
 A CONTINENTAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
 A 24 HOUR INVENTORY
 IDENTIFICATION & RECORD OF HOLDER
 GUARANTEE OF SECURITY

It is not A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE
 SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION OF 'VALUE'
 SUBJECT TO THEFT OR LOSS
 SUBJECT TO HOARDING OR GAMBLE
 A MEANS TO WEALTH OR PRESTIGE
 A MEANS OF CREATING DEBT

ple nearly everything they may legitimately want.

Whether or not the Energy Certificate is the 'best' means of accomplishing the distribution of goods and services, the fact remains that *the only way an abundance can be distributed is on the basis of its scientifically determined cost in energy, because energy is the only common denominator of all production.*

—F. D. L.

Why is the American Price System breaking down?

The American Price System is not 'breaking down' in any literal sense of that term; rather, it is becoming hopelessly constipated, because it is no longer possible to supply enough purchasing power to enough people to buy the tremendous quantity of goods and services which we can produce. Through the use of modern automatic equipment we have, at last, solved our production problem. We can produce an abundance of anything we want, as we proved during the last war. The same modern automatic equipment has made it impossible to employ large portions of our population in productive operation.

The American citizen does not produce for himself as did our ancestors. He lives on the mass-produced products of industry and agriculture. Mass production can be supported only by mass sales. Mass sales can only be maintained when mass purchasing power is constantly placed in the pockets of the consumers. The only way that the bulk of the consumers can obtain purchasing power is to sell their time and effort, their man-hours, to the employers in exchange for wages. Since 1929 it has been impossible for a large and growing group of our people to do this because modern equipment needs fewer manhours to produce an equivalent amount of goods. As total manhours in industry and agriculture decline, wages and salaries decline also and the Price System is deprived of the purchasing power it must have to operate.

We can think of purchasing power, wages and salaries, as the mainspring of the Price System. As this spring is cut down little by little the Price System has less and less drive. Relief, World War II, the Marshall Plan, all of these emergency devices are keeping the Price System moving a little longer. But a time must come when these palliatives will not be sufficient.

In 1919, the total manhours used in industry were greater than ever before or since, except for a short period during World War II. Since 1919 the total manhours in industry have been oscillating stead-

ily downwards. During the same period, the amount of goods and services that we could produce has gone steadily up. The gap between what we can produce and what we can buy is widening steadily.

In view of these facts we must realize that unless the Price System can invent some way of getting mass spending power into the hands of our people, other than having them work for it, a congestion of the Price System is unavoidable. And it is not possible to provide our people with enough spending power within the framework of our present system.

What is meant by the term 'Price System?'

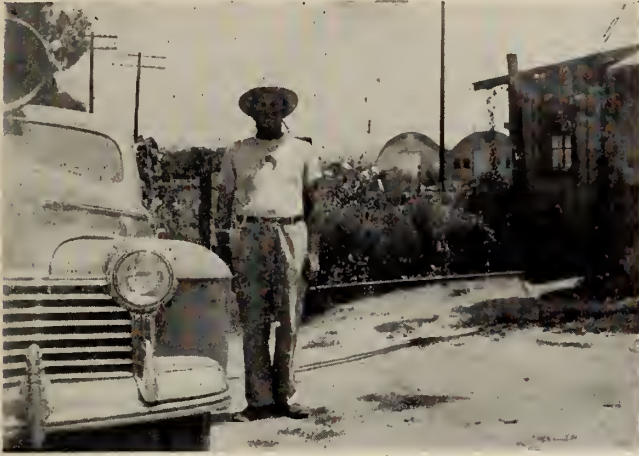
A Price System is any social system which distributes its goods and services by trade and commerce based on valuing each article or service in terms of some one commodity. In other words, a Price System places a value on each article or service being distributed, in terms of one special commodity. In America, theoretically at any rate, we value everything in terms of gold. Actually we use debt tokens, money, which is a promise to pay.

In order to facilitate exchange in a Price System, various forms of money are used. We use debt tokens in the form of checks, bills, drafts, vouchers in addition to the actual coins and paper dollars. Actually, most exchanges in a modern Price System are only changes in markings in a ledger. The whole transaction is carried out on a credit basis. However, the transaction is still a Price System operation. The article or service to be exchanged has a monetary value set on it.

Except for the barter economies of very primitive peoples there are no other systems except price systems operating in the world today. It should be remembered that the outstanding characteristic of prices and price systems is that they function only when a scarcity exists. Whenever any commodity becomes too plentiful, as water is in some parts of the world, its price becomes low and lower until it cannot be sold in a Price System.

In a Technate, the Price System will have to be discarded. Abundance will make it impossible to set a price on goods and services. Instead the energy cost, the amount of energy degraded in providing the article or service, will be calculated for each article or service. That amount of energy credits, in the form of energy certificates, will be surrendered by the person receiving the article or service. This energy system will permit a balanced relationship between production and distribution. Such concepts as inflation and deflation will no longer have any meaning.

Organization Activities



Chas. H. Matthias symbolizes as he works. He wears a Monad and also keeps his Gray Sound Car standing by at all times.

TECHNOCRATS can function anywhere—and they do. For example, Charles H. Matthias 'says it with flowers' out on the California desert where he has been a railroad switchman for some thirty years. Wherever he is stationed he literally makes the desert bloom in brilliant colors. At his present little station near Santa Barbara he has the usual small switchman's shack, but it is surrounded by a garden so brilliant and so beautiful that it has be-



Mrs. Matthias is almost lost among the beautiful flowers her husband grows.

come a local showplace and tourist attraction. Not only is his garden watched for and admired by people riding the trains, but tourists driving by on their way to the beaches stop in to see and enjoy it, in increasing numbers.

Mr. Matthias wears a Monad on his shirt, and also keeps his Technocracy Sound Car standing by at all times, which, he says, arouses his visitors' curiosity and makes it very easy for him to hand out a piece of Technocracy literature as they leave. He thus rates a Salute for a nice bit of symbolization.

Here is one answer to the ever-recurring question about the Technate: 'What will people do with all their spare time?' This land will certainly be a more lovely place to live in when all those people who, like Mr. Matthias, have 'green fingers' have an opportunity to grow beautiful flowers for all to enjoy.



The Gray Sound Car is a full-time symbol of Technocracy at this railroad crossing near Santa Barbara.

Technocracy points out to the scientists, technologists, and engineers of this country and this Continent that they will be the minority which shall become the director of the mass majority, and ironically, the annihilator of all minorities.

—*Science and Society.*

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CONTENTS

No. 159 (Vol. XIV)	April 1950
	Page
The Limit of Tolerance	3
Modern Magic—(Cover Picture)	7
Listen, My Children	8
Engineered Slums	11
Technology Marches On!	14
Economy By 'Jettison'	16
Developing Trends	18
Price System Dictator	21
Monument to Incompetency	22
From the Question Period	23
Operations	25

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Technocracy's own press.

TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT ?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 50 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debt. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receive subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN ?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE ?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocrat unit.

WHO ?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party.)

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.



Section 1, R. D. 12247 has a bowling team that is a record breaker in the local bowling league. With the Technocracy Monad on the backs of their shirts they present a very striking appearance and do a good job of symbolizing for Technocracy.

Technocrats Have Fun Too

Technocratic Symbolization can be accomplished in many ways. These are pictures of the Technocracy bowling team of Section 1, R. D. 12247, Everett,

Presently the team is 'bowling along' too. It has a comfortable lead over the nearest opponent in the local league. To date these Technocrats have broken several league records, one against the Knights of Columbus team when 937 pins were racked up in one game.

In no respect can Technocracy afford to be less than the best.

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American politicians, businessmen, and ecclesiastics are extremely jittery today. The primary cause of this is not the Atomic Bombs, the Cold War, or the loss of national face abroad. The primary cause is the threat of abundance at home. The most frightening nightmare that could visit these 'leaders of men' are the dreadful spectres of Abundance of physical goods and services, Freedom from toil, Permanent Peace, and guaranteed Security for all individuals. Faced with such horrible prospects, no wonder the official Guardians of Scarcity and Insecurity are so touchy and so hysterical in their actions and utterances.

THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

JULY '50

IN THIS ISSUE:

- A Means to An End
- Just How Free Is Man?
- Erotics, Neurotics, and Tommyrotics
- Clericalism in America
- Keynote of Progress

NO. 160 (VOL. XIV)
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E d i t o r i a l - - -

Functional Control By Scientists

THE 'Voice of Sterling' in one of his radio broadcasts last winter, entitled 'Rule by Science,' emits an opinionated blast against scientists assuming a guiding role in the affairs of society. (See accompanying article.)

Here we see an example of the present widespread conspiracy to discredit science and ballyhoo non-science (that is, nonsense) as a basis on which human affairs should be conducted. This is attempted by means of the unscientific process of posing an alleged controversy and then engaging in argument and discussion. There is no evidence that this technique has ever solved any problem; rather, it is a subversive technique used by saboteurs to create dissension. Whether by intent or naivete, the 'Voice of Sterling' is lending itself to those who would discredit science and place (or rather, maintain) the regulation of human affairs in the hands of charlatans, who, through centuries of bungling and malicious mischief, have proven themselves unqualified for any role in the conduct of human affairs. The records of politics, business, and ecclesiasticism are, indeed, black and putrid. Only science and technology have carried the banner of social progress successfully.

We do not mean to imply that any person who works at science is thereby qualified to administer human affairs in fields remote from his particular specialty. That would be almost as foolish as assuming that the campaigning politician who is able to kiss the most babies is the man best qualified to be president or prime minister. Workers in science are usually limited in their capacities, and are therefore limited in their qualifications for social re-

sponsibility. For one thing, many of them have been so indoctrinated with superstition of one sort or another, ranging from rigid fundamentalism to sentimental liberalism, that they do not think as scientists; except, perhaps, only when dealing with a very narrow range of knowledge. Secondly, they tend to specialize, and thus are limited in the field of knowledge and action in which they are qualified to make responsible decisions.

These are limitations of the individual; they are not the fault of the Scientific Method—'the method of determining the most probable.' The application of the scientific method to the whole field of human affairs is no more com-

plex and no different in its general aspects than the application of science to the study of the earth's structure or of physical mechanics. And there is no reason to believe that the results would be less successful. It is true, the effects would be revolutionary; and, undoubtedly, this is what arouses the fears and resentment of those 'experts'—expert chiselers—who have made good under the old order of social mismanagement.

The 'Voice' attempts to discredit science by using as an example of its incompetence the failure of the opinion polls accurately to predict the successful candidate for the U. S. presidency in
(Continued on Page 27)

R U L E B Y S C I E N C E

Radio Broadcast, 'Voice of Sterling'

IT SEEMS TIME to acknowledge one of the growing controversies of our day—and bring some of the arguments of both sides into the light of public discussion. That science has become one of the most powerful factors in modern life is a generally accepted and indeed obvious fact. The proper role of the scientist himself is, however, a point on which there is no general agreement.

On the one hand are those who contend that outside the laboratory, the personal influence of the scientist should be no more than that of the ordinary citizen. On the other hand are extremists who advocate a state verging on technocracy, in which scientists would have special privileges and a large measure of control. Which side is right?

Before we engage in this rule-by-scientist controversy, let us first determine the characteristics of a scientist. First and foremost, every scientist has been trained in the rational method of thought known as the scientific method. Secondly, he assimilates a fund of technical information

which is stored in his mind for immediate application to any problems which may arise. Thirdly, his knowledge of the world's scientific and technical literature gives him the possibility of profiting from virtually all the world's accumulated scientific knowledge. Although I doubt if any have such broad understanding that they can readily grasp branches of science far removed from their own. In a world increasingly dominated by the application of science—such mental ability is formidable—and the scientist is indeed indispensable to modern economy. Yet, there are administrative and economic factors of which the scientist with his often limited field of interest, usually knows very little. As you look at the world today, it is clear that its difficulties are due as much to administrative and economic problems as to difficult scientific problems.

Ah—say the rule-by-science advocates—if economic and administrative problems were subject to the scientific

(Continued on Page 6)

THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

JULY 1950

A MEANS TO AN END

Technocracy Inc. is a 'means to an end,' for the establishment of a new social order. Upon its accomplishment, Technocracy Inc. will be relegated to its proper place as a historical event, and its members will fit into the society as their qualifications indicate.

MOST Americans are aware that July 4th, 1776, was the date of birth of the Declaration of Independence of America from the bonds of the British Empire. On that date the founding fathers of this country declared the citizenry forever free from foreign domination. The Declaration of Independence was written, signed by a number of the leaders of the new nation, and made known to the world. In essence, it stated that from that date on this country would consider itself a free and independent nation. It provided for the establishment of a sovereign government of the United States of America. It was the corner-stone upon which a constitution would be built.

These two documents were set up as means to an end. First, the Declaration of Independence, to free us from foreign ties and allow for the choosing of our own form of social control; (to win this right we had to fight a long and bitter war) and second, the Constitution with its amendments, providing for the attempted attainment of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' for all.

On July 4th, 1950, we will celebrate the 174th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It will be celebrated as a national holiday. No such date is set aside for the anniversary of the writing of the Constitution. Establishing by law the anniversary date as a national holiday, for events of this nature, is

usually done only after it has become a *fait accompli*. It is not customary to set aside dates for the celebration of events or documents as long as they are in operation or in the process of fulfillment; thus the absence of a national holiday honoring the Constitution.

The foregoing points are used to place emphasis on the fact that the first document (Declaration of Independence) is something already accomplished, while the second document (Constitution) is a working plan still being used as an attempted means for the fulfillment of a desired end.

The Paramount Issue

The preamble of any declaratory document always decrees the paramount issues and sets forth the desired end to be accomplished; the balance of the document merely defines the '*modus operandi*.' So it is with the Constitution.

In both of these documents, and particularly the Constitution, the paramount issues stressed were those of 'attainment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' for the people. To be of any effect it must include all of the people all of the time. But, after one and three-quarters centuries, what do we find? Let us ascertain whether or not we have been able to achieve the desired ends.

By a process of inventory and a balance sheet of assets and liabilities we find:

ASSETS

1. A major portion of the world's natural resources.
2. A major portion of the installed technology of the world.
3. A major portion of the trained scientists, engineers and technicians of the world.
4. A wide range of climate with ample arable soil and rainfall.
5. Adequate, but not excessive, population.
6. Friendly neighbors in adjacent Continental domains, and a minimum of 'policed' boundaries.
7. Proven past demonstrations of capacity and ability to produce an abundance of goods and services for the consumption and welfare of all the people.
8. A Continental area (U.S.A., Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Central America and South America north of the Amazon jungle) that is possible of consolidation into one geographical unit, completely self-sufficient, and capable of producing a high standard of living for its population, together with ample protection from outside influences or aggression.
9. A homogeneous population that is susceptible to anything conducive to progress providing it does not entail undue hardship on them.
10. A technological method of operation by means of which it is possible to achieve the physical wellbeing of every person far beyond the dreams of the founding fathers.

These are only a portion of our assets and liabilities, but are some of the more fundamental ones and will suffice for the case in point. This recapitulation astounds one with the paradox it presents. On one hand are all the essentials for a society and living standard which would be the envy of the world. On the other hand it shows results that, to any normal person, are repulsive, brutal, inhuman, and abhorrent.

LIABILITIES

1. A wasteful Price System method of exploitation of our natural resources, resulting in the welfare of only part of the people.
2. A Price System super-structure of debt that has grown to such proportions that it is becoming unmanageable and eventually must collapse of its own weight.
3. Politicians and 'private enterprise' theorists, who attempt to guide the destinies of a nation under the guise of 'practical business men,' insisting upon the maintenance of the 'status quo.'
4. Artificial restrictions and the attempts to maintain a condition of scarcity—so necessary to the operation of a Price System—to the end that our once fertile lands are becoming wastelands.
5. Due to Price System restrictions, an ever increasing unemployment is an admitted and accepted situation today, thereby precluding a great number from a high standard of living.
6. Crime, 95 percent of which has a mercenary background, has become rampant and is increasing alarmingly. Crime costs us \$15,000,000,000 or more annually.
7. Price-fixing, discriminatory regulations, strikes, lockouts, slowdowns, shutdowns—all to the end that 'there shall not be an abundance' because it will be 'bad for business.'
8. Political demagogues who insist that it is more imperative to adopt an attitude of 'benevolent solicitude' to any portion of the world (other than the North American Continent) than it is to recognize the needs and desires of their own constituents.
9. Debt has become a millstone around the neck of every American. The national debt alone is close to \$2,000 per capita, \$8,000 per family of four. These figures do not include state, county, and municipal debts, nor personal debts.
10. Taxes take an ever-increasing amount of the consumer's dollar; they have become the nemesis of the Price System.

Insofar as the general welfare is concerned, the business, financial and political tycoons are masters at playing up the 'good' results while playing down the 'bad' results attained in the system. They, in their more advantageous position, control and direct the press and radio and, to a large degree, the teachings of the clergy and schools. The general pattern is to ignore if possible the undesirable results, (or failing in this, to give them a generous

coat of whitewash) while extolling the desirable results. Their stand is always one of supporting and upholding the *status quo*. They have become so imbued with their own Price System 'dollar-success' that they apparently forget the national goals and mistake the 'means' (Constitution) for the 'end' itself. It would seem, so to speak, that they now have the tail trying to wag the dog.

There is a vast difference between a desired end and the vehicle used to attain that end, and history records that where the welfare of the people was the end sought, and the vehicle used failed in its purpose, the vehicle became a casualty. The desired end was still of paramount importance, however, and continued to be sought after. No other nation has ever approached the potential possibility of abundance to the degree the United States has today. The desired end is now within our very grasp, literally begging to be accepted, but because of folklore, tradition, and halos built up around the vehicle (Constitution) we ignore the end product and hold onto the vehicle.

A Simple Analogy

A simple analogy here may help to clarify just what we mean. Suppose you were on one side of a large river, and on your side there was no chance of your survival. You have sufficient material and the know-how to build a boat capable of taking you across the river where there is a veritable paradise of material resources for a high standard of living. Suppose then you build the boat and spend laborious hours propelling it across the river, and at last are in position to step ashore and make use of the benefits available. Suddenly you become confused and feel you cannot leave the boat because it has helped you across the river!

In other words, your desire to get to the other side, where conditions are manifestly more conducive to a better way of life, has changed to a feeling of great love and respect for the boat, because of what it has done for you, so you refuse to give it up or leave it. Because of your stubborn unwillingness to move onward to the goal you seek, and by your clinging to the vehicle set up for attaining that end, you eventually go down to destruction as the surging river finally overwhelms both you and the vehicle. Rather a silly and stupid attitude, is it not? Well, that is the attitude to which we are collectively adhering in this country today.

The business, financial, and political leadership of the Price System, in their efforts to preserve the

status quo, are blinding the mass of people to the facts of the situation; facts that show what we have in actuality, and what we could have. Their principal weapon for this is the hue and cry of the sacredness and untouchableness of the Constitution (the means to an end), while the undesirable end-results far outweigh the desirable end-results.

If it were possible to take this 'means to an end' (the Constitution) and the people of this country to the Sahara Desert, and try to set up a social control for the general welfare under the conditions which exist there the result would be startling, to say the least! Without the natural resources and area of the United States there would be few survivors. Under those conditions the Constitution would be useless as a means of survival.

What we are trying to bring to your attention is: The natural resources in a given geographical area and the possibility of their conversion into use forms for the general welfare is the first, and paramount, requisite in determining the welfare and standard of living of those involved. As physical change takes place in the conversion of resources into use forms, and the magnitude of that operation grows, it necessitates a change in the conception of the original 'means to an end.'

This is where Technocracy fits into the scheme of things. The subject of Technocracy is so very broad and encompasses such a wide latitude of phenomena that it is impossible to cover it all in one article, or even several volumes. We shall confine our effort here to a short and concise expose of the more important points in which the average person would be interested.

The Degree of Welfare

The word 'Technocracy' is defined as 'science applied to the social order.' It is also a 'body of thought' or a 'scientific body of thought as applied to the social order.' This 'body of thought' or Technocracy was arrived at by the investigation and analysis by qualified scientists, engineers, technicians, etc., of all phenomena pertaining to the social order. The findings of this analytical body forms the basis for the design or blueprint of social operations by scientific methods. This design, when installed and used, will determine the exact 'end' or result. If the general welfare of all the people to the highest degree possible is the end sought, then the design or blueprints will, within the scope of physical and natural law, determine the degree of welfare attainable.

Research data and analysis show that in America today, by using such a design, we could reach the highest degree of general welfare physically possible of attainment. By welfare we do not mean 'security' of life on a mere subsistence level. You and every other citizen of America could have the highest possible standard of living and actual freedom far beyond anything most of us can enjoy today; freedom in choice of religion, in what you consume, what you do, and many other things that go to make a desirable life, and it will be available to all.

Technocracy is unique: it is a scientific operation, based on natural and physical law. It is not theory, philosophy, nor wishful thinking. It is not susceptible to political, religious, or economic coercion or domination.

Avoid Confusing Terms

When the word 'incorporated' is used with Technocracy, written 'Technocracy Inc.', it signifies the organized membership of the movement, as it is incorporated as a membership organization under the laws of the State of New York. Technocracy Inc., (the organization), should never be confused with Technocracy (the body of thought). Technocracy Inc. is the vehicle used for the dissemination of facts and knowledge derived from the body of thought.

Technocracy Inc. is a 'means to an end,' for the establishment of a new social order and, upon its accomplishment, will be relegated to its proper place as a historical event; and the people who comprise the membership of Technocracy Inc. having realized their objective, will fit into the society as their individual qualifications indicate and the organization will cease to exist. These people, along with all others, will find their places in the new social order on the basis of their capabilities, training, health, age, ability to function, etc.

It must be remembered that a control, based on findings by scientific investigation and analysis of physical phenomena as they exist in America, encompassing the body of thought known as Technocracy, when adopted, precludes the members of Technocracy Inc., or any other person or group of persons, from ever setting themselves up in positions of advantage for the purpose of ruling, domineering, coercing, or chiseling the many for the benefit of the few. It will be a government of function wherein the end result aimed for will be the general welfare of all the people to the optimum

degree. The means to that end will be important insofar as it gets these results.

The appreciation of no past or present social theory, whether of opinion, philosophy, religious creed, politics, or any combination of these, has ever been able to produce a high standard of living for all its people. Only a scientific plan of general procedure along the lines of Technocracy gives any assurance of success in this, the greatest of all physical objectives.

Let us, in this modern technological age, refrain from placing sacred halos over documents that are merely 'means to an end.' If the results (or lack of results) dictate that we install a means that shows more probability of success than any used in the past, or any now in use, then that is the correct thing to do.

Technocracy gives the plan and specifications; Technocracy Inc. offers you the opportunity to help in clearing the way for the installation of a design of social operations that will be the fulfillment of America's destiny.

Investigate and join Technocracy now; it needs you, but you, if you expect to survive, need Technocracy even more.

—Tom Gibbins, 12237-1.

RULE BY SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 2)

method—they too would be solved. But this, applying the scientific method—does not necessarily follow. Science has shown itself of little use in the solution of problems largely influenced by emotional and other imponderable factors. Their solution depends equally on the accumulated wisdom of responsible laymen, who interpret problems in the light of long and varied experience in human relations.

Experience in attempting to forecast the results of the last American presidential election forcibly demonstrated the mistake of relying on scientific methods to judge human affairs. The plea was that the computers erred only to the extent of a few percent. This is perfectly true, but so small a difference may determine the way of life of countless millions.

I am forced to the conclusion that the scientist alone can at present neither predict nor control the future of any community, nor can he ALONE be of any great benefit to it.

It is necessary, to accept the fact that the modern world is largely controlled by EXPERTS—scientific, political, administrative, educational, and so on.

We have need for better trained, and more experts. But to rely wholly on rule by the highly trained scientist, would, in my opinion be both dangerous, and not necessarily beneficial to anyone. Except the scientist. Good-night.

—Radio Broadcast, 'Voice of Sterling.'

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT



Anchored on station, Experimental Lightship 99 will be unique among the 37 manned lightships operated by the Coast Guard in important United States shipping Lanes. She will have no crew!

Work Without Men

IF PRESENT plans work out as anticipated, it may not be very long before all of the country's lightships will have been replaced by new, completely automatic ships operated by remote control from the shore—one ship, one man. Present units require crews of approximately 17 men each.

U. S. Coast Guard engineers are completing machinery tests on a 91-foot, 215-ton, crewless lightship at the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland, just south of Baltimore. After a continuous 2-months' service trial, EXP-99 will be stationed near Scotland Light Vessel, one of the three lightships now marking the approaches to New York harbor. By remote control from shore, one man at the Sandy Hook, N. J., Coast Guard Station will operate EXP-99's light, radiobeacon, and fog signal.

Using his remote controls, the Coast Guardsman ashore will be able to shift power supply between any of three generators. By remote control he will turn the fog signal on and off. And should one of the two radiobeacons 'konk out,' he could shift to

the other one, also by remote control. Twin lenses with a 500-watt bulb in each furnish a 10,000 total candlepower light. If both twin lights should burn out, a remote possibility, a battery-powered emergency light would cut in automatically, and a signal would tell the shore operator that the main light is out. An automatic pump will keep water in the bilges at a safe low level.

Ship equipment completely fills the space normally used by propelling machinery. The lightship will have to be towed to its station and anchored.

Economy is the big reason for producing the new crewless lightship. Of the 37 manned lightships guarding important U. S. shipping lanes, each has a crew of one warrant officer and approximately 16 enlisted Coast Guardsmen. Original cost of a manned lightship is \$750,000, as compared with \$375,000 for an unattended or crewless lightship, including shore remote control equipment. An annual saving in cost due to reduced personnel on an



Through a system of relays on the panel, the operator may start or stop any one of three Diesel generators aboard the lightship, start or stop the fog signal, time circuits, etc. When he presses a button, a series of coded impulses to the lightship results in automatic execution of the order.

unattended lightship would be \$38,000, plus \$21,000 a year that would be saved in supplies and food.

The idea of an unattended lightship is not new. Such a craft was operated successfully from 1935 to 1939 in Lake St. Clair, a small lake in the rivers connecting Lake Huron and Lake Erie. This inland lightship was replaced by a fixed structure in 1939. The new lightship, however, will be the first unattended U. S. lightship in ocean use.

Thus the trend continues, inexorably, toward that state where, as predicted by Technocracy, human energy will constitute such an insignificant part of the total expended in our social operation as to be an entirely negligible quantity; where people will have to learn to play hard in order to keep themselves fit. Eventually man will have to get away from the old concept that there is something immoral about such a state of affairs (for those in the lower income brackets particularly). It may come hard, but it can be done. It will have to be done if we are to survive, for in a high-energy civilization man can no longer 'live unto himself alone,' and by his own individual efforts.

WE SEE - - - BY THE PAPERS

That in Korea Russian Orthodox priests were deported last year to make way for the establishment of complete religious freedom.

—Seattle Times, May 15.

In response to an inquiry from a citizen who is buying Series E bonds, the Treasury wrote that the only way to repay the debt is 'from excess of government receipts over expenditures.' Just how does that fit in with the present scale of deficit spending, we wonder?

Credit boom, constantly growing, worries federal economists. 'The Federal Reserve Board frets over the geyser of new loans on autos, appliances, and real estate. Experts fear consumers will overload, cease new buying as installments use up their incomes.' In other words, how long can we continue to eat our cake and have it, too?

By adopting pressure group tactics, newly organized wheat growing farmers have persuaded congress to adopt new rules under which the wheat growers will profit—at taxpayers' expense—something over \$150,000,000. Soon, says the *Christian Science Monitor*, they will meet to perfect a 10-state organization which will permanently represent them in Washington. It pays! Other farm groups are getting wise to the possibilities. Well, why not? Why let big business take all the tricks?

A leading farm spokesman suggests that industry should make room in its plants for 'surplus farmers.' Now if the farmers will just employ the unemployed industrial workers everything will be lovely.

COVER PICTURE

Up to the minute in design, this electronic fog signal on the new crewless lightship employs 180 individual speakers in a five-sided array, two sides of which are visible here. Such a loudspeaker assures a maximum projection of sound, giving the mariner an 'all around' warning.

Shown also on this view from the starboard bow, are the beacon light atop the masthead, radio antenna for remote control from shore, and radio beacon antenna.

—U. S. Coast Guard Official Photo.

Just How Free is Man?

Man's full measure of freedom can come only through the correct knowledge of science and the application of that knowledge to the improvement of our environment and to the means by which we live.

NEVER can it be too strongly emphasized that we of this modern age must know the facts which affect our lives—the facts about ourselves, about how things and events direct our destiny, and about how physical forces are the supreme mandate in our lives. It is imperative that we learn the method of science, the way of technology, and the how's and where's of the way we are traveling.

For people to know their direction of travel, 'they must know their base,'—the starting point in the course of human destiny. The base is recognition of what we actually are, of our environment and how it affects us; of our inherent characteristics, our biological urges and drives, and the acquired ability to identify things and events for what they really are. Further, we must have an understanding of the impact of technology upon the social fabric, and we must familiarize ourselves with our environment and the rigidity of the limits which it places upon us. Again, we must learn how to align our objectives within the principles and working patterns of physical laws as they apply to human needs.

We must learn and know the facts about the way of life; learn that our way of life must be in harmonious conformity with the pattern of nature's direction as expressed in terms of physical laws, and that this direction is uniform and mandatory. Nature's directions are indicated and can be read within the demands of the job at hand. These directions do not change according to man's preference or prejudice; they remain the same for peasant or prince, subject or king, the servile or the dictator; and, showing no special favors, they do not vary from cult to culture or nation to nation, regardless of whose language is spoken.

We well may know that, running concurrent with our social, biological, and geographical progression, there is a technological control which is ushering in a new demand for social change, a de-

mand for a realistic society. This demand calls for a society where one can develop his knowledge above his beliefs, his intelligence above his superstitions, his valiance above his fears—a society where the tyranny of man over man will have no place and, in it, man will be the master and the machine the beneficent servant of man.

That man may be more clearly understood, and that he may help dispel the fear and the vagueness which surround his animal structure and function, we offer the following description of him: Man is a self-contained combination mechanism, voluntarily—and automatically—controlled. He is an intricate and complicated composite of chemical elements, all working harmoniously in balanced alignment with his physical design. In man's body, there is an involuntary, nerve-controlled, automatic chemical reaction system. Biologically, through catalytic and glandular control, each chemical compound, automatically and without any conscious effort on man's part, is dispatched to the correct location, where it energizes the activities, builds the body, or, as the requirements may be, repairs damaged tissue, replacing worn out cells or repairing broken bones. Even though man is marvelously made in his mechanism as a functional animal, he is woefully limited in his own conscious control. But, what control he does have is capable of multiplication. He may direct and extend his working power through the use of inventions and extraneous energy.

Under Two Compulsions

The function of man, basically, is determined in nature through the mechanics of his inherent structure and his physical capacity and limitations. He is further affected by external physical events, the compellent forces from the external environment impacting against his nervous system; also, by that which he learns through teachings of others, which are often forced upon him. Through repetition of

stimuli upon his physical mechanism, man becomes conditioned to certain patterns of behavior and thinking. Often, he is induced to accept other thinking and other behavior patterns as his own, even though they may operate to his inconvenience or personal detriment.

Man moves under the order of two compulsions. One is primary and elemental, the other is contrived; the first is real, the second partakes of the imaginary. By its nature, the primary compulsion doesn't change its quantity by investigation or defamation; it is a constant measure. This compulsion is physical nature. Arguments or rhetoric cannot change the magnitude of its value, and, having the validity of a changeless principle, it is a correct guide for those who seek to understand how to use it. It is a natural fixity, carrying the certainty of positive direction; it instills courage and stability, which enable one to travel the sane and safe way to security and enjoyment of life.

Among the contrived compulsions, are fear, imaginative variables, and evasive expedients, which are cleverly promoted and used by men to achieve their own desired ends. To the extent that one's mental stimulation is derived from others and takes the form of beliefs, there is a relative loss of self-reliance. In this loss, it becomes an easy matter for the individuals so affected to come under the control of those who would enhance their own objectives thereby. Imaginative variables produce a negative drive. Having no enduring foundation, they cause men to become unstable, to vacillate, waver, and travel a road which is sometimes dangerous or which may lead to chaos.

Egotism Based On Fear

Among the imaginative variables which affect men is egotism—a mental defect, a composite of fear, self-esteem, a tyrannical contempt for others, and a recession into ego-inflation, seeking a refuge from the terror of secret fear. We may well understand that many individuals use a public front to conceal a secret background. Egotism is a mental state which resists the light of reality and causes the person who possesses it to form an exaggerated view of his own importance in the scheme of things. Such a subjective distortion is common to all of us in one degree or another. When self-contained, its effects are minor; it is when the person with an exaggerated ego expects others to view him in the same perspective as he views himself that tensions develop between him and the other

human components of his environment. Being a figment of the mind, based on fear, egotism does not let the individual so affected see the danger of such a frail foundation. It causes the person to waste much energy, time, and effort in the building of imaginary fronts of offense and defense. Egotism is a progressively acquired mental attitude into which many maneuver themselves and, thereby, limit their freedom of intelligence, limit themselves with the mental hazards of imaginary fear. It is a disposition which causes divisions among men, weakening their power of cooperation and their power of mutual protection; it is a distinct hazard in a society which must be closely integrated in order to survive. It is an interference to the cooperation which is so necessary for constructive effort on the scale of magnitude required by this age of advancing technology and social growth.

Physical Events Dictate

To help dispel the dimness of an egotistical attitude, one must firmly recognize the distinction between his own inherent characteristics, which are biologically determined and factually directed by physical forces, and those acquired directives which are learned in accordance with the particular beliefs or peculiar ideas of the social and economic groups with which he has been in contact. In order to be free, man must learn to adapt himself to the controls coming from the greater environmental forces, and rid himself of the idea that these forces will adjust their power and their direction to conform to his wishful thinking. The egotist would rather see the world destroyed than to see the concepts which he has adopted as his own rejected or altered. Hence, all along the pathway of history, egotism has been a blockade in the road of progress.

Man is free to use his experiences and the experiences of others as a base from which to think his way through or around the ever-present problems of survival. Yet, in adjusting himself to his environs, his action does take much direction which does not come from his own choosing, but which comes from certain set conditions that influence him to take that course. One may well understand that physical events dictate our behavior to a large extent, and those who make careful observations and correct computations are able to follow their direction most harmoniously.

Considering all things which influence man, certainly he is able to some extent consciously to op-

erate the delicate mechanism, the center of perception and response, housed in his cranium. He is able to think reflectively through recalling past experiences which, by automatic nerve action and without any conscious effort on his part, are imaged in a self-registering brain. Different sensory parts of the human nervous system are tuned to different kinds of stimuli. The eye can accept different frequencies of radiant energy within a narrow band; these we call the light frequencies. The ear accepts a moderate range of air wave frequencies, called sound waves. The nostrils and tongue are tuned to a variety of chemical effects. There are perceptions in the brain which correspond to these various stimuli. These acquired perception patterns serve as the basis for our thinking and our conditioned behavior.

Among the peculiar ideas of acquired thought absorbed from others are such things as the idea of the freedom of man and of certain methods to be pursued in order to obtain that freedom. If we follow the prescribed formula and the desired freedom fails to materialize, and if we are exceptionally intelligent, we may conclude that our faith in the beliefs of certain individuals whom we have trusted was misplaced, and we may adjust our thinking accordingly. However, in the process of thinking, the only freedom is on the reflective level; most 'thinking' is coercive and automatic, resulting from exterior forces. Visual and other sensory perceptions are automatic and compel 'thought' in line with their design. The plot of our thinking must also be in line with observed events and things. Identifications result partly from the configurations of the sensory perceptions and partly from remembered observations of the past. Often the identifications and responses are limited by the degree of correctness of things previously learned.

Thought and Action Control

Limited in the absolute, in his 'free will,' man has just two abilities with which to conquer his environment; they are 'thought' and 'action.' That is, he may organize his ideas, and he may move things from one place to another. Within these limits, from whence there is no escape, action can take only the direction of the composite of the forces which are in effect. The line of movement, hence, may be either a straight line or a curve. Thus, man's thinking about motion and direction is in terms of straight lines and curves. The dictates of physical law have also limited man's physical

energy to one-tenth horsepower. To have greater security and greater control over his environment, man must resort to the use of extraneous energy and technology.

Bound within the limits of his acquired intelligence, tied down by superstitious fear, and impeded by ancient beliefs and egotism, the question can be asked, what is this 'freedom of thought' that is so broadly proclaimed? Being enmeshed in a web of individually uncontrollable circumstances where the cause is a result, and each result is a cause, the question can be raised, what is this 'free moral agency,' about which we hear so much? Chained to conscientious beliefs, enslaving himself to habit patterns, customs, and identifications, and stubbornly adhering to age old methods, we well may ask, just how free is man?

Observing the fixed limitations of man, the technologists have produced machines which enable man, with the push of a button, in certain instances, to control millions of kilowatts of energy. These same kilowatts drive machines which free men from the burdensome limitations of human toil. The technologist goes to work and designs machines which, by a slight movement of a lever, enable man to control the movement of material reaching into thousands of tons; or, by turning a dial, he controls the instantaneous reproduction of voices from thousands of miles away.

MY TWO CENTS WORTH:

Uncle Zeke is as mad as a flea on an iron dog. The company he was working for all these years was 'reorganized' and he isn't needed anymore. It seems some thing-ma-bob could do the work better and faster than he could. So now he says they should throw all the machines in the ocean and put the men back to work. I don't think he really likes to work, though, because he was always complaining about it when he did have a job. I think all he wants is some money to spend. Of course, when he ain't working he would need more money than if he was, because he has more time to spend it in. So I believe there should be a law passed which would give a person who isn't working twice as much money as one who is. Look at the bankers; they don't work much, but they get more money than almost anybody else.

—Ima Moron.

This is the way of science and technology, the way of the technological advance of civilization, the way to freedom from toil, the way to freedom of consuming power, the road away from fear and toward valiance, the way to where friends can remain friends in the sharing of abundance, and the enmity arising from a struggle for a larger share of a scarcity disappears.

Technocracy is advising all that, for them to understand, they must first be prepared to understand; for example, before the child can understand how to solve problems by the use of numbers, it must be trained in the principles of mathematics. You can learn through scientific study what you can, and what you cannot, do. You can learn how, through adapting your concepts to a new scientifically designed social pattern, you, and every-

one else, can acquire the physical benefits which science and technology are able to provide.

If you feel that your measure of freedom, as doled out by the Price System, is too small, then, why not study Technocracy's program and learn the way to a greater freedom?

Technocracy is advising everyone that man's full measure of freedom can come only through the correct knowledge of science and the application of that knowledge to the improvement of our environment and to the means whereby we live. A study of the facts will set this forth with the same clarity as the noon-day sun. Technocracy, the application of science to the social order, provides the means to the greatest freedom possible for the citizens of the North American Continent.

—F. C. Glenn, M.A.L.

Erotics, Neurotics, and Tommyrotics - - -

We have the world's highest standard of living not because of, but in spite of, our so-called 'American way of life'—free, private, competitive enterprise, which is neither free, private, competitive nor enterprising.

ONE of the prime requisites for the development of ourselves into Technocrats is the ability to withdraw from the situation which confronts the American people today, and examine it objectively. In one's own personal life, this is a priceless talent. It is only by the application of this talent that we can retain the necessary amount of tranquility of mind to protect us from the steadily increasing barrage of propaganda. Application of it becomes increasingly difficult as the tension of living mounts.

Upon examining the actions of the American people of today, one finds them being driven unceasingly by a great fear—the fear of poverty. This fear has become so chronic with millions of people that it has become virtually an obsession. It strikes more deeply into the minds of the American people than any other fear one can mention; the thought of the humiliation resulting from being unable to support themselves and those dear to them is terrifying. There is nothing about which they are

more touchy than their business ability.

All this is fostered by our present way of life, under which the main theme seems to be 'if you're so damned smart, why aincha rich?' Millions of Americans today are secretly wondering this very thing about themselves! Born into a society which assures them in glittering generalities of unlimited opportunity, they spend a lifetime trying to effect an escape from this fear of poverty, only to be completely disillusioned as to themselves and their abilities when society through their paychecks shows them all too clearly what it thinks of them. And so they go on from day to day seeking a way out of their bewilderment and confusion.

There are several 'outs' from this dilemma in which they find themselves. If they decide the fault lies within themselves because they haven't taken advantage of the 'unlimited opportunity' presented them, they can spend their time in futile efforts to better their position. Or, if they cannot find an answer satisfactory to them, they can join the

ever increasing ranks of the 'erotics, neurotics and tommyrotics' presently inhabiting the hospitals and gin-mills of the nation in an effort to escape from the tension of the times. Millions of Americans today will be found in one or the other category. But, if they can be made to realize that for every effect there is a definite cause, they can be helped to withdraw from the situation confronting them and examine it objectively, with the dispassionate attitude of the scientist.

It seems too obvious to mention that since millions of people are possessed of this 'poverty obsession,' there must be a definite cause for it. Does it not follow, then, that an accurate picture of the environment is called for in order that we ascertain that cause?

In man's early stages upon this planet, he had only himself and his fellow beings to depend upon for the maintenance of life. His inquisitive mind led him on to investigate into his surroundings, and after a time he learned the use of fire, to till the soil, and to domesticate other forms of animal life so that he would not have to perform all the labor involved in providing himself with items necessary for his existence. Then he conceived the clever idea of employing other men to toil for him. But even this did not provide him with the degree of comfort to which he aspired. Not yet could he refrain from toil and continue to exist. And even with back-breaking toil, not yet was there ever enough that he could say 'Now I am secure.' This was the discouraging situation that existed for many centuries.

Technology Brings the Answer

With the advent of technology in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, this picture began to change. Here at last was something which would share in the toil, and at the same time produce much more effective results than man had ever been capable of. Here was that which was to enable man to escape from his 'poverty obsession' if he could but learn to use it wisely; for this was that which could provide him with an abundance if the land provided him with sufficient quantity of natural resources.

On only one continent does there exist this happy combination of resources and technology—the North American Continent. It is said that we in America today enjoy a standard of living never before equalled in the history of man. We do not

question it. We have it not because of, but rather in spite of, our so-called 'American way of life'—free, private, competitive enterprise, which is neither free, private, competitive nor enterprising. We have it for a few very definite physical reasons; we possess over half the world's known natural resources, three-fourths of the technology and trained technical personnel to run it, and only nine percent of the world's population. This is the situation which can give man on this continent permanent escape from the 'poverty obsession' through providing him with an abundance of goods and services.

While We Go Hungry

This technology has already made obsolete on this continent the pattern of the Price System under which man lives. It has done so by providing an abundance; every business man knows you can't sell to a glutted market. It has done so by substituting kilowatt hours for man-hours; what business man will not employ the use of kilowatt hours of electricity which cost between one and two cents per kilowatt hour, as opposed to fifteen dollars for an equivalent amount of human labor? Yet man-hours is what our purchasing power is dependent upon. How can we compete with the machine? Is it to be wondered at that our country is full of escapees from the Price System? It is the attempt to enforce an economy of scarcity—the Price System—under these conditions which is stifling and distorting the minds and lives of the American people, and making of them a nation of 'erotics, neurotics and tommyrotics.'

Our abundance is being destroyed or shipped abroad while many of us go hungry; our toil is being taken from us by the machine which can work so much more efficiently. And since the price of potatoes is of no consequence to the machine, it does not make the 'unreasonable' demands upon the employer that the rising cost of living forces his 'wage slaves' to make. And our purchasing power continues to be decreased with every further installation of technology.

Why continue attempting to escape from that which is now obsolete? Why not examine the situation objectively? Join Technocracy and learn to face the facts! No longer need we have with us the poverty obsession, for no longer is poverty necessary. Now we can have that which every human being has dreamed of—security and abundance!

—Enid Bates, 10439-A.

Technology Marches On!

Twelve-Minute Steel

NEW YORK—(AP)—A new process makes high-quality steel in 12 minutes, without using fuel, two scientists have reported.

The steel is equal in quality to open-hearth steel, they said. But it takes 8 to 12 hours to make a batch of open-hearth steel, cooking it in a fire of fuel oil or some form of gas.

The new method is called the turbo-hearth, shaped like a giant steel coffee-maker. Molten pig iron from the blast furnace is poured in. Blasts of air are shot in from the side, to blow over the molten iron.

The pig iron cooks itself to become steel. Carbon and other impurities in the pig iron supply the heat as they burn or oxidize in the air stream.

The turbo-hearth burns out impurities just as does the open hearth, they explained. Phosphorous and sulphur are taken out by chemical action between the slag and the basic brick lining the steel hearth.

Bessemer converters make steel about as rapidly. In the Bessemer converter, air is bubbled up through the pig iron, and nitrogen from the air gets into the steel, affecting its properties. The turbo-hearth doesn't put nitrogen into the steel, since it blows air across the surface of the molten iron, Sims and Tay said.

—*The Oregonian.*

From Waste to Gas for Fuel

WHILE SEARCHING for a way to produce soap, a French scientist, Comdr. Marie Baule, has produced a 'machine' or system for which he claims 90 percent efficiency, as against the 8 to 15 percent maximum performance of any other machines yet devised for producing power. The process, as reported by the *Christian Science Monitor* of April 24, is extremely simple: "The material to be used—for example, wood—is dampened with a cheap chemical salt which acts as a catalyst. Electric current is passed through this prepared wood and immediately an intense gas is formed. This gas, in turn, is fed through a cooler, or exchanger, which produces water at 212 degrees Fahrenheit as a by-product. The gas, thus cooled, is then ready to burn in an ordinary stove, like house gas, but with smokeless and odorless combustion.

"The salt used is a mixture of cheap metal salts, such as cadmium nitrate or mercury nitrate, and in

its final mixed form costs the same as ordinary table salt. But the important thing is that this salt is not used up in the process. When the gases reach the exchanger, the cooling process returns the salt to its original state and, the exchanger being placed above the reactor, it falls back into solution for re-use. The slight amount lost is readily renewable. The amount employed is one-half of 1 percent of salt to the total matter being treated.'

The inventor claims that the amount of electricity used produces, with a hot-water by-product, the same amount of hot water as would be generated specifically by electricity alone. Since the water pays for the current used, the cost of the gas then becomes purely the cost of the raw material being gasified. The Baule process can use everything or anything organic which may be available as waste material today, including shale, peat, coal dust, crude oil, wood tars, etc., Even your own household garbage can be burned, and completely consumed in the process.

The electrical factors in this stove are an input of 220 volts at 50 cycles, according to the report, although if higher voltage is available the results are even better. One kilowatt hour of electricity produces one cubic meter of gas.

In simple terms, a single, simple unit made of sheet iron and put into a kitchen range will produce a full flow of gas and produce quantities of hot water for six solid hours, before needing to be refilled. The fuel for this period is only three sticks of wood about three inches in diameter and a foot long! Production need not be steady. Being very fast to start or stop—less than one second—the system can be operated with a thermostat and you thus use it only as needed. The estimate for efficiency is based on only the gas which is produced. There is still that large and useful by-product of hot water which is produced in the order of 10 quarts of boiling water for every cubic meter of gas generated. This is available for any use including the heating system of your house, in which case it acts as a very definite booster.

In the Baule system, from a kilogram of material containing, say, 16,000 British thermal units per ki-

logram, a kilogram of gas containing 15,000 B.t.u.'s will be produced, roughly 90 percent.

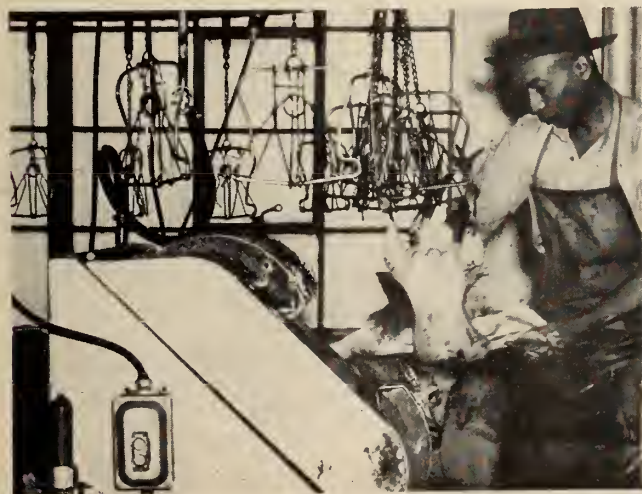
We have touched only a few of the high spots reported. The *Monitor* says the industrial possibilities are only beginning to be seen, and it lists some of them, including the production of cheap hydrogen. However, the editor specifically disclaims any intention to vouch for the Baule process. He says time alone can tell whether the process will produce wonders or fail through inefficiency. A point he does not raise is this: If the Baule Process is as good as claimed by its inventor, its effects will be so revolutionary that it may well turn out to be one of those many processes which have been developed only to disappear mysteriously from view, never to be heard of again because their use would be too upsetting to the *status quo* of big business; like, for instance, the 'everlasting match.'

With the coming of the North American Technate, who knows how many such inventions will reappear to be developed for the use and benefit of mankind? It is safe to predict that their number will be legion.

Exit More Man-Hours

THE DAY of tedious 100 percent hand picking of chickens and turkeys is past, as shown by the accompanying pictures from the *Portland Oregonian* of Sunday, May 7.

Turkey and chicken processing has been greatly speeded up in four plants operated by Northwest Poultry & Dairy Products Co. of Portland, Oregon. Technology has taken over most of the job and flow line operation has been installed.



NO. 160 (VOL. XIV)



Flowline operation greatly speeds up the plucking of turkeys in this Portland, Ore., poultry plant. The birds are carried through tunnels and from machine to machine for different steps in the processing.



As the turkeys go through this tunnel, rapidly whirling rubber fingers brush off most of the feathers. At left, the large wing feathers are being removed.

Another machine plucks the quills, while a hose is used to wash out the crop contents.

A battery of automatic and hand-operated feather roughing, picking, and finishing machines is making possible mass production results with fewer man-hours employed.

New Device to Reverse Motors

WASHINGTON.—Natural scientists now can make electronic brains operate many times faster than ever before.

Just exactly how much faster, the researchers are reluctant to say. Some of these machines have been

doing average operations—like addition—in two one-thousandths of a second.

More speed will be possible because of a device developed at the National Bureau of Standards.

This gadget reverses the direction of an electric motor as many as 30 times while you are blinking an eye, a government announcement says.

Here's why this ability for a speedy reverse is the secret of the electronic brain's top speed:

Motors are part of the "nerve" systems of electronic brains.

Natural scientists "talk" or give orders to the brain centers through the nerve system. And the brain sends back its answers through these channels.

The brains themselves are huge clusters of tubes, like radio television tubes.

In figuring a mathematical problem, electric impulses flow through these tubes. For instance, a series of 1,000 impulses may be sent into a tube to make it count up to 1,000, as a person of limited education might count up to 10 on his fingers. Electronic brains solve some of the problems by simple basic operations, like counting.

The electric impulses are sent into the tubes by means of magnetized or perforated tape, or punched cards. This tape (or punched cards) is fed into a machine that "reads" it and then transmits orders to the electronic tubes.

The tubes can operate several hundred times as fast as any machine used, up to this time, to feed orders into them. So the speed at which the electronic brains solve problems has been limited by the speed of the machines that feed in the problems.

Most of this delay has occurred because motors, operating the feeding devices, must reverse frequently.—C. S. Monitor.

Electric Eyes To Shut Canal Gates

BALBOA, Canal Zone.—(AP)—Several ships have had their bows or sterns pinched by the big lock gates in the Panama Canal, so authorities are installing an electric eye to keep the gates from slamming shut too soon.

At least three ships have been caught this way in the last year. Authorities attribute the trouble to judgment errors by gate operators.

They hope to have an electric eye working on at least one of the gates by early June. The electronic device is expected to prevent closing of the locks before a ship is clear.

U. S. Develops Leather-Rubber

WASHINGTON.—A combination leather-rubber has been developed by U. S. Bureau of Standards physicists. It has much better wearing qualities than ordinary sole leather. It makes such leather almost waterproof. It makes possible use of substandard leather which now is rejected by shoe manufacturers.

In the method developed by the Bureau of Standards scientists, the naturally porous leather is impregnated with a natural rubber solution, which then is vulcanized. The appearance and other properties of the leather are little changed by the process.

The leather-rubber has been subjected to extremely severe tests. In the waterproofness test, the flexing of a sole in walking on a wet surface is simulated by a machine which continuously bends leather specimens around a wet sponge. The time, or the number of bending cycles, required for water to penetrate a specimen is taken as a measure of the waterproofness. The tests showed that this is about twice as great as in untreated leather.

Ships Docked With Walkie-Talkie

NEW YORK, March 25—(AP)—10-pound "walkie-talkie" radios will make the docking of ships easier, faster and quieter.

For years tugboat pilots have used a mouth whistle or the ship's horn to direct ocean liners in and out of their berths. They used a blast system to give directions to push or pull the ship. Echoes often gave two blasts when one was meant.

Yesterday, the McAllister Lighterage Company demonstrated the new device. Capt. William Brophy carried the radio on his shoulder and talked directly to the tugs assisting the liner Argentina from her berth.—Oakland Tribune.

Synthetic Lubricants

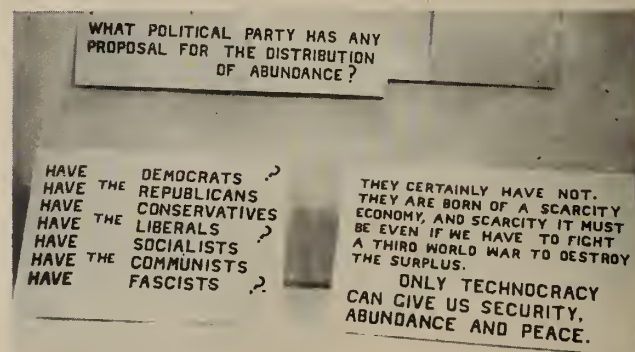
HOUSTON, Tex.—(Science Service)—Two new synthetic lubricants were made known at the American Chemical Society meeting here.

A high-quality synthetic lubricant can meet the nation's needs when the premium oil fields of Pennsylvania and the Mid-continent States run dry.

Synthetic lubricants which have antiwear action 18 times better than petroleum oil have given superior service from temperatures well below zero to 300 degrees above.

One new product is made from abundant raw materials such as coal, oil shale, and refinery by-products. The other is made from natural gas or petroleum hydro-carbons.

—Seattle Times.



Book Review - - -

CLERICALISM IN AMERICA

Paul Blanshard, *'American Freedom and Catholic Power,'* 1949
350 pages. The Beacon Press, Boston. \$3.50.

THIS book is a candid discussion of Roman Catholic clericalism in the United States. While written from the viewpoint of democratic liberalism, and restricted to the American scene for the most part, the book does give a realistic account of how the Roman Catholic hierarchy is forcing a medieval way of life upon non-Catholic America and is seeking to 'take over' the political and secular affairs of the Continent, as well as the religious affairs, in the name and under the banner of Rome. It is a book which all students of social affairs on this Continent can read to advantage. It is derived from a background of wide experience and much study in the subject. We shall not attempt a detailed review, but merely refer to a few of the more salient points.

In the introduction, Blanshard states: 'Unfortunately, the Catholic people of the United States are not citizens but SUBJECTS in their own religious commonwealth. The secular as well as the religious policies of their Church are made in Rome by an organization that is alien in spirit and control. The American Catholic people themselves have no representatives of their own choosing either in their local hierarchy or in the Roman high command; and they are compelled by the very nature of their Church's authoritarian structure to accept nonreligious as well as religious policies that have been imposed upon them from abroad.'

In a later chapter, he points out the fact that The Church makes no accounting of its funds to its members. 'Official figures about the ownership of property and income are kept secret, so that nobody can speak with certainty about the Church's wealth and the proportion of that wealth which is used for political activities.' 'While American Catholics contribute more money to Papal funds than all the rest of the world's Catholics combined, the allotment and distribution are all directed from Rome.'

In a chapter on 'How the Hierarchy Works,' the author describes the many and devious techniques used by 'The Church' to gain control of American affairs and impose upon all Americans the 'anti-democratic' principles laid down in Rome. In another chapter, he relates how the dictatorial, totalitarian structure and policy of the Roman Catholic Church forbid its members to have any 'democratic' voice whatsoever in any of the policies of The Church or the election of its officials. He especially laments the fact that the Roman Catholic parents are permitted no voice in the education of their children, since the hierarchy controls, absolutely, the entire education of the 'good Catholic.'

In a chapter on 'Education and the Catholic Mind,' Blanshard elaborates on this last phase of Roman Catholic control. He deplors the narrow, bigoted, repressed lives and the poverty, regimentation, and 'unhygienic costumes' which the hierarchy forces upon the Roman Catholic nuns who teach in the parochial schools. He points out that the education given in the parochial schools is more closely related to medieval superstition than it is to the facts and events of the present time. No academic freedom is permitted among the teachers and no freedom of investigation is permitted among the students. All textbooks and all information are rigidly censored and controlled by the hierarchy.

Church Fights the Constitution

The Church fights relentlessly against the Constitution of the United States wherever it is in conflict with the aims of The Church. It places the authority of the hierarchy above the sovereignty of the United States Government, because it regards the Roman Catholic Church to be the only true Church of God, and therefore, should have authority to rule over all mankind. The fight against the Constitution centers on the First Amendment which guarantees separation of church and state. This

fight against separation of church and state is most vigorously pressed on the educational front, where the hierarchy is ceaselessly striving to gain control of all education in order to make it conform to Roman Catholic dogma.

In the chapter, 'Public Schools and Public Money,' the book tells how The Church is attempting to gain a legal entry into the educational system through government subsidized parochial schools, and how it shows open disdain for the public schools on the grounds that they are 'secular' and 'godless.' It points out, further, the desperate struggle of the hierarchy for federal funds with which to maintain its schools, while at the same time it is opposed to any public control of the parochial schools. Blanshard explains the hierarchy's eagerness to receive federal funds in this way: 'In view of the hierarchy's attitude toward government control of schools, it may seem surprising to many Americans that it is willing to beg for public money for Catholic education. There is nothing inconsistent in this attitude, however. The Church has never believed in the separation of church and state in education. As long as the state does not challenge the Church's superior power and wisdom in regard to educational policies, its money is welcomed eagerly.'

The chapter on 'The Church and Medicine' describes to what extent medieval superstition is forced upon Roman Catholic doctors, nurses, and hospitals by the hierarchy. Among other things, it describes how the dogmatic regulations of birth control, abortion, and obstetrics result in many unnecessary deaths among Roman Catholic mothers in the United States each year.

Another chapter deals with 'Sex, Birth Control and Eugenics.' In reference to The Church's sex code, Blanshard says: 'Perhaps it ought to be called an anti-sexual code because the primary emphasis has always been upon the negative rather than upon the wholesome aspects.' While the avowedly celibate hierarchy views sex with contempt and disdain, it still insists on large families of Roman Catholic children and vigorously fights all dissemination of birth control knowledge—to non-Catholics as well as to Catholics. The Church fights stubbornly against any form of sex education in the schools. When challenged with the problem of overpopulation—which is becoming especially acute in many Roman Catholic countries—the only answer of the hierarchy is an unrealistic

denial that any problem exists; it replies: 'With supplies increasing in proportion to population, there is no such thing as overpopulation.' And the Roman Catholic Church continues to exhort the Roman Catholic mothers to produce as many children as possible. The Church is persistently opposed to any reproduction control even among imbeciles, feeble-minded, insane, or diseased persons.

'Marriage, Divorce and Annulment,' as dealt with in Chapter 8, tells of the rigid and often hypocritical controls exercised by The Church in the field of marriage and divorce. It points out that The Church is the principal interference to a clarification and simplification of the divorce laws in the United States.

'Censorship and Boycott' tells of the widespread censorship of the press, radio, and screen exercised by The Church and the insidious techniques used by the Roman Catholic minority to impose this censorship upon, not only Roman Catholics but all Americans. It describes how non-Catholic owned newspapers, magazines, and book publishing companies are brought into line by the Roman Catholic pressure techniques. Roman Catholic censorship of the movies is especially vicious in its methods.

Promotion of Superstition

A chapter is devoted to the promotion of superstition by the hierarchy and the suppression of science. (After reading this chapter and the one on 'Censorship and Boycott,' one can understand how such an 'event' as a plaster of paris statuette shedding tears at Easter time, when kissed by a Roman Catholic girl, was given so much credence by Roman Catholics and so much publicity in the newspapers, magazines and newsreels of the country.) The effectiveness of the hierarchy's efforts at shielding the 'Roman Catholic mind' from reality is revealed in the fact that only one percent of the outstanding men of science in the United States are Roman Catholic, while The Church boasts that its members constitute 18 percent of the population. The hierarchy is especially opposed to any application of science in the social field.

The chapter on 'Fascism, Communism and Labor,' while its disclosures will probably surprise and shock most Americans who read it, is probably the weakest chapter in the book. Blanshard is evidently not clear as to the meaning of fascism. Furthermore, his liberal-democratic hatred of Russian communism tends to soften his liberal-democratic dislike of fascism; for, after all, fascism is anti-

communist, is it not? The author does show, however, the undeniable tie between the Vatican and the fascism of Franco Spain, Mussolini Italy, and Hitler Germany, as well as the Roman Catholic support of fascism and reaction everywhere else in the world. The Church has never identified itself with social progress. The author recognizes the tendency of Roman Catholicism to regard every non-Roman Catholic as a communist with the following cautious statement: "There is no doubt that many American Catholic organizations have shown an unbalanced emotionalism in the anticommunist campaign, labeling many noncommunists as pro-communists simply because they questioned Catholic propaganda techniques of Catholic political policy in Europe."

Used For Strongarm Work

The hierarchy uses the Roman Catholic War Veterans and Roman Catholic High School students to do its strongarm work, such as breaking up meetings, rallies, and organizational work of any group which does not support Roman Catholic policies and principles. These are also used for mass picketing of meetings and shows not endorsed by the hierarchy. The Roman Catholic Veterans groups are used to protest any legislation which The Church does not want passed and to force the passage of legislation favored by the hierarchy.

Blanshard attempts to show that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America is not anti-labor. He shows, instead, how The Church, in predominantly non-Catholic countries, uses the existing facilities to promote its dogma and to help it fight 'secularism.' In the United States, the labor unions are so used. Roman Catholics have been aggressively promoted over a number of years into positions of influence and authority in the unions, until, now, The Church has virtual control of the major labor organizations. The American Federation of Labor with Matthew Woll, Dan Tobin, Dave Beck, and other Roman Catholics in positions of leadership, and with the acquiescence of William Green, has become reactionary and follows the Roman Catholic line very closely. Blanshard does not emphasize, however, that the CIO, with Roman Catholics, Phil Murray, Curran, Quill, *et al*, likewise would hardly be expected to adopt any policy at variance with that of the hierarchy. The non-Roman Catholics in the labor unions are succumbing naively to Roman Catholic seduction and readily go along

with the policies of The Church under the smoke-screen of fighting 'communism,' which in reality is a Church-directed fight against anything that is non-Roman Catholic. In an attempt to show how 'fair' The Church is toward the objectives of labor in the United States, Blanshard neglects to take the larger historical view and point out that Roman Catholic Benito Mussolini and Roman Catholic Adolph Hitler abolished all labor unions when they rose to positions of power and authority—with the blessings of the Vatican.

In the chapter on 'The Catholic Plan for America,' the author is fairly well restrained. His description of probable conditions in America under Roman Catholic domination and intolerance are no worse than some current descriptions of conditions in Spain and certain Latin American countries where The Church is in complete control. He apparently overlooks the probability that some degree of restraint is now being shown in those countries, in spite of the admitted rigid intolerance and heavy ecclesiastical suppression, in order to appease non-Catholic United States, the chief source of income for the Vatican. That a similar restraint would prevail after The Church has gained control of America—as it has indicated by word and deed that it intends to do—is more wishful than realistic. Even so, this chapter should be sufficiently startling and anger-provoking for the average non-Catholic American.

Advocates 'Resistance Movement'

In attempting to propose a solution to the problem of Roman Catholic clericalism in America, Mr. Blanshard reverts to his liberal-democratic concepts and evades anything decisive. He merely wants to 'reform' The Church in the United States along some sort of democratic lines, which to Mr. Blanshard means hardly more than popular election of its officials. To implement this, he advocated an anti-Catholic 'resistance movement' composed of all

SPECIAL NOTICE: Another book review from Continental Headquarters of Technocracy Inc. will be published in the August issue of the Technocracy Digest. Titled 'Report On Europe,' it will deal with Howard K. Smith's book, 'The State of Europe.' (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 408 pages, \$3.75.)

Other important book reviews will appear in later issues of Technocracy Magazines.

'democratically-minded Americans, Catholic and non-Catholic.' 'Its sole purpose should be to resist the antidemocratic social policies of the hierarchy and to fight against every intolerant or separatist or un-American feature of those policies.' Among a number of specific proposals for reform, he recommends 'the registration of all Roman Catholic higher officials operating in the United States under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Law until such time as these higher officials are chosen by the Catholic people of the United States.' Even with such a mild program of 'resistance,' the author is afraid to be decisive; he is apprehensive that the movement would be in danger of 'corruption and perversion' by certain less 'democratic-minded Americans.'

Blanshard does not go so far as to oppose all clericalism on this Continent, whether Roman Catholic, Orthodox Catholic, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Mohammedan, Hindu, Zionist, Shinto, or other. He does not require that all professionals and active supporters of these clericalisms be compelled to register as Agents of the Foreign Powers from which they receive their political and secular as well as religious instructions. He does not request that all

hospitals, schools, dependency homes, and welfare institutions be nationalized and operated by the legal sovereign government. He would not deny Roman Catholics the right to teach in the public schools on the grounds that their 'minds' are fettered to Roman Catholic dogma and Roman Catholic political and secular policy and, hence, are not 'free to follow the truth wherever it may lead.' Nor would he go so far as to prohibit Roman Catholics and other clericals from holding high positions in the government and in the courts of the nation, on the grounds of their dual allegiance. Such recommendations would be too definite and decisive for the 'liberal democratic mind.'

In spite of its limitations, 'American Freedom and Catholic Power,' is well worth the reading by all persons interested in the American social scene. The book indicates what is probably the greatest positive threat to this Continent, second, in degree of dangerousness, only to the negative effect of that sloppy, emotional, democratic liberalism which permits such conditions to develop and which lacks the cohesiveness or decision to take a definite stand on any major social issue.

—CHQ, Technocracy Inc.

KEYNOTE of PROGRESS

Our political manipulators are today using their last-ditch weapon, the propaganda artist, to maintain the status quo. But even he will crumple in defeat when his words fail the stomachs of the American people.

THE keynote in the progress of man has been increasing control of his physical environment both in magnitude and in depth. From his first hand tool to today's magnificent industrial system, he has proved mastery over the external world. But alas and alack, he has suffered repeated defeat in acquiring control over himself. What is his weakness, where has he failed?

He has failed in respect to the very element by which he acquired control over the external world. He has disregarded the physical facts in relation to himself. Notions of himself as an entity separate and distinct from the external world have deterred him from knowing his relationship to that which he controls. Preconceptions about the external world

fall by the wayside when physical fact makes it necessary. Why does man hesitate when preconception of himself conflicts with physical fact?

The reluctance to discard preconception and conform to the demands of physical fact has led man to devise many and varied schemes of escape. These escape schemes manifest themselves in a variety of 'isms,' all of which are based on premises of philosophy. When the structure of philosophy is understood, the failure of any escape planned in accordance with this false doctrine can be presaged. History is a record of these failures. Many of the more potent myths and legends of our ancestors and forefathers are still being used as a 'way of life.' The very same myths, the very same

legends, just different words and different dressing.

The inherent desires of men are the same as those of first man. The biological desires, the desires of adventure, etc., have remained intact and unaltered. The only difference occurring about these desires is the method of satisfying them. The methods of acquiring satisfaction have run the gamut of numerous facets of philosophical application. Political philosophy and economic theory have attempted administration of these desires and failed miserably.

The social structure of any society is based upon its economy. When the purpose and function of a social economy are understood, it becomes apparent that malfunction of that economy affects the social body in ratio to the complexity of the economic structure. And so we come upon the American scene.

In America we have a unique situation, a situation that requires a unique application. We have a situation that finds our political philosophy being challenged by physical conditions, a unique physical situation. Our technology has precluded philosophy's premise of natural scarcity. Scarcity no longer exists. Abundance is the order of the day. The matrix of our present economy—the Price System—cannot cope with this historically recent innovation. The artificial methods of our political gentry to 'make like scarcity' have caused us many unnecessary social ills—crime, poverty, insecurity and war. The most important asset of man—his health—is considered, along with pigs, sows and sheep, a thing of market value.

Our political manipulators are today using their last-ditch weapon, the propaganda artist, to maintain the status quo. But even he will crumple in defeat when his words fail the stomachs of the American people.

However, all is not lost: we have a choice. Abundance was made possible by science and technology. The method of science can distribute this abundance. Scientific application to our social economy is the gateway to the new America, the America we have dreamed about but had to wait for until science made it possible to accomplish. While political philosophers have maneuvered for control of the social economy, science has been preoccupied with the physical facts regarding social phenomena. They discovered that social phenomena comprise a metrical problem and therefore a project for engineering design. This design is completed and ready for operation. This design

has eliminated the political economist and the social ills attendant on this futile attempt to rule or ruin America.

The history of science is a history of conflicts with the preconceptions of philosophy. The corpses of preconceptions about the physical universe litter the highway of science. Notable in these conflicts is that science has always emerged the victor. Science and technology have made a reality of a situation that yesterday was but a wild dream. What sheer lunacy to deprive ourselves of the bounties of nature because of an ancient situation that really no longer exists!

Once the American people discard the moral approach to problems that are not moral, they will for the first time see that America is great and that her greatness is a physical reality, not a junkpile for outmoded philosophies. Shall we appoint ourselves guardians of the junkpile, or proponents of progress through science? You have a choice in this matter, but this choice will differ from any you ever made before. This time your choice will be permanent. If you err in your choice, you won't suffer long anyway.

—Nick Carter, 10439-A.

Sick Industry . . .

WRITING from New York, Leslie Gould, columnist, stated on Feb. 24: 'The only hope for the coal miners, in the opinion of William L. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, is to limit the number of working days.'

'The coal industry is "sick," he says, and "there is no possibility the owners and operators can give the workers full employment, because the industry can produce more coal than the U. S. can consume."

'The miners, in his opinion, must depend on a two-day or a three-day week.'

Mr. Green has an 'opinion': 'the miners must depend on a two or three day week.' Just how well they are going to eat on that basis he does not say.

Mr. Gould says a two or three day work week is no cure for the sick coal industry; that the miners had better start looking for other jobs.—Just where will they look, Mr. Gould?

Mr. Gould also has an 'opinion.' He thinks 'the only solution of the sick coal industry is to get back into production on a basis where it can compete.'

He reminds Mr. Green that overhead goes on seven days a week, so the inference is that the miners should work seven days a week and swamp the oil and gas companies and electric power. Question: What will that do to the workers in those lines? Will they then have to look for other jobs? Could it be they could get jobs *mining coal*?

What Mr. Green and Mr. Gould both fail to realize is that all industry is sick. The bad news is that the Price System is sick unto death and that man-made scarcity will not save it. Neither will anything else. *It is dying.* In fact it is a walking corpse and it is high time for a post mortem. Then we should bury the blamed thing before the odor suffocates us!

Monetary values depend on scarcity. To increase production will destroy value; no value, no price; no price, no sale; no sale, business goes boom; no longer any Price System!

Come on, Americans! Use those heads for something besides hat racks before it is too late. Investigate Technocracy, the only plan for the distribution of an abundance. The ghost of free enterprise has haunted us long enough. Free enterprise is dead, too!
—E. V. T.

ARE WE GOING TO STOP THE RED FIRE?

SENATOR PAT McCARRAN of Nevada says: 'To put out Europe's Red fire, give the firemen hell and a little more time.' (Sat. Eve. Post, April 5, 1950.)

The Senator spent three months in Europe and found out that Italy may go communist within five years.

(Well, Senator, all Europe and Asia too will undergo social change in spite of our Marshall Plan or anything else we can do about it.)

Senator McCarran believes that the Marshall Plan was oversold but that we 'held the line' in France and Italy. As we hold the line for dear old Free Enterprise we are only postponing the crisis. Europe and Asia will have social change and we can't stop it. We have supported reaction and let the communists carry the banner of social change. Consequently, that social change has a communist complexion. All we are doing is consolidating their enmity against us, and in the meantime we furnish them with arms to use against us.

We are doing much to promote World War 3, even to furnishing the guns, as usual. 'Put out the Red fire.' But not even a combination of the Marshall Plan and the Senator's efforts can do that. The latter are only adding fuel to the war hysteria flames. Being a Roman Catholic, it is to be expected that Senator McCarran would follow the political line of the Vatican.

We can stop the Red fire here, but not by hunting 'commie witches,' nor by Red baiting and calling everybody Red who doesn't tie up to Free Enterprise and clerical fascism. Oxygen is the supporter of combustion; in an ordinary fire, without oxygen the fire dies. Want and poverty are the supporters of the 'Red fire.' Without poverty and misery the Red fire would not burn.

Conditions make communists, and scarcity breeds those conditions. We create artificial scarcities and then yell about the Reds. Yes, we here in America who have everything for an abundant life destroy things we choose to call surpluses so we can sell the balance at a high price.

We can put out the 'Red fire' by producing and distributing an abundance. Our papers tell us that we are heading for a planned economy of socialism. Socialism has no plan, only a theory, which, like communism, is based on Marx's philosophy of the class struggle. These things may apply to Europe and Asia, but they do not fit in here in America. We can do better, but not under the Price System. An entire new social design is required.

If Senator McCarran would spend three months honestly studying Technocracy and investigating things at home he would probably quit being a Senator. He would learn the utter futility of the political approach to our own social problem.

—E. V. Tyler, 12247-3.

A JOB FOR EX-POSTMEN

To the Post-Intelligencer:

I see our government is preparing to curtail our mail service, thus putting thousands of employes out of work—all this for economic reasons. But I see on the same page in the paper where state department delegates have been flown to Fiji to conduct research work to find a substitute for mother's milk, so the mothers can be better farmers and fishermen.

This project would include not only Fiji but 12 more other islands and for all this Uncle Sam has agreed to defray expenses.

No doubt this also is an economy move which I don't quite understand. But somehow I can't help thinking about our unemployed mailmen. Perhaps they could be given a job baby-sitting for those island mothers.

—Mrs. E. F., Seattle.

—At last! Someone with an original idea!

« Developing Trends »

YES; ALL WILL BE IN IT

Admiral "Bull" Halsey put it rather mildly when he said, prior to leaving for a Pacific tour, that if another world war comes, American women will be drafted along with the men.

It would probably be more nearly accurate to say that the price of American survival in any such conflict would be total conscription of every national resource, the draft of industry and of labor, the suspension of profit and the equalization of sacrifice among all classes of society.

—Detroit News, March 15.

—This is what Technocracy proposed for World War II. We are glad to have our ideas 'stolen.'

DESTROYING ABUNDANCE

PROGRESO, Texas, April 4—(AP)—Hundreds of acres of good quality vegetables are being plowed under in the Rio Grande Valley because current market prices make them not worth harvesting. The crops include carrots, onions, beets, cabbage, collards, and lettuce.

The McAllen Monitor reported today that some observers estimate as high as 35,000 acres of vegetables are being destroyed in South Texas.

—Vancouver, B. C., Sun.

—Eventually, the limit of social tolerance will be reached.

CRIME RISING, HOOVER SAYS

WASHINGTON—(I.N.S.)—The FBI, in what it termed a conservative estimate, reported that crime increased 4.5 per cent last year, with youth playing a predominant role.

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover disclosed that the number of murders, negligent manslaughter and auto thefts declined. But the rates rose for such criminal offenses as rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and larceny.

Hoover said an estimated 1,763,290 major crimes occurred in the United States last year, or one every 18 seconds. The crime increase was most pronounced in rural areas, where lawbreaking rose 8.5 per cent.

For cities, the increase amounted to 4.2 per cent. A total of 792,029 persons were arrested during the year—31.2 per cent of whom were under 25 years of age. The largest number of arrests occurred in the 21-year age group—34,514. More than 90 per cent of all persons arrested were male.

—Such reports can hardly be classed as "news" today. They become monotonous by repetition year after year. In fact, they are an integral part of the Price System itself. **WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? Vote for a continuation of the same, or help change the system?**

ARSON INCREASES AS BUSINESS GOES DOWNHILL

MEMPHIS—(UP)—The director of the Public Institute of Purdue University warns that arson is on the increase in the United States and probably will continue upward.

Prof. Joseph L. Lingo, in an address to the 22nd annual Fire Department inspectors conference here, said that as business conditions slacken, fires for profit will increase.

Lingo, whose school is the only one in the country teaching a course in arson detection, said records show that arson crimes closely parallel price levels and business conditions.

—Price System barometer!

U. S. MAY PLAY SANTA IN EUROPE INDEFINITELY

GENEVA.—Uncle Sam's squeeze play on East Europe has begun to kick back.

If Uncle continues his restriction-of-trade policy between East and West Europe, he may be forced to play Santa indefinitely.

Such is the view of officials of the United States Economic Commission for Europe here.

America's policy, E. C. A. attaches warn, plays hob with an age-old system. For centuries, until a couple of years ago, East and West Europe supplemented each other. One sent timber to build the houses, the other returned machinery. Steel was made where the coal was dug. One country could not have economical transport and electric power unless it shared it with others.

Everyone here admits that East Europe has taken some body blows because of this restriction. But the joker is that if West Europe does not cultivate this natural trade with the East, it must find other places—mostly the United States, for dollars.

And that can't happen because the United States can outproduce or undersell West Europe on almost anything it has to offer.

This dilemma has already arrived, according to officials here, and dollars are running out.

—America's efforts to stop social change in Europe are forcing east Europe to become economically self-sufficient. That leaves us with the surplus production of Western Europe on our hands as well as our own surpluses.

U. S. SWAP, COTTON FOR SOYBEANS

WASHINGTON, May 22.—(UP)—Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, Michigan, today attacked as a "foul-smelling mess" the Commodity Credit Corporation's deal to swap with Chinese Communists American cotton for Manchurian soybeans.

The Agriculture Department announced on May 11 the C. C. C.'s plan to make the trade. Crawford said \$7,603,000 worth of American cotton would be swapped for \$4,000,000 worth of soybeans.

The Agriculture Department said the deal would be made through the World Commerce Corporation, a New York export-import firm. Crawford said available figures indicate the firm will make more than \$2,700,000 on the swap. The soybeans are to be used by the U. S. Armed Forces in Japan.

Crawford asserted that he intends to make formal recommendations to Congress for an investigation and corrective action.

—American officials are experts at making enemies around the world, with the result that America's sphere of influence is shrinking.

UNCLE SAM PAYS AND PAYS

A Missouri grain company that grew up overnight shows how government agencies sometimes don't let each know what the other "hand" is doing. The company rented a section of Camp Crowder, Mo. from the government for \$5,569, then, in effect, leased the same property back to the government for \$204,000.

Both contracts were signed within a week after the company, Midwest Grain Storage and Realty, was incorporated last September. First, the company rented 113 buildings at Camp Crowder from the War Assets Admin-

istration, then turned these buildings into storehouses for the agriculture department.

War Assets charged \$1 per building, plus varying rates per square foot, totaling \$5,569 in rent. However, the agriculture department paid Midwest one-twentieth of a cent per bushel per day for storing 2,041,803 bushels of surplus corn. This amounted to \$204,000 for 200 days—the maximum number of days that the rate is in force each year.

Thus, while Uncle Sam leases from Peter to pay Paul, Midwest Grain Storage rakes in the profit. However, A. H. Myers of Kansas City, company president, claims the gravy isn't as thick as it looks. In the first place, he says, Midwest had to pay for unloading the grain. The agriculture department provided \$30,627 extra for this, but Myers claims it cost \$40,000. When it comes time to move the grain, Myers also figures it will cost more than the \$15,303 handling charges which the government is committed to pay.

However, Myers is counting on the \$204,000 storage contract being renewed for another year. It looks like good business—if you can get it.

NOTE: V. M. Harris Grain Company of Scott City, Kan., an established firm, is also renting facilities at Camp Crowder for storing 895,936 bushels of surplus wheat. Harris pays \$16,713 in rent, collects \$66,800 in storage fees.

—Drew Pearson, May 17, '50.

—As the guy says, it's good business—if you can get it. What's more, it seems to be perfectly legal. Did YOU vote for it? Of course you did—if you voted at all. It's part of the Price System.

CORPORATION BACKS HOUSING IN ISRAEL

NEW YORK.—(AP)—A corporation has been formed in this country to finance \$20,000,000 worth of housing construction in Israel.

The corporation, which will seek to solve the infant nation's most pressing problem, has been organized on a non-sectarian basis among labor unions and New York city business leaders.

The new group has been chartered by New York state as the Amun-Israeli Housing Corporation.

HOUSING URGENT GERMAN NEED, SAYS ADVISER

FRANKFORT.—On the eve of his departure for the United States, Leonard Miscall, special adviser to the office of the high commissioner for Germany, disclosed in an exclusive interview that he expects to report to the State Department the urgent need for an efficient housing program in Germany to stem rising unemployment. And "unemployment leads workers to sympathize with radical movements," said Miscall.—Times.

—If you're a foreigner, you are eligible for American aid.

BILLION MATCHES A DAY USED IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Imagine setting fire daily to the makings for 25 six-room frame houses! Americans do just about that in using up some 125,000,000 wooden matches every day. Experts estimate that the lumber consumed in such matches is enough to build some 175 six-room dwellings a week, notes the National Geographic Society.

Wood is not the only thing that goes up in match smoke. Book matches add more than 34,500 tons of paper-board stock to the pyre each 24 hours.

In all, the average American strikes about 14 matches a day, but spends only about six cents for his monthly

supply. On an annual basis the country uses more than 500,000,000,000 wood and paper matches or, well over a billion a day.

Since the war Canadian scientists have exhibited a match that produces heat but no light, which can be used anywhere—even in wind of gale force—because, lacking any flame, it cannot be blown out.

In the United States the development of a so-called "everlasting match" has been reported. Three inches long, it is supposed to produce at least 80 lightings, of four seconds each, to an inch.—Seattle Times.

—Four years ago, in June, 1946, The NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT published an item which said the justice department had announced the dissolution of an international match cartel which had until then prevented the use of an 'everlasting' match previously kept off the market. That item stated:

'Attorney General Tom C. Clark said the court action makes possible worldwide use of the everlasting match which, he charged, was kept out of circulation by members of the cartel as a threat to their business.'

'Berge said the everlasting match was successfully produced and sold in Holland and Switzerland in the 1930's until it became apparent that it represented a substantial threat to the ordinary match industry.'

Does anybody know where we can buy just one 'everlasting' match today?

CUBANS AUTHORIZE MACHINE CIGARS

HAVANA, March 11.—(AP)—The Cuban cabinet yesterday authorized the Havana cigar industry to produce machine-made cigars for export and for 20 per cent of the national consumption.

The action ended a thirty-year fight by the industry to legalize the use of cigar-making machinery. All Havana cigars now are hand-made.

The cabinet said the decision was taken to allow the Cuban tobacco industry to compete in world markets with machine-made cigars from other nations.

—Further corroboration of the fact that man-hours cannot compete with kilowatt-hours.

MORE PRODUCTION URGED

CHICAGO.—The number of unemployed in the U. S. will reach 10,000,000 by 1945 unless the nation's economy expands each year, the acting chairman of President Truman's council of economic advisers said here. Leon M. Keyserling told a news conference that steady expansion of the national economy is the only preventative for "unemployment of labor and business." Keyserling said a growth of from 3 to 4 per cent annually is required to absorb a labor force increasing by 750,000 workers a year and the products of an increasingly efficient industry.

—Journal of Commerce.

—Sixty million jobs are no longer enough to support the status quo. But jobs are declining, so the status quo is doomed.

THE JOB OUTLOOK

Bleakest Employment Prospect in a Decade

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Labor Department has a gloomy valedictory for this year's record-smashing crop of college graduates: Far too few jobs.

Prospects for employment are the bleakest in a decade. Nearly five million Americans are now idle and looking for work. They'll be joined this spring by almost 500,000 new college degree-holders. This will be the biggest graduating class in history—more than double the pre-war peak of 213,000 in 1940.

To make it even tougher, another 600,000 new job hunt-

THE NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

ers will come from this spring's near-record 1,200,000 high school graduates.

What's behind the diploma boom this year? About 250,000 ex-G I.s. That's what the Federal Security Agency's office of education says. The first wave of war veterans who went to college under the G. I. bill is just reaching the job market. The office of education says former servicemen account for about 80 percent of the 304,000 male graduates expected this year.

Federal experts frankly have little hope that business and industry can provide the one-and-three-quarters million new jobs needed for all the ex-students this year. Less than 1 million new openings develop annually from death or retirement. This means the U. S. economy would have to provide a net increase of 700,000 jobs this year just to take care of these young job hunters—not counting the millions of people now without jobs.

Chances of this happening are remote.

BLS Commissioner Clague has this advice for student job-seekers: "Graduates of the class of 1950 must be ready to accept low salaries, possibly in fields related to that of their choice. They're going to have to start lower down the ladder."—Wall Street Journal, March 28, 1950.

—Similar statements and analyses appear today in many different publications. The significant point to be noted in all of them is the complete lack of any solution for the problem. THERE IS NO SOLUTION apart from Technocracy's program.

PAY IS UP 130 PERCENT, BUYING POWER 35 PERCENT IN 10 YEARS

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The average American worker's weekly paycheck has risen 130 per cent in the past ten years but his buying power has climbed only 35 per cent.

Higher living costs and federal taxes have wiped out the remainder of his increased earnings.

In 1939, weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries averaged \$23.86. Last year the average was \$54.94. But when allowances are made for tax deductions and decreased purchasing power of the dollar, the worker's adjusted weekly income in 1949 boiled down to only \$32.17 in terms of 1939 purchasing power.

Persons who are hit hardest by the increased cost of living and taxes are those who depend upon fixed incomes, such as pensions and proceeds from securities.

If their incomes have remained constant in the past ten years, each dollar they now receive is worth 40.3 cents less than it was in 1939. A \$35-a-week pensioner, who could make ends meet ten years ago, finds his purchasing power has dropped to \$20.69.—Seattle Times.

—Buy more bonds! But don't expect to reap "security." You can't BUY security.

NEW JOBS TO FORCE BIG EXPENDITURES

WASHINGTON, May 8.—(UP)—American business will have to spend 500 million dollars a month to create enough jobs to keep pace with the growing labor force, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce said today.

It is estimated that 50,000 new jobs must be created every month to employ jobseekers.

—Well, if people insist on working even if it isn't necessary, why not install a lot of treadmills, distribute the abundance, and quit worrying?

Of course we could play ball, dance, or go fishing instead, but there seems to be something 'immoral' about that idea, according to the average free enterpriser.

NEEDS \$84 WEEKLY LOS ANGELES STUDY SHOWS

LOS ANGELES—(AP)—A family of four in Los Angeles cannot maintain an acceptable standard of living on less than \$84 a week.

This is the conclusion drawn in a budget survey completed among moderate income families in this area by the John Randolph and Nora Haynes Foundation.

The study showed that during the past year, a family of four needed at least \$84.28 a week, or \$4,386.64 a year, to obtain proper clothing, food, housing, medical and dental care and insurance.

In 1948, the survey said, this same family needed about \$90 a week to get by.—Oakland Tribune.

\$161 MONTHLY NOW NEEDED TO SUPPORT RELIEF FAMILY OF FOUR

BERKELEY.—Total cost of supporting a family of four on relief during 1949 required \$161 a month, a slight drop from the previous year.

This fact was revealed by the University of California's Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics in its current report.

The report showed that the 1949 budget was six dollars less than 1948, due to a drop in food prices between September 1948 and September 1949.

It itemized monthly expenditures for this relief family as follows: food, \$78.62; rent, \$28.50; clothing, \$19.46; house operation, \$9.87; furnishings, \$2.95; and miscellaneous, \$21.86.

Prepared under the direction of Dr. Emily H. Huntington, professor of economics, the study took as a basic family unit an unemployed man, his wife, a boy of 13 and a girl of eight.

Dr. Huntington explained that the report attempted to set up a budget that would preserve the health and efficiency of such a family. At the same time, she added, it attempts to stay within the limits EXPECTED BY A WELFARE AGENCY.—Oakland Tribune.

—Which IS the "American Way?" And what is an "acceptable standard of living?" How long will those on relief "accept" this sort of differential?

"NONE SO BLIND"

The fiscal policies of our administration are headed straight in the direction of economic collapse.

Bankruptcy is the end, and the only end, of deficit spending as practiced by our government.

We are taxed and taxed here at home so that Europeans can come back to America and buy at inflationary prices in competition with the people of America, who in turn furnished the money for the purchase.

By thus trying to lift ourselves by our own bootstraps, it is a question how long we will last before we reach the end of our ability to spend. When that point is reached, our domestic economy will collapse, mass unemployment will stalk the land, and our soil will be ready to germinate the subversive seeds so cunningly planted by Communist propaganda.

And yet the majority of our citizens blissfully go along with that policy, completely unconscious of the inevitable reckoning.

—Adm. Wm. H. Standley, U.S.N. Retired.
(P.-I., April 16, 1950.)

—But even the Admiral himself refuses to credit the one obvious answer—the scientific solution for the problem he presents—Technocracy's scientific design of operation. "There are none so blind as those who will not see."



A Technocracy Gray Car 'ready to roll' on 'Operation Northeast' to symbolize for Technocracy. Left to right are, Arthur Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Organizer Mugridge, of Unit A. R. D. 6645, Technocracy Inc., a New Brunswick Group.

CONTENTS

No. 160 (Vol. XIV)	July 1950
	Page
Functional Control by Scientists	2
A Means to An End	3
Work Without Men	7
Just How Free Is Man?	9
Erotics, Neurotics, and Tommyrotics.....	12
Technology Marches On!	14
Clericalism in America	17
Keynote of Progress	20
Developing Trends	23

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TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT ?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 50 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debt. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receive subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN ?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE ?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocrat unit.

WHO ?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party.)

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

Clericalism in America

(Continued from Page 2)

1948. (After all, the pollsters, not being scientists, only came up with the answer they were paid to find.) However, the sampling method is one means frequently used by scientists to arrive at an approximation of the characteristics of the whole, when a direct analysis of the whole is not feasible. We are inclined to think that the admission that something as intangible as a political opinion can be determined for the whole country within a few percent by the crude sampling of a few thousand voters, even when conducted by non-scientists, speaks very highly for the method. For greater accuracy, the sampling method would have to be refined, more carefully controlled, removed from economic incentives, and extended to include more examples. We might ask the 'Voice of Sterling,' 'What other method of measuring the probable outcome of a political election would you regard as more reliable and more practical?'

When the scientist approaches a problem in human affairs, he does not seek a 'solution' in the accepted political and sociological sense. The scientist is not an appeaser. He does not seek to compromise differences. He proceeds to eliminate the problem. For example, if he is presented with a management-labor relationship problem in a factory, he would not seek a basis of agreement; he would abolish the problem by designing a factory which would operate without either managers or workmen. Confront the scientist with the taxation problem, and he abolishes taxes. Turn him loose on the problem of poverty, and he will design a social system which will abolish poverty. The same with crime, disease, unemployment. *There is no problem in the society which the scientist cannot liquidate.*

How much control shall the scientifically-trained people have over the affairs of society? There can be only one answer: ALL OF IT! No method other than the scientific method is capable of exercising adequate CONTROL over the physical operations which make up a social mechanism. At best, the politicians, businessmen, artists, and ecclesiastics can only devise means of REGULATION based on their 'expert' opinion as to how the system can be manipulated to provide the most profit, with a minimum of hazard, to themselves.

When Technocracy advocates a 'governance by

science,' it does not mean 'rule by scientists' with special privilege for the scientists. 'Rule' and 'special privilege' are concepts of a political age; they have no place in the vocabulary of a scientist. The social technologists in a Technocracy would be directors and coordinators of function, not rulers of men. They would insist on 'service from all, special privilege to none.'

Science recognizes no 'imponderables' in the operation of the social mechanism, regardless of opinions held to the contrary by the 'Voice of Sterling' or any other propagandist for the *status quo*.

—Wilton Ivie, CHQ.

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Technocracy does not seek a solution to the personal problems of the individual human beings of North America. Do not ask Technocracy for an answer to your private problems. We have no answer. But, if you want an answer to the problem of two hundred million people, we can help you out. We know that when the problems of that many people are taken into consideration, the variables become a uniformity, and can be handled as a unit problem. And in that solution will be contained the solution of the problems of all the individuals.

THE NORTHWEST

Technocrat

OCT. '50

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Comments On the News
- Total Conscription
- The Challenge of Technology
- War Politics and Atomic Energy
- Engineers Are Not Scaremongers
- Invitation to Prosperity
- Do You Believe?

NO. 161 (VOL. XV)

(4)

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Seattle, Wash.





TOTAL CONSCRIPTION

TECHNOCRACY proposes that the Governments of the United States and Canada institute Total Conscription in their respective countries. Technocracy proposes this as an organization with a membership of citizens in both countries. Total Conscription includes the following:

The Governments of the United States and Canada shall institute conscription of all effectives, male and female, between the ages of 18 and 65 for national service both civilian and military; all citizens shall serve on the same basis of pay as the Armed Forces of the two countries with the same standards of food, clothing, and health protection and with the same allowances for all dependents regardless of rank or social position.

The Governments of the United States and Canada shall institute, as part of this program of Continental operations, conscription of all their national corporate wealth and its attendant institutions such as banks, trusts, and insurance companies.

The Governments of the United States and Canada shall conscript in each of the two countries, all physical facilities and operating personnel of rail, bus, water, and air transportation; all telephone, telegraph, and radio communications systems; all of the manufacturing industries; all of the oil wells and refining industries; and all corporate enterprises engaged in mining.

The Governments of the United States and Canada shall conscript all physical facilities and operating personnel of all export and import corporations. The two governments shall be the sole importers and exporters.

The Governments of the United States and Canada shall conscript all patents, inventions, and processes extant in their national domains whether of foreign or domestic ownership.

The Governments of the United States and Canada shall assume all financial indebtedness of municipalities, counties, states, and provinces; and in return for assuming these financial obligations shall arrogate to themselves the sole power of levying all taxes now levied by the municipalities, counties, states, and provinces.

The Governments of the United States and Canada, as a measure of Continental safety and welfare, shall close all public bars and limit the sale of sprituous beverages, wines, beers, and liquors to restaurants, hotel dining rooms, and licensed liquor stores.

The Governments of the United States and Canada, as a measure of Continental safety and welfare, shall abolish all foreign language periodical publications, foreign language advertising, and foreign language radio programs for domestic consumption.

The Governments of the United States and Canada, as a measure of Continental safety and welfare, shall abolish all foreign language and hyphenated organizations, associations, and fraternal societies, regardless of whether they have been formed to promote political, commercial, cultural, educational, linguistic, artistic, or other relationships.

The Governments of the United States and Canada shall prohibit the transfer of purchasing power in the form of currency, notes, drafts, or money orders of all corporations and residents of the two countries to any corporation or resident of any alien country.

Total Conscription proposes that in the United States the Army shall be directed under the unified control of a Land Command; the Navy shall be directed under the unified control of a Sea Command; the Airforce shall be directed under the unified control of an Air Command; the Fortifications shall be directed under the unified control of a Fortifications Command; that the entire military command shall be unified in a General Staff with the constitutional Commander-in-Chief in supreme command. Total Conscription proposes that in Canada

(Continued on Page 27)

COMMENTS ON THE NEWS

The WAR in KOREA

THE outstanding event in the news is the 'United Nations police action' in Korea. Technically, the United States is not at war; but, the planes, warships, artillery, and ground forces of this country are bombing, shelling, strafing, overrunning, and burning the population, dwellings, factories, and transportation facilities of Korea, as well as combating the active military opposition.

According to news reports, and the implications of these reports, tens of thousands of Koreans, Northerners and Southerners, including non-combatant women, children, and old people, are dying and being maimed as a result of 'U. N. police action' carried out by U. S. Armed Forces. Thousands of dwellings are being burned and blasted; factories and warehouses are being turned into heaps of rubble and twisted steel; bridges, railroads, and roadways are being reduced to ruins; and the very necessary rice crop (which supplies much of Japan's need as well as that of Korea) is being destroyed. In turn, thousands of American boys are being killed, wounded, and captured. Brutality on the Asian pattern is undoubtedly being practiced by both sides.

This Is War

According to all realistic concepts, this is WAR. Any attempt to disguise it with the sheep's clothing of 'police action' lacks integrity and sincerity; and the American contention, "Honest, there ain't nobody here in Korea except just us policemen," has a hollow sound to it. Let

us not become involved in George Orwell's 'double-think' to the extent of proclaiming 'War is Peace.'

While the United States can legally claim technical grounds for defending South Korea against military incursions into its territory, being more or less of a trustee over South Korea pending the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, no such claim can be made to justify our threats and acts of intervention in China, Indo-China, Burma, Siam, Indonesia, and the Philippines. It is doubtful that even the United Nations would concur in such behavior. However, the inept Democratic Party administration, goaded by the Republicans, prodded by the Vatican, reassured by Douglas MacArthur, and inflated with bourgeois egotism, feels that it can go forth and 'police the world'—like a Pekinese rushing forth in all confidence to challenge a St. Bernard. To take on half the world looks silly and dangerous in view of our official mis-appraisal of the Korean situation. Already, it is beginning to dawn upon some of the less dull of the official analysts that even a war with China would be a strategic blunder of the first magnitude, and that General MacArthur's affectionate collaboration with the deposed and despised remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek regime is not in the best interests of North America.

In the United Nations, the Security Council was suddenly shocked and dismayed by the return of the Russian delegate after a long period of voluntary absence. A 'strategic meeting' was promptly called by the United States representa-

tive to thwart any move the Soviet delegate would introduce. A conspiratorial majority was secured; but, under the mediocre leadership of Mr. Warren Austin, who at best can be described as an emotional Fourth-of-July orator, the majority proved no match for the skillful 'chess-playing' of Mr. Malik of Russia. As we write this, the United States and its pressurized puppet majority on the Security Council have succeeded in blocking a formal discussion of the proposed agenda for discussing 'A Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question.' Rather, so it would appear, the American-influenced majority want to discuss reasons for the United Nations' continuing and expanding the war in Asia. Winning the votes in the Security Council, but losing out on the world propaganda front, the frustrated majority is daily becoming more flustered and more blustering in its utterances.

On the economic front at home, with war-scare headlines on the front pages of the newspapers and magazines, with threats of scarcity and con-

trols, and with long-term credit available to the consumer, plus the wide-open opportunity for the smart boys to speculate in lush black-market dealings, there has been a rush to buy up anything that would conceivably be scarce and have premium value in event of World War III. Thus, many supplies which were becoming burdensome to the market have suddenly become scarce. The consumer is in a state of confusion, panic, and frustration.

One cannot blame the individual for wanting to get his wealth out of monetary forms, in the face of threatened inflation, and to put it into such physical assets as he feels are more likely to retain their value. So far as the individual is concerned, this is tactically brilliant; but, when it becomes a mania of all the consumers at the same time, it is a strategic futility. The only answer is Total Conscription, with government allocation of all supplies to wherever they are most needed, and with special 'opportunity' and special profits to none.

—CHQ Technocracy Inc.

HOLY WAR IN EAST ASIA

(That the world tension, including both the cold and hot wars, centers primarily around the ideological conflict of the Vatican versus the Kremlin is borne out by many items appearing in the news. Technocracy resents North America being made a battleground in this dispute between the collaborators of the Vatican and the collaborators of the Kremlin and regrets that non-Catholic, non-Communist Americans must die on foreign battlefields in this conflict between two alien ideologies. That the wars in Korea and Indo-China are expressions of this conflict is indicated by three news items appearing in the New York Times of Aug. 22, 1950.)

AT A SOUTH KOREAN COMMAND POST, Aug. 22.—Girl Guerrillas are playing a man's part in this war. Two of them in this area, using carbines at short range, already have killed eight Communist invaders. The girls are Han Chi Ock, 27 years old, and Chong Sin Chin, 21, both Catholics and both former workers at the Inchon arsenal, who joined the Army with their menfolk after they had been forced to evacuate the city to the Communists.

Han . . . received a primary school education in the former Japanese-operated state school system, and received religious instruction in a Korean Catholic Sunday School. Nothing about her suggested the tough killer, and she asserted that when the war was over she wanted to become a religious novice and eventually a nun.

BENTRE, Indo-China, Aug. 20.—Vietnamese Catholic brigades, banded together in one of the most remarkable military forces in Asia, are bearing the main burden of fighting the Vietminh rebels in this Mekong delta province, fifty miles south of Saigon. Bentre is the oldest and one of the main rural Catholic centers of South Vietnam (Cochin-China). A special target of Vietminh hostility because of their anti-Communist principles, the Catholic farmers and artisans here are fighting back in defense of their faith, homes and lives. Although constituting only 15 per cent of the population, the Catholics here form the hard core of the Anti-Vietminh resistance and have mobilized more than 10 per cent of their available man-

power to combat Ho Chi Minh's Communist-led contingents.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Aug. 21—The Korean Republic has sent word to fifty-seven governments contending that "imminent danger" of mass-murder confronts 700,000 Christians in the South Korean territory controlled at present by the North Korean Communist forces. The Korean Government contends that the invading Communist forces "will try and are already trying" to destroy the Korean people in part by liquidating the 400,000 Protestants and 300,000 Roman Catholics estimated to be in the Communist-held areas.

The memorandum maintains that the Christian population will be singled out as a target for two reasons—because they are "impliedly opposed to the rule of Moscow" and, second, because many of the South Korean leaders are Christians.

The communication appealed to the states to heed the plight of the Christian population by speedily ratifying the United Nations genocide convention.

(Note: South Korea has not ratified the anti-genocide pact itself, but has been very diligent about destroying 'communists.')

AFRICA WANTS FREEDOM TOO

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 20.—Christian negroes throughout the country, regardless of sect, prayed today for the success of African nationalism. The occasion was the National Day of Prayer sponsored by the interdenominational African Ministers' Federation.

The concept of African nationalism has grown strong in recent years, especially since the advent of the present government with its policy of racial segregation. Negro leaders believe that spiritual unity as manifested today may facilitate a political unity that would tend to make the colored population paramount since it outnumbers the white population more than four to one. In this connection the Ministers' Federation remarked in its convening circular, "Our people are ready to follow anybody who calls upon them to fight for their freedom."

—New York Times, August 21, 1950.

chieftain said in an interview. When war breaks out these people have no cause to fight for, Abd-el Krim added. "This is what is happening with the South Koreans today. It is the same case with the people of Indo-China, who will not fight against their brethren attempting to liberate the country from imperialists and their puppet Bao Dai regime," he said.

"If the Western powers continue their present policy toward Korea, there is no doubt that a sudden uprising will break out in this part of the world," he said.

—New York Times, August 21, 1950.

How to Lose Friends

The importance of the spirit, or of the ideological must be recognized in fighting zones such as Korea, as well as in areas where battle still is not with bullets, but with words. We have not done this too well in Korea.

'Strategic bombing is a two-edged sword. Inevitably, we kill and maim civilians, including women and children, for civilians live near freight yards and industrial areas. We are indignant, and rightly so, about North Korean atrocities against our prisoners. Yet as North Koreans, would we not be equally indignant against Americans if our women and children were slain by American bombs? The effect of these bombings has helped to arouse considerable anti-American sentiment in India, and even a British newspaper has commented ad-

versely. How immense will be our task in Korea, if we finally win there, after we have ravaged the land? Bombs are a bad way to win friends and influence people.

'Some of our chief military problems in Korea stem from three factors—the superior battlefield intelligence of the enemy, the presence of guerrillas and communist sympathizers behind our lines, and infiltration through our lines, often in the guise of refugees, of enemy soldiers. We would suffer from none of these disadvantages if we had the full, en-

thusiastic support of the Korean population—something that obviously is lacking.

'No such happy result can be achieved unless the population of Korea is convinced that we do not come merely to bring devastation, unless these simple, primitive and sometimes barbaric peoples are convinced that we—not the Communists—are their friends and offer hope of a better life. But so far, we have not proved our case in Korea—or for that matter—in the world.'

—Hanson Baldwin, in *New York Times*,
August 21, 1950.

THE CHALLENGE OF TECHNOLOGY - - -

The idea of full production with little employment is a comparatively new one; many people refuse to face its implications.

IT HAS been pointed out that one's age can be measured by the degree of pain or discomfort he experiences when brought into contact with a new idea. Technocracy, and the Technocrats, give some people mental indigestion, particularly those people who are resistant or averse to change or who refuse to see that change does occur.

There is one fact that stands out above our present way of life. That is the fact that this way of life doesn't work, and it's up to us to do something about it. We are faced today with possible destruction from two sources—another global war, or the destruction of our own North American civilization because of its failure to adapt to a changing environment.

We find ourselves today right in the midst of increasing crime, increasing taxation and government debt, increasing unemployment (although by incredible coincidence the Korean situation offers temporary alleviation), increasingly exorbitant wastage of our national resources, and increasing instability of the American people both as individuals and as a society.

This isn't to be wondered at, for we have been faced for some years now with a dilemma out of which our political and business leaders obviously do not know how to lead us. Nor should they be

expected to since they are experts in the fields of business and politics, while the problem with which we are faced is simply an engineering problem, a problem of distribution, and cannot be solved by the method of business or politics.

We can have on the North American Continent today that for which man has toiled eight thousand years—abundance and security, but we can't have either of these under the old way of doing business. Our business and political leaders know that. In desperation, therefore, they are casting about for ways and means of disposing of our abundance, and in so doing are taking away our chances for security. They are doing the things for which they are trained; they are applying all the methods they are able to evolve for maintaining a scarcity. But the time draws rapidly nearer when we shall be forced to distribute our abundance and travel further down the road of progress, or we shall face national disaster. Scarcity and human toil are now obsolete on the North American Continent; we had better accept that fact, or else! That is the challenge of technology.

For all the past centuries of history, man has toiled to overcome scarcity and attain something of primary importance to him—security. Primitive man had the hope but no opportunity to overcome scarcity; he was dependent upon himself. So long

as he was dependent upon himself and upon the very slight aid of the few crude tools he was able to develop, he could never produce anywhere near enough to provide an abundance or to attain security. Existence for him meant back-breaking toil all his days, and poverty and insecurity all his days. Social control was based on scarcity, human toil and handtool methods.

During those centuries of scarcity, human toil, and handtool methods, a design was evolved for distributing the scarcity and allowing the members of the society access to that scarcity by exchanging their toil for that limited purchasing power. That is the design for social control which our business leaders and politicians are still trying to enforce today on a continent where the machines are producing an abundance and man largely has been discarded as a means of production!

A price system mode of operation is the only method of social control in operation today in civilized countries, whether it be given the title of fascism, communism, socialism, monarchy or democracy. But none of the variations of it can be made to apply much longer to the North American Continent; all forms of the price system have been made obsolete on our continent by the amazing growth of technological developments.

On the North American Continent, man has at an increasing rate been made obsolete insofar as the production of goods and services is concerned. He has become merely a control device. He functions mainly as a consumer, and not as a producer! Yet we are attempting to base his consuming power upon his production by man-hours of labor.

The idea of full production with little employment is a comparatively new one; many people refuse to face its implications. Yet this situation has already developed on the North American Continent. This fact should have the serious consideration of every citizen of our society. Our leaders are getting rather desperate in their attempts to dispose of our abundance, yet dispose of it they must because it cannot be sold. They are trying everything except to distribute it at home, because that is the one thing they cannot do with it under a price system. They are equipped through knowledge and experience to distribute a scarcity only. Their attempts to maintain a scarcity in order to hold their positions as leaders mean for most American citizens not only the loss of their first opportunity to achieve abundance and security, but possibly loss of their lives as well.

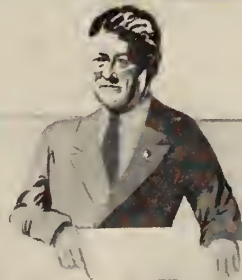
Political and business regulations have no place in twentieth century North America; they have served their purpose and are now obsolete. They are the regulations that were set up for a condition of scarcity. Our society has emerged into an era of abundance and requires a new mode of social control—one compatible with an environment of abundance. Our future depends upon ourselves; we can make the right choice and continue on the road of progress, or we can make the wrong choice and have no future, or at least none worthwhile.

The road ahead is one we must travel; we cannot just stop right here! Change is inevitable; we cannot prevent it. The trend of events will soon force us to make a choice between two types of change; we can choose to continue with a price system mode of operation and revert to fascist barbarism, or we can choose to adapt to the dictates of our environment, make use of the good fortune which has been thrust upon us, and travel ahead on the road of abundance and security.

We have accomplished many remarkable things with physical science. By application of that same physical science to the operation of our social mechanism, we can banish all the ills of our present society and furnish to every citizen of our Continent abundance and security from birth to death. Therein lies the challenge of technology; the job of answering that challenge is strictly up to us, the North American citizens.

—Enid Bates, 10439-A.

WHICH DO YOU WANT?



THIS OR THIS

INSECURITY
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES
SCARCITY
FASCISM
CHAOS
DEATH

SECURITY
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
ABUNDANCE
CIVILIZATION
SCIENCE
LIFE

BACK TO YESTERDAY
YOURS IN THE
PRICE SYSTEM

FORWARD WITH SCIENCE
YOURS IN A
TECHNATE

Book Review - - -

WAR POLITICS and ATOMIC ENERGY

P. M. S. Blackett, MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ATOMIC ENERGY, 1948, 216-VIII pages. Turnstile Press, London. \$4.50 (12s. 6d. net). (An American edition, 'revised for American readers,' has been published by Whittlesey House, New York, under the title, 'Fear, War, and the Bomb.' \$3.50).

THE author is a most distinguished experimental physicist. He has been Professor of Physics in Manchester University since 1937 and was winner of the Nobel Prize in physics for 1948. 'During the war he was engaged in Operational Research and played an important role in the anti-submarine campaign. He was a member of the Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy (set up by His Majesty's Government to define British policy) until 1948 when that Committee was abolished.'

Blackett approaches the problem from the factual, analytical, viewpoint of science, and his work is devoid of the hysteria and emotionalism which characterize so much of the literature on atomic energy. Because his conclusions are carefully and expertly thought out, and because they are widely at variance with those of most writers on the subject, this book is worthy of serious attention by all American policy-makers and students of world affairs.

Blackett's reason for writing the book hinges on the following statement which he gives in the preface:

The conviction gradually grew in my mind that the policies of Britain and the United States—for, in essentials, the two seemed the same—were following paths which were as unrealistic in their military basis as they were likely to be disastrous in their political consequences.

The author refuses to study the atomic bomb as an isolated weapon, but only in conjunction with other weapons and from the viewpoint of the total

military and political strategy. He first reviews the effects of mass bombings in World War II, as a basis for comparison; and, in this area, his revelations and conclusion are startling.

He reveals that Great Britain and the United States, in their bombing offensive over German-held territory, dropped some 2,700,000 tons of bombs. He calculates this amount to be equivalent to 900 improved atomic bombs in their destructive effects; one atomic bomb being equivalent to 3000 tons of high explosive bombs dispersed over the same area. He points out that the large-scale bombing offensive did not get under way until after Germany had been defeated in her land battle for Russia and had suffered enormous losses in manpower and equipment; that, during the bombing, German production, especially military production, rose steadily during this time instead of diminishing; that the strategic bombing of Germany did not materially destroy her productive potential nor the morale of the German people. And, he concludes, the strategic bombing contributed very little to the defeat of fascist Europe but, instead, actually delayed that defeat and prolonged the war.

The strategy of mass bombing of cities by heavy, long-range bombers which characterized so much of the British and American war effort, both in Europe and in Japan, was not followed by either Germany or Russia; rather, they adopted a policy of coordinated action by all arms in support of the ground forces. Evidently Russia abandoned the policy of strategic bombing against a great power as early as 1936—when she had more long-range bombers than all the rest of Europe combined—in

favor of air weapons designed to support ground action. Britain initiated the policy of mass bombings of civilian populations in an attempt to destroy the morale and industrial man-power of Germany; but, this effort proved to be militarily futile as well as expensive to the British war effort.

The 'Blitz' on London, from September 1940 to May 1941, was in retaliation for the British bombing of German cities; but, being of slight military value, it was called off when mobilization for war on Russia commenced. Aside from the blitz on London, the only area bombing of populations engaged in by the Germans was at Rotterdam, Warsaw, and Belgrade (until toward the end of the war when the V-1 and V-2 rockets were launched against England). That the German restraint against bombing of populations was not from a dislike of killing people is proven by the mass extermination of Jews and others in concentration camps and the extensive massacres of civilians in occupied Russia. Rather, it was from military considerations.

Two Explanations

One of the most vicious bombings during the war was that carried out on the great Skoda works near Prague by American Fortresses just two weeks before the end of the war in Europe, and as the Russian forces were approaching Prague. Blackett says: 'This act of wanton destruction considerably hindered the subsequent reconstruction of Czechoslovakia. The two explanations most current in Prague are that the attack was made either to destroy an industrial competitor, or to prevent these great works falling into the hands of the Soviet Union!'

Victory came in Europe primarily as a result of the huge losses of manpower and equipment suffered by the fascist powers on the eastern front. That is where more than 75 percent of their casualties occurred and where the great losses of aircraft and tanks took place.

In the Pacific, the principal factors which contributed to the defeat of Japan were the blockade of the home islands and the destruction of her shipping. Much of the bombing of Japan's industry was unnecessary, since the industry already lacked the materials with which to operate. There was great destruction of both housing and industrial plants by the area bombing of Japan, but victory could have been achieved almost as soon without it, according to Blackett.

The reason for dropping the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki has never been satisfactorily explained. Japan was already defeated, and had asked for surrender terms. These two cities were densely populated and of minor military significance. Blackett offers three possible explanations of why we dropped the atomic bombs when we did:

(1) Dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, just two days before Russia was scheduled to enter the war against Japan, indicates that the motive was not so much against Japan as against Russia. The bombs were dropped in an effort to force Japan to surrender to the U. S. alone and, thus, prevent Russia from sharing in the victory. It was the first step in the cold war against Russia. Blackett favors this explanation.

(2) The time was coincidental. This is hardly acceptable as a valid explanation. The U. S. was not scheduled to invade Japan proper until November 1, 1945. There was plenty of time; we did not have to hurry as we did. Following the only test in New Mexico on July 16, we rush the only two bombs we have to the Island of Tinian and fly them to Japan just before our ally was to enter the war. It looks, rather, as if we were trying to grab off the victory for ourselves alone. If it were merely a coincidence, it was an error in tact of the first magnitude and constituted 'a supreme diplomatic blunder.'

(3) The U. S. knew that the war was nearly over; so, we rush over to drop the bombs in order to give the people and Congress of the United States a 'Roman Holiday,' with the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as the chosen victims, as justification for the two billion dollars that were spent on the development of the bomb.

A Lame Motive

The motive given by President Truman is regarded as pretty lame. On August 9, he stated: 'The world will note that the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a military base. That was because we wished in the first instance to avoid, insofar as possible, the killing of civilians.' The official Bombing Survey Report says: 'Hiroshima and Nagasaki were chosen as targets because of their concentration of activities and population.'

Ever since the war ended, the U. S. and Britain have been using the threat of the atomic bomb as

a weapon in the cold war against Russia and her satellites. On the basis of the mass bombing of cities which was initiated by the U. S. and Britain, there is ample reason for supposing that these two nations would not hesitate to use the atomic bombs against the civilian populations of eastern Europe in event of war on Russia. On the other hand, there is no historical precedent for the assumption that Russia would initiate an atomic bomb attack on the cities of Britain and America. Nevertheless, the American propaganda insists that as soon as Russia has the atomic bomb, she will immediately use it against American cities.

The propaganda in America has publicized the atomic bomb out of all proportion to its military significance. It is true that the 'A-Bomb' is the most powerful explosive ever used in warfare; but, even so, it is not the only weapon of mass destruction. Ordinary demolition and fire bombs can do considerable damage too. Both types of bombs, the atomic and the ordinary, require such an array of technology to produce and transport to their targets that only a major power could use them effectively, especially against another major power. A small nation could not by these means wage a successful war against a great power.

Blackett gives elaborate reasons for believing that neither Russia nor the United States would be able to knock out the other with atomic bombs. Although either might apply them effectively against a small nation, it would not be necessary to use them in such cases because ordinary bombs would be just as effective.

More Dangerous Weapons

Certain other weapons may prove even more dangerous than the atomic bomb. Among these are listed radioactive poisons and biological weapons (bacteria, viruses, and poisons produced by these.) The materials for biological warfare could be produced in obscure laboratories even in small countries, and they do not require the heavy carriers which are demanded by bomb warfare. Furthermore, the international control of biological weapons is much more difficult than the control of either atomic or ordinary bombs.

In America, the discussion on atomic energy places primary emphasis on its use in warfare. With adequate supplies of energy coming from other sources, the American economy does not call for any large new sources of energy. Countries which are lacking in adequate sources of energy,

however, look with more favor upon atomic energy as a source of industrial power. Russia, for example, could use large quantities of additional energy and would favor the peacetime development of atomic fission.

Nearly half of the book is devoted to a discussion of the proposed plans of atomic energy control. These plans have been widely publicized and are well known. However, the probable resultants of the application of these plans have been the subject of so much propaganda that the public is likely to be confused as to the nature and intent of the various proposals.

A Forthright Attempt

Blackett thinks quite highly of the Lilienthal Report, mainly, in that it was a forthright attempt to devise a system of effective regulation and, to his thinking, showed that international control of atomic energy is technically possible.

The American proposal for atomic energy control, also known as the Baruch Plan, which was presented to the United Nations, was based on the Lilienthal Report, but was so altered as to give the United States every short-range advantage, while it would deprive Russia of certain strategic advantages which she now possesses. The greatest present advantage possessed by Russia is the secrecy surrounding the location and capacity of her present industrial plants; also, practically nothing is known of the extent of her atomic energy development. Under the Baruch Plan, this secrecy would be lost, since American inspectors would most probably also be spies for the military and diplomatic departments of the government.

America's present advantage lies in her stockpile of atomic bombs and the present monopoly which she has in the production of bombs. The U. S. would be required to stop the manufacture of bombs, but would keep her present stockpile for a period estimated to be five years after the international control was put into effect. Thus, Russia would lose her present advantage, while America would retain hers. Furthermore, the Baruch Plan would prohibit the development of atomic energy for peacetime uses, which would be a disadvantage to Russia but no particular disadvantage to the United States. The Baruch Plan was immediately ballyhooed among the 'western' nations as a 'fair and generous' plan of atomic energy control. The publicity, it seems, is part and parcel of the

cold war, not an analytical appraisal of the features of the plan.

The Baruch Plan also contained the unrealistic assumption that violations of the control regulations by a great power could be enforced without the danger of war. Blackett believes rather that any attempted enforcement of 'sanctions' against the U. S. or the U. S. S. R. would precipitate a war.

Naturally, the Russians opposed the Baruch Plan, much to the distress of the American propagandists, and presented a plan of their own. That the Russians were not eager to accept the Baruch Plan indicated to the American and western European propagandists that "'The central element in the Russian attitude towards the bomb is ignorance of its significance Their recalcitrance is evidence that they have not understood the political and psychological significance of the atomic bomb . . ." A recurrent theme is that the Russians have committed the unforgivable sin of not being as frightened of atomic bombs as the Americans.'

The Russian proposal called for the outlawing of atomic weapons as well as all other weapons destined for mass destruction; the destruction of all atomic weapons within three months after the agreement entered into force; and the elaboration of suitable punishments against the unlawful use of atomic energy. This proposal does not outlaw the peaceful use of atomic energy. The Russian plan was rejected by the 'western' powers with as much vigor as the Baruch Plan had been rejected by Russia and Poland. Blackett thinks that Russia proposed this plan, not with any expectation that it would be accepted but, rather, to gain time and to counteract the propaganda effect of the American Plan.

Author's Suggestion Unrealistic

After much discussion on various aspects of atomic energy control, Blackett gives a suggestion of his own, which is almost as unrealistic for the world of today as either the American or the Russian proposal. He suggests that there be a progressive disarmament, but with each block of nations choosing whichever weapons it favors. He does not think that atomic energy weapons should be isolated for control purposes from other forms of military weapons. He suggests that the Anglo-American block of nations and the Russian block of nations get together and agree on a system of armament equivalents. For example, so many American atomic bombs would be considered as equiv-

alent to so many Russian divisions of troops. The objective would be to reach a balance between the two equivalents and to gradually reduce the amount on both sides. This suggestion would also require an international inspection-espionage force.

A more realistic view of the problem would begin with a *de facto* recognition that the United States and Russia are the world's two major hegemones; that their voices in world affairs are the only ones that count for anything; that neither can at present be controlled by the other. Each is likely to maintain its supreme sovereignty and develop whatever weapons it prefers, regardless of what the other nation thinks about it.

U. S. Position Is Vulnerable

The Russian hegemony is a contiguous continentalism, while the American hegemony takes on the characteristics of an imperialistic empire with extended bases in many parts of the world. Should the contiguous continentalism hold together internally, the extended imperialism is incapable of effectively opposing it. The only mechanism with which to oppose a contiguous continentalism is another contiguous continentalism equal to or greater than the one which we seek to oppose. The United States is not in a strategic position now to successfully oppose the Russian continentalism, but is vulnerable at many points. *Technocracy urges the immediate consolidation of the North American Continent as the most efficient means of opposing the communistic hegemony of Europe and Asia.* The Truman Doctrine of a Cordon Sanitaire No. 2—a policy of economic and military encirclement of a continental area—is doomed to failure from the start.

As a basis of immediate agreement between Russia and the U. S.—a *modus operandi*—the two could recognize each other's patent zones of influence, then agree upon a geographical division of the 'spoils' so far as the rest of the world's territory is concerned. The consolidation or exploitation of the respective areas under this agreement would keep both countries occupied for some time, and would avoid any immediate danger of a major conflict between them. This proposal would, no doubt, satisfy the Russians, and it would permit the United States to withdraw gracefully from its present untenable position. The small nations, of course, would squawk like everything, but that is all they could do. The day of the small nation as a sovereign power is already at an end.

The above would be a more realistic course of action than either (1) an alignment of the two nations for war against each other (which, incidentally, would divide the world into two political hegemonies anyway) or (2) America's present doctrine of sole sovereignty in the world—a doctrine

which the U. S. is not capable of enforcing. This is not an ultimate solution to the problem of world control, but it is the best working proposition for the circumstances that now exist.

—CHQ, *Technocracy Inc.*

DO YOU BELIEVE?

WHAT is meant by the phrase, 'I believe?' 'I believe' really means, 'I accept without knowledge or proof. In other words, I am too lazy to think, to investigate, to demand facts or to analyze facts when I do get them.'

To say, 'I don't believe it' shows a bit more mental alertness, more desire for knowledge, perhaps a subconscious desire. The hardest thing the average man can do is to say frankly, 'I don't know.' 'I frankly state that I don't know' is really an indication of intelligence. It shows a lack of fear of the other fellow's opinion and a willingness to learn.

The 'I don't know'ers are the men and women who become scientists, who do things. It is they who are responsible in large measure for our technology. Anyone is on the road to being a scientist when he can say, 'I don't know, but I'm going to find out.' A scientist is never satisfied. As he accumulates knowledge he acquires a desire for more knowledge. He is a student all the time. He is able to visualize problems dispassionately and investigate them objectively, so that the conclusions transcend those of opinions and beliefs.

Most Technocrats are to some degree scientists, but unfortunately all scientists are not Technocrats. However, that need not worry us too much; for when Price System methods of operation can no longer function to meet the needs of people, the scientist, due to his factual approach, will be compelled by the force of circumstances to work for the establishment of the New America.

We may say, 'I have confidence that what I believe is right.' But 'right' is an ambiguous word. What is 'right'—and what is 'wrong'? These two words are not definite. They mean only what you and I think they mean, according to our environmental conditioning. The cannibal thinks it is right to eat his enemy when he has killed him. He

thinks it would be a shame to let all that good meat go to waste—but you and I say this is 'wrong.' To base our 'confidence' on what we 'believe' is 'right' is sheer folly. We must base our actions on what we think is 'correct.'

No social change has ever come because people believed it was *right*. Social change always follows a *change in the way of doing things*. The Negro slave in the south was freed, not because slavery was 'wrong,' but because slave labor couldn't compete with the industrial technology of the north. So a war was fought to 'give the slave his freedom'—freedom to find a job or starve; freedom to pursue free enterprise. Yes, the Negro now has the same 'freedom' that the great mass of White people have, the freedom to chisel and be chiseled.

We Worship Free Enterprise

The followers of Confucius 'believe' it is 'right' to worship their ancestors. Well, what are we doing—we who are trying to live in the past? We laugh at the man who is a republican or a democrat because his father was. Well, what license have we to laugh? Don't we worship free enterprise? 'It was good enough for father, etc.' Yes, we still believe in it. Why? Just because we are satisfied to bask in the sun of ignorance like a cat full of cream; because events have not as yet forced us to get off our mental posteriors and do a little thinking.

Investigate the facts about the system you live under. Investigate Technocracy; find out where we are headed, and what we can do about it. When you have the facts you will no longer be content to 'believe' anything. You will know that Technocracy has the only scientific, American solution for America's social problems.

—E. V. Tyler, 12247-3.

Technology Marches On!

Fruits and Nuts, etc.

No ladders are needed to pick tree fruit on some of the farms at Davis, Calif. A new self-propelled, three-wheeled tree tower which may make the ladder obsolete has been developed. Used with success in picking apricots, peaches and pears, operators say they have increased the speed of the picking process two and one half times with the new tower. (See also the 'Orchard Monkey' pictured in our issue No. 157.)

Strawberry plants are a problem to the grower, in that they must be replaced every few years with new plants in order for the grower to maintain a high yield. Backbreaking work of replacing the plants by hand has been eliminated at Everett, Washington, with the development of a miniature tractor and planter to do the job. An individual on the planter drops the strawberry plant into a hole prepared by the planter, after which it is covered up again by the planter. In this manner 1300 to 1400 plants may be set out in an hour. This machinery is not restricted to strawberry planting, but has been used on other plants as well.

At a relatively low cost of about \$1,500, a nut picking machine has been developed which, working like a vacuum cleaner, will pick the nuts off a tree in five to eight minutes, taking nuts from two rows of trees at a time. The inventor claims the machine will clean and sack 3,500 nuts a minute, separating the wormy nuts and blank ones in the process.

An electric device for sorting lemons will run them through at the rate of 240 per minute. The lemons are fed single file onto an endless, rotating conveyer belt at the end of which they drop through a stream of light. Depending on the amount of

light the lemon intercepts (larger lemons more, smaller ones less) a system of relays goes to work opening the right size gate on the processing line. Lemons out of proportion to the five gate sizes are carried to the end of the line where they are dropped through a slot, giving a total of six different grades of lemons. This principle of grading also can apply to other fruits which are easily bruised by handling.

Capable of working both day and night is a new machine, operating near Olympia, Washington, which promises to revolutionize raspberry raising by practically eliminating hand labor in picking and so reducing costs to a minimum. This machine, with three men to a shift, will harvest berries from 15 to 20 acres in a single shift, where 90 to 120 pickers were required to do that equivalent; and the machine does a better job, too.

To facilitate the operation, the tops of the berry canes are trained in the direction in which the machine will work and tied to a top wire which is 'offset' by means of a two-foot bracket at the top of each supporting post. This allows a rubber wheeled shaker grid to come in contact with the bases of the canes and shake the ripe berries onto a moving shuttle which reaches under the canes to catch them, and from which they are 'bounced' to a moving screen. The berries are cleaned by the screen action and then move by a belt to an elevator. A

AT RIGHT: Raspberry picking machine, one of several designs now being introduced in the Pacific Northwest. This one is operating on a farm near Olympia, Washington. With it three men can do the work formerly done by 90 to 120 pickers.—Photo by Merle Junk, Olympia.



sucking stream of air acts further to clean the berries, removing leaves and sticks, before they fall into the carrier flats. An operator removes loaded flats and sets up empty ones.

Berries so harvested are cleaner, more uniformly ripe, and in better condition than hand-picked berries.

Eighty-five percent of the cost of raising these berries is in labor cost, while seventy-five percent of the total labor cost is in picking. But, like all machinery, this machine is reversing production cost. Since weather and soil conditions in this Northwest area are ideal for berry growing, the industry should boom with the development of these machines.

Speaking of machinery, prior to the era of high-speed agriculture man and his domesticated animals did most of the work. But a report indicates that since 1915 the number of horses and mules in the United States has fallen from 21,431,000 to about 10,000 today. In the same period tractors increased from a thousand to around 3,000,000, or roughly a 3,000 percent increase in tractor machinery. Does that ring any bells?

Since the same trend of increasing mechanization is apparent in all of industry, the only problem now is what to do with people such as the used-to-be raspberry picker, and millions of other workers. Of course, from the Price System view point, it would be nice if they would just go off in a corner and quietly starve to death. Now, now, don't sputter! Join Technocracy and prepare for security without toil.

—Harry Briggs, 12247-3.

BALED HAY SHOT INTO LOFT WITH PNEUMATIC GUN

SAINT JOSEPH, Mich.—(Science Service)—The modern way to get bales of hay into the loft of a storage barn is to "shoot" them up with a pneumatic gun. A special gun, developed for the purpose, is described in *Agricultural Engineering*, published here.

The gun was developed by a New York farmer, F. W. Moffet, Jr., and used by him in 1948 to store 15,000 bales of hay. During 1949 it was used at the Iowa State College, where it was subjected to engineering scrutiny.

The principal parts of the gun include a pneumatic cylinder, into which a bale of hay can be dropped; a piston and rod, and a pusher plate which heaves the bale. Surrounding the cylinder is an air tank which holds a measured amount of compressed air that serves as the "explosive" for

the gun. The compressor is charged by a five-horsepower engine.

At 200-pound pressure, the gun can heave a 58-pound bale to a height of 21 feet and a horizontal distance of 48 feet. The gun can be aimed accurately enough to send the bales squarely through the barn doors.

The gun's speed, when shooting through a doorway 21 feet above the ground, is about three bales a minute. It is considerably faster than hand methods of handling, or the use of the common grapple-fork method.

—Seattle Times.

NEW TUBES GIVE ELECTRIC ENGINES NEW POWER

Westinghouse Electric Corporation is building two "radically new electric locomotives that may open the way for widespread electrification of railroads."

The locomotives, being built for the Pennsylvania Railroad, will have electronic tubes—called ignitrons—which will combine the advantages of alternating current with direct-current driving motors.

They will have 47 percent more pulling power at low speeds than locomotives with alternating-current driving motors, and will be comparable with alternating-current drives at high speeds.—Seattle Times.

ANTISEPTIC NYLON

Selfsterilizing nylon, for use in toothbrushes, combs, teething rings and other solid objects, is impregnated with an aryl-mercuric compound in the presence of nitric acid. This recently patented process makes the article in which it is used a long-life bacteria-killer.

NEW BULB SIGNALS END OF OIL LAMPS

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—(AP)—A new electric light bulb designed to replace oil lamps in 500,000 railway switches was announced today by Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Westinghouse said the lamp, used with a new-type battery developed by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., would reduce railway-maintenance costs. The company said the lamp and battery both would operate ten months continuously, eliminating the weekly expense of tending an oil lantern.



A raspberry field prepared for machine picking. To make the machine operation possible, the raspberry canes must be tied so as to give access to the mechanism which shakes the berries off. The canes are trained in alternate directions to allow the most efficient turning of the machine at the ends of the rows.—Seattle Times Photo.

CHEMIST FINDS MAJOR CAUSE OF ROT

Dr. Sidney Gottlieb of the University of Maryland has isolated from mushrooms a material believed to be one of the major causes for the rotting of wood.

He explained that it is impossible for microorganisms to initiate the rotting process without the use of a chemical it produces itself. For the rotting of lignin in wood, he found the main enzyme to be an abundant source of this. Wood chemists now hope that with the isolation of ligninase it will be possible to get rid of the lignin, unwanted by industries. They foresee a "prerotting process" of some kind.—C. S. Monitor.

SOME FIGURES

Gross Federal Debt, November 1.....	\$256,629,881,474
Year ago	252,321,100,918
Gold Reserve, November 1	24,583,588,445
Currency in circulation (1929).....	4,746,000,000
Currency in circulation (Oct. 1949).....	27,427,000,000
Large denomination currency (1947).....	8,850,000,000
Total net debt of all borrowers in U. S., public and private, end 1948.....	429,000,000,000
Up from end of 1947	14,000,000,000
Automobiles in U. S.	42,000,000

WHITE ELEPHANT

WHEN THE 'Free Enterprisers' conclude that 'the jig is up'—that the chiseling game is about washed up—its proponents will try to unload many billions of stocks and bonds on the working wealth producers. That is a real danger.

Many years back, most cities had hard working, public spirited 'Municipal Leagues' trying, and mostly failing, to get the voters to take over water works, electric plants, street railways, etc. Seattle had such a league. The city papers laughed at and ridiculed all such attempts and of course the sheep-like voters trooped to the polls and voted accordingly.

Then, mysteriously, the opposition to city ownership of the tramway system ceased. In a few months, with no opposition at all, the League won the fight they had been losing for many years, and—took over a 'white elephant!'

The auto had arrived, and street railway transportation almost overnight went into a losing battle. It hit Seattle hard. The 'Mun'y League' were overjoyed to take over at almost any inflated price. They had won! They should have gotten the suddenly outmoded junk for ten cents on the dollar. The Price System manipulators were just too smart for the League folk.

The original purchase was made in 1918. From then until August 1939, when it was decided to junk the whole thing and start over with modern trolley buses and motor coaches, only six years showed any net gain. All the rest showed a substantial loss. The original debt of \$15,000,000 was later refinanced through the RFC and further funds were negotiated for new equipment and installation. Thanks to the wartime influx of population, the revenue was greatly increased and the debt reduced, but since the war it has been necessary to raise bus fares twice, and to reduce the amount of service rendered, largely because of higher wages.

Only now is the end in sight. The city has announced that it now has money on hand to retire the last of the debt. But, we are still paying twelve cent bus fares to feed the city's 'white elephant' and enduring much-restricted service therefor.

P. S.—On September first, Seattle bus fares were raised to 15 cents cash or 25 cents for two tokens.

ENGINEERS ARE NOT SCAREMONGERS

(A short talk given by a Canadian Technocrat at a public meeting in Kent, Ohio, on June 30, 1950, in which a warning is given to the people of North America—if they fail to act in time.)

GREETINGS, TECHNOCRATS AND FRIENDS!

As a visiting speaker, it is a pleasure to salute all persons who are working for 'The New America.' To you who have come to investigate the activities and subject matter of Technocracy Inc., we welcome you.

Many of you already know that 30 years ago Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers, and economists—known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance. The findings of this research group proved to be very pertinent to the future welfare of all North Americans; so much so that those interested formed a non-political, non-sectarian, membership organization which was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. This membership organization, known as Technocracy Inc. has already grown to be Continent wide. Sections and organizers are located from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Alaska down to the Panama Canal.

The Technocrats obtained detailed factual information regarding North America's natural resources, power supplies, available machinery, and trained personnel. From this data they were able to calculate the extent to which the average standard of living could be raised for all North Americans. The results obtained from these calculations are so astounding and so at variance with popular beliefs that only after considerable study of proof by the public will they be understood. Such a study proves Technocracy's analysis as being correct and its projections for North America as being not only possible but MOST PROBABLE.

A scientific analysis of North America's technological trends indicates we are heading into a major disaster. The only organization preparing to meet this crisis is Technocracy Inc. When our abundance of goods and services can no longer be distributed with out-of-date Price System controls,

then the population of this country will be in such a crisis they will gladly turn to whoever has the answer. Technocrats have in the past been considered 'scaremongers' by some who were perturbed over our predictions.

Well, so what! Manitoba's deputy minister of natural resources, engineer D. M. Stephens, was also called 'scaremonger' when he predicted the Red River flood which wiped out thousands of homes throughout southern Manitoba. The *Toronto Daily Star* reported May 18, 1950 that—'Mr. Stephens advised both the premier of Manitoba and the mayor of Winnipeg as early as February to prepare for the Red River flood.' (But the politicians knew better). 'They told the engineer such a prediction was nonsense, and don't be a scaremonger. Stephens then shouted his warning in the press, at which the real estate board, whose members were profitably padding a \$6,000,000 housing development (which was later to be under 18 feet of water) screamed that he was bad for business and Stephens should be muzzled.

He Refused to Be Muzzled

'Stephens refused to be muzzled, but nobody paid any attention to him. He put his whole department to work plotting the weak spots in the defenses, and laying plans for the battle he knew was inevitable. When the Red River flooded he was ready, and credit for the remarkably swift mobilization of defense forces and the efficiency with which the campaign was carried out, must be given this engineer, who is internationally recognized as one of Canada's leading water conservation experts.'

Now doesn't that bear out Technocracy's statement in the past? Politicians pretend to know all the answers. They refuse to follow scientific advice from competent engineers until a crisis arises,

then throw up their hands in despair and hope the engineers can save the situation. Big business wants to muzzle any warnings by engineers that may hurt their profits—just as they have tried to muzzle Technocracy for the past twenty years. No, it does not matter how severe the crisis may be for the public. Do you remember Technocracy telling you 'what is good for business is not good for you?' Just how tough do circumstances have to get before we wake up?

Engineer Stephens says his prediction was made after determining measurable FACTS, such as (1) Unusually heavy fall rains that saturated the soil. (2) An early freeze-up locking the water in the soil before it could soak or drain away. (3) Abnormally heavy winter snow. (4) An excessively cold winter with no midwinter thaw to remove some of the snow. (5) A late spring. (6) A warm April. (7) Heavy rains in April and May.

This is the methodology of science—first gather the FACTS and then determine the most probable. Yet in this year 1950 we still believe the politician, we listen to Big Business, and to hell with the engineer. When Howard Scott lectured in Winnipeg he warned them long before Stephens did that as and when certain climatic conditions prevailed along the Red River they would be flooded out.

MY TWO CENTS WORTH:

The other day, Uncle Zeke got a letter saying his nephew, Joe, was killed in Korea, and he is all mad about it. He says we should have stayed out of that place and tended to our own business at home. I don't think he looks at it the right way. From what I heard, we weren't doing so well tending to our own business; and, when your business is going to pot, that is the time you want most to meddle in other people's business. The only times I can remember when business was real good was when this country was in a war. So, if wars are so good for business, I don't see why we shouldn't have more of them. Of course, it is sad about Joe getting killed like that, but I guess you can't have a big war without somebody getting hurt; that's what wars are for. Besides, the rest of us have a better chance to make more money, and we don't mind other people getting killed so much if we can benefit from it.

—Ima Moron.

And did they listen? Well, what do you think?

No, they were too concerned over their personal gains until their furniture was floating inside their homes. When it was too late they realized the engineer knew what he was talking about. Now which is better—to wait until the water is climbing up the legs of our dining room chairs, and then pray to have our homes saved; or to co-operate in advance with constructive activities designed to control the river within its banks?

Let us look at the results of our stupidity:

Land Area flooded—600 sq. Miles, or 500,000 Acres.	
Number of homes flooded—17,000 (average damage over \$1,000 apiece)	\$17,000,000
Number cars and tractors abandoned—	
4,000 (average damage \$300).....	1,200,000
Cost of Government flood control.....	6,000,000
Loss to farmers (estimated Prov. Depart. of Agriculture)	20,000,000
Evacuation of greater Winnipeg (retail business loss)	5,000,000
Individual business pumping water out of basements	1,000,000
Damaged roads, hydro, telephone, sewers, bridges, railways	25,000,000

Add to this the money spent by the direct relief agencies, the time lost from work to man the dykes, the cost of the air lift, the operation of armed services equipment, and you can be certain the grand total will be far in excess of \$100,000,000. It was the greatest disaster in the history of Canada.

A minimum average of only 3 persons in each of the 17,000 flooded homes would mean that over 50,000 men, women, and children were forced to flee from their homes because of this catastrophe. How do you think these unfortunate citizens feel towards the politicians and business men who muzzled the engineer? This 'SCAREMONGER' who gave them 3½ months warning that the flood would come? Well—you know what we are going to do—vote the politicians back into office; and let the business men continue to make suckers out of us. Isn't that correct? As the 'Chief' would say, 'How dumb can we get?'

Well—are we setting up flood controls on a scale as will ensure that it won't happen again? Engineers in Technocracy have provided the design for a Continental Hydrology which could control all the water run-off through the entire North American Continent. (Technocracy has a map showing

the main projects.) Not only would it guarantee against future floods of the Red, Ohio, Mississippi, Columbus, Fraser, etc., but it would provide water transportation north, south, east, and west across the entire Continent at an energy cost of only one-tenth of railroad freight haulage per ton mile. Can you imagine a Continental Hydrology system providing more miles of water transportation than the rest of the river highways of the world? These new dams and lakes would make possible a tremendous development of hydro-electric power. (You can get a copy of these detailed specifications from any Technocracy office.)

Now that \$100,000,000 damage has been done by one flood on one river, are we going to carry out this engineering design to control future floods on all our rivers, or even one of them? You know the answer,—not until we suffer a great deal more.

Technocracy's Growth Curve charts are based on FACTS which indicate to-day's social conditions are continually becoming more acute. Technocracy warns the citizens of North America that we are rapidly approaching a social crisis. In 1934 Howard Scott toured the U. S. and Canada warning all who would listen that we must introduce scientific controls to distribute abundance, or face chaos. From that day on both politicians and big business have tried to muzzle Scott. Isn't it the same old story? What is good for us is not good for business. Those who don't like or don't understand Technocracy call us Scaremongers.

These Manitoba citizens are now coming back to their flooded homes where it will take some of them 10 years to make good their damage. Remember this major disaster was localized within an area of 500,000 acres. Even though many lost their entire life savings, at least there was dry land away from the flooded area, plus transportation to get there.

If Technocracy's scientific calculations are correct, the coming emergency will be Continent wide. If chaos develops, there will be no dry land to move to—and no transportation to get you there. Of course the Technocrats will be able to say 'I told you so,' but that will be slight consolation, for it will be too late then to do anything about it. That is why we invite you to join Technocracy and investigate the FACTS and trends back of our social problem. North America needs the assistance of every citizen who will heed the warning now given by science. If we don't learn to act intelligently

and prevent Continental chaos, we will get the alternative of ending up in a filthier mud than was ever left behind by the Red River. Call us 'Scaremongers' if you will, but get ready in the meantime—just in case we're correct.

—Cyril Large.

ABE AND THE HUCKSTERS

Abe Lincoln: 'You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.'

Hucksters: 'Thanks for the market survey, Mr. Lincoln. That's worth millions of dollars to us. If we can fool only 10 percent of the people all of the time, we can sell so much of our shoddy goods that we will have more money than we can use.'

Politicians: 'We too wish to extend to you our thanks, Mr. Lincoln. In our business, if we can fool 'em 1 day out of 1461, on election day, we are in clover for another four years.'

Consumer: 'They sure took me that time. There ought to be a law to protect us from our foolishness.'

Technocrat: 'There is no social problem which the application of science to society cannot solve.'

COVER PICTURE

The cover picture shows a shale retort in Colorado dumping crushed ore after the oil has been extracted. At this experimental plant government scientists are seeking to develop a continuous extraction process.

Tremendous deposits of oil shale rock are found in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. These beds are estimated by government engineers to contain 78,000,000,000 barrels of oil. That is four times more than the petroleum industry has produced since Ed Drake drilled the first well at Titusville, Pa., back in 1859.

Shale oil has been known and used since 1694. Patent No. 33 was issued in Shropshire, England, in 1761. Oils were distilled for medicinal purposes and a substitute for turpentine. Previous to the discovery of petroleum in America in 1860, there were operating in the United States some 55 plants producing oil from cannel coal, cannel shales, and bituminous shales. These plants were located in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and Connecticut, but they were forced out of business by the cheapness and abundance of oil from drilled wells.

—Photo by "The Lamp" (Standard Oil Co. of N. J.), courtesy Du Pont Magazine.

INVITATION TO PROSPERITY

The individual may experience the uncontested benefits of modernly produced abundance simply by helping to make those benefits available for everyone.

IN OUR Price System economy, it is more a 'miracle of luck' than otherwise if small time producers of wealth ever win out adequately in a financial way. To competent observers, it is evident that farmers, all wage earners, most small business people, and those who render personal service for money are *all* being 'used' by the big business and banking interests to create wealth for *them* to administer in their own behalf. Useful people clear the land, build the buildings, saw the lumber, but non-producers own it and make the big profits.

Private monopoly is the instrument used in this all-inclusive drive of business that so effectively defeats the common good. Natural resources are the field. Big business owns both of these plus virtual control of political parties. Government. That is the way our world is just now; it being designedly arranged that way by the aforesaid Big Business monopolists for their group advantage in finance, glory and power,—a fascist-like squeeze upon the rest of us for as long as we will stand for it and boneheadedly seek to break into the successful business class ourselves. That is what business is about—a fascistic subjugation and control imposed upon the less fortunate population groups, socially, economically, educationally.

This business method by which most of us strive to get on in the world makes for competitive defeat in every life and calling save only that of the organized robber gangs at the top and a few venal legislators and ecclesiasts, whose function in the program is to chain the rest of us to the chariot wheels of Business. The situation is too evident to require proof; but the effort to meet it, under our business way of life, opens up a whole raft of perplexing personal problems, such as small-time business investment, keeping ahead of the Joneses, paying taxes, and the like, for which there is no satisfactory solution under a price economy. The only way leading out of these personal economic

problems lies in taking them out of the field of competitive striving and tackling them with skilled engineering efficiency for the welfare of society as a whole.

By this *social* method, the individual may experience the uncontested benefits of modernly produced abundance simply by helping to make those benefits available for everyone. Are the members of society wise, therefore, when they seek to produce goods and services for a profit? Manifestly not. The society, when providing for itself, not for the profit of private business, simply provides many kinds of goods and services, each to be on the list and readily available when that kind is wanted. Aiming at this result, each adult performer, proud of his calling and skill, will render his tiny fraction of service—a free and happy sort of personal 'thank you' to the rest.

Instead of a 'poor devil' farmer, for instance, wracking his brains, body and cupidity for the temporary possession of some banker's dollars, wherewith to pay a profit-taking swag to the hundred or more merchants and landlords who sell him his living—instead of that—he will reside comfortably in a self-contained urban community on or adjacent to a huge farm, say 25 miles square, upon which he operates some one or more of the efficient, late-model farm machines now coming into use. Not something he bought with bankers' money, but one that the farm-machinery workers made and contributed for the service of our North American people, the same as the farm technicians, in their turn, will contribute their output.

The Mutual Service Idea

Let the reader and that farmer expand the mutual service idea a little in their thought and they will get a clairvoyant glimpse of ten thousand kinds of expertly-produced goods and services, all available to the individual at his local distribution center. The citizen will have available, as he needs them, *all the varied services of a Continent*.

And the price? There won't be any. The organized capacity of present-day North America can lay at the door of every citizen any producible good or service he may require, and without a price. The blueprint is ready and much of the necessary equipment is already installed.

This tantalizing challenge to the realization of the 'Prophet's dream' awaits but a prompt and authoritative *invitation* on the part of rank and file Americans to possess and use this, our North Amer-

ican heritage, in the unpriced service of ourselves. This rare and hitherto unexperienced type of invitation is to use a function—not of Congress, nor of the political state, but of ourselves, *The People*. We may exercise such a function under our author-

ity as the sovereign people of North America by demanding that the governments which were constituted to serve our needs function for the welfare of all the people. Only through Technocracy can you give coherence to your demand.

—F. D. Linkletter, 12247-3.

Signs of Collective Intelligence

TECHNOCRACY has made many predictions and objective statements of social analysis that events have vindicated and proven all too uncomfortably correct for advocates of the *status quo*. The Price System press, one of the most powerful mediums of propaganda, have, unwittingly, proven time and again absolutely and unequivocally Technocracy's correctness.

A case in point: Howard Scott, some years ago, made a statement to the effect that there is an intelligence in the mass of American people that has not been completely frustrated by the contradictions and inconsistencies of the Price System. On October 6, 1949, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* carried an editorial titled: 'The Lost Art: Industry.' The first two sentences are indicative of the *PD's* official policy and proof of their 19th Century thinking, while at the same time proving correct what Technocracy has always maintained: that there is no sense in working. The editorial deplorably stated that there 'was an erosive force grinding steadily away on the character of the American people,' and that force was a disdain for work.

The editorial went on to explain that this attitude of contempt for work was exhibited mostly by the young people of wage earning age. What the *PD* editorial writer has failed to recognize is that perhaps the young people of America are not so dumb as the older generation would like them to be. Perhaps these youngsters can see all too clearly, with their parents as examples, what 'hard work' can do to an individual, how little security one can really get by hard work alone.

After all, science has proven conclusively that the instinct of self-preservation is one of the most dominating reflexes any animal possesses, including the human animal. Perhaps these young people intuitively sense that the way to security is not by 'hard' physical work. Perhaps they realize, more

than their elders, the abysmal stupidity of trying to compete physically with machines powered by electricity, oil, or gas.

The editorial quotes Henry C. Jones, on 'What is Wrong With Work?' Technocracy has answered that question long ago, and it seems, much to the discomfiture of Mr. Jones and the editorial staff of the *PD* that the young people of the nation already know what is wrong. No social prestige has ever been gained by physical work. Those beautiful, shiny, new automobiles, those beautiful spacious homes, pictured in the best magazines and even advertised in the *Plain Dealer*, cannot be had by penny pinching and hard work. All about them is the evidence of the technical and engineering skill, the abundance of raw materials, and the know-how to guarantee security for everyone. And, too, there is all about them evidence of the rewards for the kind of industry that the *PD* editorial advocates; that is, heart failure at the age of 45 or 50. Or if you live beyond that, chronic muscular and nervous fatigue that no amount of rest can ever recoup.

Technocracy has always maintained that those farthest removed from work are usually the loudest in advocating it—for somebody else.

Yes, it has become rather monotonous to note how consistently Technocracy has called the shots on the trend of events. Technocracy agrees with the young people of America. Why work when America's technical skill has made security a sure thing for every man, woman and child on the Continent?

Technocracy has also stated that, individually, we are the most intelligent people in the world but, collectively,—the dumbest. Now it seems that the young people of America are showing some signs of collective intelligence. More power to them!

—Stella Key

In 'Techno-Hub,' Bulletin of 8141-15.

Developing Trends

WHY PLAY STALIN'S GAME?

"Wherever, as in Korea, Stalin makes a move, America must react. Every such reaction costs vast sums of money and men, ships and arms, and scatters your forces. This means dispersion of America's strength.

"Stalin can keep on doing that indefinitely unless you decide to stop him with war, and in that way you would again be playing his game.

"Stalin has the initiative. Your statesmen and their policy during the past five years have given him that initiative and you are not going to tear it away from him soon, nor easily."

—Karl H. Von Wiegand, quoting "a former German general staff officer . . . known in the East as the master secret agent in Asia."

—Why should we go on playing Stalin's game, or anybody's game? Why not go all-out 'for America' instead of 'against communism'—or against anything else except depression and chaos here at home? Technocracy, and only Technocracy, is 'All-American.'

NOT ELIGIBLE

The Veterans' Administration has announced that men who enter the armed forces now are not eligible for the GI Bill of Rights and other special benefits which were granted to World War II servicemen. It said that it is still peacetime—even for those currently fighting in Korea.

—Seattle Bank Bulletin.

—'Peace, peace, sweet peace'—

MORE SMALL BUSINESS FIZZLING

A giddy post-war swirl has shot Seattle's bankruptcy figures up to five times their 1946 totals, recent federal statistics show.

Federal courthouse records list 239 bankruptcies the first six months of this year in King, Snohomish, Island, Kitsap, Jefferson and Clallam Counties.

This compares with 90 cases for the whole year of 1946. Types of bankruptcy have changed, too.

In 1946 most bankruptcies involved employed people who just couldn't save money.

In 1950 it's small businesses which are going broke—inexperienced merchants and contractors and others who can't meet postwar competition as it grows stiffer.

"It's all part of the regular trend," says Millard P. Thomas, clerk of the U. S. district court and a former referee in bankruptcy. "The same thing happened after the last war. Bankruptcies hit an ebb-tide, then shot up sharply."

Thomas expects bankruptcies to continue their rise, but that's not necessarily an unhealthy sign, he contends.

"Sometimes bankruptcies mean good times," he explains. "They result from people's starting new businesses when they see a chance to make money."

"A lot of small businesses sprang up here after the war and I think it's normal for about 95 per cent of new businesses to fail."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

—This is the land of "equal opportunity"—equal opportunity to fail in business.

TEACHER LACK STRESSED AS CLASSES GROW

WASHINGTON.—Another bumper baby crop will trudge to school in the fall, and once again the nation's schools won't be ready for it.

Results of the third annual study of teacher supply and demand showed that although a record number of college students will graduate in June, the elementary school teacher problem still won't be solved.

The number of graduates who will become elementary school teachers: 22,460.

The number needed: "A minimum of 100,000."

The report was prepared by Ray C. Maul, dean of the Emporia, Kas., State Teachers College. It was made public at a news conference presided over by Ralph McDonald, executive secretary of the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards.

McDonald said the school population will go up by almost a million students next year. And he warned:

"There is no possibility whatever of securing enough qualified teachers for the elementary schools of the nation. They just do not exist."

"There never has been a time in our history," McDonald said, "when people have talked more about good schools and done less to get them."

Peculiarly, while there will be a shortage of elementary school teachers, the colleges will turn out more potential high-school teachers than will be needed, the survey indicated.—Seattle Times.

—The problem gets more serious all the time, but there is still no solution in sight under Price System operation. War conditions will further aggravate the situation. Total Conscriptio is the only answer.

WHEAT PUMPED THROUGH PIPE LIKE WATER

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—In the barn of tomorrow, throw a switch and open a valve. Dry grain will come out of pipes like water.

This is the promise of experiments here by engineers at West Virginia University. Whole-kernel wheat was substituted for pulverized coal and blown through tortuous lengths of one-inch piping both efficiently and economically.

Air fluidization is a principle by which powdered coal and other finely divided solids have long been moved through small pipes.

The same principle now makes conceivable an entire farm piped for push-button feeding of livestock and poultry.

Using air at only five pounds a square inch above atmospheric pressure, the researchers found that a ton of wheat an hour could be moved through a one-inch pipe 75 feet long. The delivery had three right-angle corners and a U-turn in it.

Power required by air compressor was less than three-eighths of one horsepower. By weight, one pound of air moved 20 pounds of grain. Even greater efficiency may be obtained if ground grain is fluidized in the same manner, the engineers say.—Seattle Times.

—Push-button farming spells the end of the 'farm laborer—and farmer-labor problems. Technology 'solves' a problem by eliminating it.

FABULOUS EARNINGS OF OIL FIRMS BARED

Profits Equalled \$2.07 for Each Man-Hour of Labor,
Yet Price Is increased

Oil companies recently boosted prices, giving as an alibi "higher costs" and a "decline in profits." This week, the Oil Workers' union shattered the alibi. It declared that while the profits dropped somewhat in 1949 from the "record-shattering totals" of 1948, they were still fabulous. Here's how the union put it:

"Last year's profits, after taxes, equalled \$2.07 for every man-hour of labor employed by the oil companies. They made the equivalent of \$10.40 in net profit off every man, woman and child in the U. S. A. They earned 11.5 cents profit out of every dollar's worth of goods they sold, or a 17.5 per cent return on their investments.

—Cascade Coop. News.

—Definition of 'fair profit': all you can get.

DEVIN URGES MORE TURKEY MEALS TO HELP STATE GROWERS

Seattle families were urged by Mayor William F. Devin to eat more turkey, both for tasty meals and to help turkey-growers who are worried by an over-supply of the fowl.

"Washington is one of the leading turkey-producing states in the nation," declared the mayor.

"Our turkey-growers are faced with a serious marketing problem, due to the fact that storage holdings both nationally and locally are more than twice those of this time last year."—Seattle Times, May 6, 1950.

—Like other producers, the poor little rich turkey growers are in a sad plight. Well, at least they can always eat turkey—even though we can't at current prices.

P. S.: What has happened to the law of supply and demand?

'EGG' WHITE IS PRODUCED FROM FISH

WASHINGTON.—Making fish into "egg" white in enormous quantities now is possible, according to an American Chemical Society announcement.

One pound of the artificial is equal to the egg-white contained in 150 ordinary hen eggs. The product, technically called "albumen," contains from 80 to 90 per cent pure protein, the essential food material for which eggs are of greatest value.

It can be used for baking, ice cream, mayonnaise and drug products. It also has an extensive use in the textile, paint, soap, cosmetics and paper industries. Recently it has been spun into fibers, but this use is far from economical at present.

Trial production of more than 600 pounds a week has been started by two Norwegian firms. One pound of the synthetic product requires approximately 11 pounds of waste from the Norwegian fishing industry.

"Production," says the announcement "is carried out by a completely mechanical-chemical process. From the time the fish enters the pipeline at one end of the plant until it finally emerges at the other end in the form of a dry, white powder, it is not touched by hand.

The basic process was developed in Germany just before the war. It could not compete with artificial egg-white obtained from milk, soy beans, ground nuts and coconuts. It always tasted and smelled like fish. These objections have been eliminated in the Norwegian process, which, it is said, is a better product than can be obtained from eggs themselves.—Seattle Times.

—Now, America can prepare to destroy more eggs. Isn't it exasperating, trying to maintain scarcity while people keep discovering new methods of producing abundance?

SAVE MAN-HOURS TO SAVE INTEREST

Electric robots are handling all the involved computations of a 1040 tax return at the rate of 800 a minute in several Bureau of Internal Revenue offices this year.

The bureau has installed 15 of these brain machines at points throughout the Nation to speed up the processing of tax returns and get refunds back to taxpayers before interest accumulates.

This is how the robot calculators are used:

First, the returns are sent to a central matching bureau in Kansas City, where they are classified by income groups and type of tax form, arranged in blocks of 100 and given serial numbers.

Each block of returns goes to an auditor for a quick inspection to see that they are in the form intended by the taxpayer and there are no irregularities of arrangement to hamper the machine operation that comes next.

The inspected blocks are sent to a central tabulation division where returns are reduced to small punch cards, then fed into the robot calculators.

The device traces each of the taxpayer's calculations, after first taking note of his name, address and other alphabetical data already transposed to numerical values on the punch cards.

It adds, subtracts, multiplies, compares, stores its partial answers in its "memory unit," goes up ascending tax rate levels where necessary and eventually brings everything together in the final tax figure.

All this is done in a seventieth of a second. The machine seizes on each mistake, shows what and where it is and notches the card for emphasis.

Its lightning calculations are checked by another machine, then the card goes to an electric tabulator, which prints the taxpayer's name, address and amount of refund, if one is owing. If an assessment is made, it bills him.

The punched card is routed into an index file and the original return goes to a file room where it awaits a more leisurely auditing on matters of judgment and reason with which the machine can not deal.—Oakland Tribune.

—When the Price System is eliminated, such machines will be used primarily to promote distribution and lessen man-hours. They will mean more leisure and pleasure for everyone, instead of more grief for petty chiselers.

BILLION KW. HOURS IN MONTH SETS NEW COULEE DAM RECORD

COULEE DAM, Feb. 1.—(UP)—Grand Coulee Dam is the first dam in the world to produce more than 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity in a single month, the Bureau of Reclamation reported here today.

The total output during January was 1,022,000,000 kilowatt hours, A. F. Darland, supervising engineer, said.

In terms of man power, this equals the work of 1,000,000 laborers working steadily for eight hours a day, 355 days a year for four years. If the power were to be produced by steam, it would take 13,000 railroad carloads of coal.

Census Bureau statistics for earlier years show how electricity has become a major factor in Pacific Northwest industry. Manufacturing establishments in the nation as a whole, according to an analysis by a B. P. A. economist, used six kilowatt-hours of electricity for each man-hour of labor in 1947. The ratio in the Pacific Northwest for that year was 20 kilowatt-hours for each man-hour.

—This tremendous increase in the conversion of energy is bringing about the demise of the present Price System and dictating social change. No amount of free enterprise propaganda can alter that fact.

POLICE GET NEW AUTOS

First of eight new Studebaker cars ordered by the city in a lease agreement with the Frank Afton Studebaker Company, has been delivered to the Inglewood Police Department.

The four-door Champions will be received at the rate of one a month until the city's present fleet of older cars are sidelined.

Afton was the only bidder recently on a contract to lease new cars to the city annually at a cost of \$55 per month per car, which includes all maintenance, lubrication, tires, and oil. The city has only to foot the gasoline bill.

Under the lease arrangement, the city expects to save several thousands of dollars in police car costs annually and at the same time have new cars in operation every year.

Although many cities have contracts to purchase cars, this is the first known time any city has reached a lease agreement with no capital investment involved on the city's part.

Painted black and white, the new Studebaker already is in operation.—Inglewood (Cal.) Daily News.

—Toward Technocracy.

LOWER THIRD LOSING FIGHT TO MAKE ENDS MEET

WASHINGTON.—The nation's low-income groups are losing ground in their fight to make ends meet.

Income doesn't cover outgo for necessities.

That's the gist of new economic studies just completed for the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

Figures show that the lowest two-fifths of all spending units—ranked by size of income—broke even in 1945. But by 1948 these groups were in the process of "dissaving"—cashing accumulated savings or capital, or borrowing.

Four-fifths of Americans with incomes in 1948 received 53 percent of the total national income but they were able to save only 1 percent of the total net savings for the country.

What about the top one-fifth who received 47 percent of income in 1948? They saved 90 percent of the nation's total net savings.

Furthermore, in 1946, only 37 percent of all spending units were without government savings bonds. By 1949, 56 percent were without them. In other words, a net of about 11 million spending units—families, for the most part—disposed of all the government bonds they owned in the three prosperous years from 1946 to 1949.

—Oregon Labor Press, July 21, '50.

—So this is free private enterprise, the system we are trying to foist on the rest of the world!

EASTERNERS, FEARING INFLATION, BUY WESTERN RANCHES

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—(NANA)—Wealthy Easterners are disrupting the cattle country by buying up Western ranches as a hedge against inflation.

"More ranches have changed hands in New Mexico in the past five or ten years than in any time in history," says George Ellis, general manager of the 130,000-acre Bell Ranch. This famous ranch itself belongs to an absentee owner in Connecticut.

"The way the new owners seem to feel, is that we haven't seen the last of inflation in this country," Ellis explains. "They say that, as a long-term proposition, land is the safest thing they can put their money into."

—Could it be that an over-extension of our debt is causing the 'sound' American dollar to lose some of its soundness?

WAR OR NO WAR, U. S. CONTINUES TO DUMP SPUDS

WASHINGTON.—War or no war, the United States has begun dumping surplus potatoes again.

While officials talk of rationing to conserve food in the event of general war, the Agriculture Department says it is dumping tons of this year's new crop of potatoes.

The disclosure of renewed potato dumping came on the heels of an announcement that the government may soon reactivate some of its stand-by synthetic rubber plants to stockpile an additional supply of rubber.

One of the basic ingredients of synthetic rubber is alcohol. And one of the best sources of alcohol is potatoes, rubber experts pointed out.

Although transporting surplus potatoes to alcohol plants would be high some officials in the government feel that it is a shortsighted policy to continue to destroy potatoes when they can be used for alcohol.

To conserve its current supplies of natural rubber the R. F. C. is considering opening up at least one or more of its stand-by synthetic rubber plants to add from 50,000 to 75,000 long tons to the government's supply.—N.A.N.A.

—Why did we close down our own rubber plants in the first place? Certainly it was not for the general welfare of North Americans!

DRAFTEES FAIL TO COME FORTH

Almost half of the first Seattle draftees called for physical examinations failed to report, and almost half of those who did failed to pass.

This gives a total of 15 acceptable men out of 64 summoned.

Of the 64 to whom notices of preinduction examinations were mailed 27 failed to report. However, 37 did report, but only 15 passed the medical, moral and mental examinations.

—Free enterprise ratio.

MANY BRIDGES IN U. S. UNSAFE FOR BIG TRUCKS

WASHINGTON—(UP)—Only 1,607 of the 12,048 bridges on the nation's five major highways are designed or rated to sustain the weight of a 20-ton truck, according to a new congressional report on "highway needs of the national defense."

However, there isn't a state in the nation which has a truck weight limitation of 20 tons or less. Thirty-three states allow trucks weighing 30 tons or more and one state allows trucks weighing 68 tons.

Recently at Little Falls, N. J., a wooden bridge posted with a weight limit of eight tons collapsed after a trailer-truck weighing 44 tons passed over it. The state's legal limit is 30 tons.

An increasing number of bridge failures is reported by most states, and in Ohio 70 bridges have failed completely in the past two years.

—Typical of the state of general disorganization which characterizes Price System operation. Needed, a scientific, overall management.

JOBS GUARANTEED TO SERVICEMEN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—(I.N.S.)—A selective service spokesman said today that National Guardsmen and armed forces reservists now fighting in Korea are guaranteed employment rights to their old jobs under the draft of 1950.

The official pointed out that a provision in the act protects re-employment for reservists or guardsmen who are called to active duty after June 24, 1948. The reemployment rights program is administered by the labor department.

—This didn't work out after the last war. Why should it now? How often will they get by, using the same old bait?

TEXTBOOK RESTRICTED

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Dr. Herold C. Hunt, superintendent of schools in this city, disclosed this week that he had taken steps to restrict use of a textbook which members of the Board of Education said contained untruths*) about newspapers. He said he had requested the publisher of the book, "Our Changing Social Order," to modify the section dealing with the press.

Dr. Hunt pointed out that the publishers of a textbook under fire earlier this year had been amenable to changes he suggested to eliminate objectionable passages. That book was Magruder's "American History." New editions are to incorporate Dr. Hunt's suggestions.

"Our Changing Social Order" was written by Ruth Wood Gavian, A. A. Gray and the late Prof. Ernest R. Groves.

The chapter devoted to the press in "Our Changing Social Order" and which the Board of Education seeks to have deleted from subsequent editions reads in part:

"The press includes newspapers, periodicals and books . . . an ideal newspaper is one that reports all the news accurately and impartially. Its editorials, special articles and other attempts to influence opinion are set apart from the news sections and plainly labeled. Some newspapers actually try to follow this standard every day. But even these papers have a point of view that is bound to influence their selection of the news and its interpretation.

"The typical newspaper is far from being impartial. The bias or special interests of its owners are reflected on every page. News unfriendly to their point of view may be omitted altogether or printed in very brief form, perhaps near the foot of an inside page.

"The design to please advertisers may also interfere with impartial presentation of the news. A modern newspaper obtains the bulk of its income from advertising. Therefore the advertising manager is likely to have more power than the editors. He will not approve editorials that might offend big advertisers. Local news items hostile to the interests of big advertisers may not appear or may appear in garbled form. It should be said, however,

that some papers close their columns to advertisers attempting to dictate editorial policy.

"Pressure from advertisers is not the chief reason that newspapers so generally favor business men rather than consumers, employers rather than working men. Newspaper owners are themselves business men and employers. They have labor troubles of their own, and it is natural for them to sympathize with other employers involved in strikes. In all matters of public policy they tend to reflect the point of view of the social and economic class to which they belong.

"However, the principal influence in shaping a newspaper's policy is not the bias of the advertisers or the owners of the papers. It is the need to please the widest possible public.

"A newspaper which takes a strong stand on a controversial issue runs the risk of displeasing many of its readers. To avoid giving offense, the average journal straddles the issue. It must also be very tender to local prejudices. As a rule the newspaper does not create these prejudices but merely strengthens them.

"Newspapers try to give the public what it wants. They speak the language of the crowd. They play upon existing stereotypes. They appeal to the curiosities, wishes and emotions of the average man and woman. They are a cafeteria with something for everybody. If there are more sensational journals than ones of high quality, it is because the average reader prefers the sensational kind."

The volume is an auxiliary textbook used in a new second semester civics class on American problems. On the reserve shelf, the 385 copies bought by the schools will be drawn out by pupils only when the teacher makes an assignment for study by pupils of nonobjectionable material.

Board of Education members discussed the textbook at a recent meeting, and William B. Traynor, the board's president, said it was the consensus that it presented untruths about newspapers.

Mr. Traynor, who is vice president and treasurer of Swift and Company, said it was the opinion of the board that books containing untruths*) should not be used in the schools and the matter of dealing with the textbook had been left in Dr. Hunt's hands.

—N. Y. Times, Sept. 3, 1950.

*) *Untruth*—current 'black-white' term meaning factual information not favorable to our prejudices.

OPERATIONS



Winter or summer, Technocrats find many ways to 'symbolize' for Technocracy, as these pictures from two typically busy Sections indicate.

TOP: Wearing her Monad button and a regulation gray suit with its navy blue accessories, and standing near a large red and white Monad highway sign, Mrs. Clara Bristol completes a striking picture in the snow at Bellingham, Washington.

SECOND LEFT: Albert Curtis and Will McConnell of Bellingham stop for a chat in front of a field house while on a Technocracy Section picnic in a Bellingham park.

—Techphotos by Bristol.



RIGHT: The Everett, Washington, Section Headquarters advertises a Public Lecture by means of attractive window displays and large signs.

BOTTOM: A very effective car top sign on a Technocracy gray car, which has a Monad and the Section designation in numbers on its front doors and on the back.

—Techphotos by Ketchum.



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CONTENTS

No. 161 (Vol. XV)	October 1950	
		Page
Total Conscription		2
Comments on the News		3
The Challenge of Technology		6
Book Review—War Politics and Atomic Energy		8
Technology Marches On!		13
Engineers Are Not Scaremongers		16
Invitation to Prosperity		19
Signs of Collective Intelligence		20
Developing Trends		21

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TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT ?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 50 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debt. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receive subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN ?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE ?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocrat unit.

WHO ?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party.)

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

TOTAL - - - CONSCRIPTION

(Continued from Page 2)

there shall be a similar structure of the Canadian Armed Forces.

All industry, mining, transportation, communications, and other necessary units of operation shall be unified under their various functional commands under a technological command of the whole. The entire technological command and the entire Armed Force command shall be under the direction of the constitutional Commander-in-Chief in the United States, and in Canada there shall be a similar unified Canadian direction.

The Governments of the United States and Canada shall peg the Canadian dollar to the United States dollar, and shall place the Canadian monetary structure and exchange rate on a parity basis with the United States rate. Technocracy proposes that Canada and the United States abolish all tariff barriers at their common boundary line. Technocracy proposes that the entire productive effort of both countries be interlocked as one unified program under Total Conscription. Technocracy proposes that the prices of products exchanged be 'pegged' at a standard parity in both countries. The Governments of the United States and Canada shall create an equal standard of living in both countries on the same cost basis.

The people of the North American Continent must realize that in this age of technology the methods and practices of history cherished by the upholders of the Price System are incompetent to operate a Continent under the demands of Total War. The facilities of yesterday's success have suddenly become the futilities of today and the defeat of tomorrow. The structure of America's economy demands that we North Americans abandon the haphazard conflict of private and group interests in order that we may win this world war in such a way as to defeat the enemies of North America and win the peace. Total Conscription would conduct the war and postwar operations of United States and Canada without new debts, inflation, black markets, unemployment, racketeering, and profits.

Total Conscription calls for a 'quick freeze' of all corporate enterprise and all labor union structure; for the suspension of all dividends, profits, interest, rents, dues, and taxes; and for a moratorium on all debt and litigation for the duration and six months thereafter.

—CHQ Technocracy Inc.

WHY EDITORS TURN GRAY

Correction: In our last issue, No. 160, the title on the 'continued' item on Page 27 was incorrect. It should have been 'Functional Control.'

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TECHNOCRACY URGES . . .
TOTAL CONSCRIPTION

The conflict of world events compels the United States and Canada to install the designed direction of the strategy of Total War. This designed direction of national operations cannot be attained if the countries of North America permit business enterprise and party politics to dominate the social mechanisms. It is urgent that we abandon the haphazard conflicts of private and group interests in order that we may thereby make this Continent strong and defeat the enemies of America. We cannot achieve a fighting national morale and internal efficiency while some citizens gain wealth and economic advantage in war prices, war profits, war wages, and war racketeering, through the spilling of the blood of other citizens in defense of their country. Therefore, **TECHNOCRACY PROPOSES THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA SHALL CONSCRIPT THE MEN, MACHINES, MATERIAL, AND MONEY OF THEIR NATIONS—WITH NATIONAL SERVICE FROM ALL AND PROFITS TO NONE.**

(Technocracy first proposed Total Conscription for the North American Continent in June, 1940, when its need first became apparent. Now, in 1950, as the time of the Price System is rapidly running out, the strategy of Total Conscription is a Continental imperative.)

— CHQ Technocracy Inc.
